

NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE ENCHANTERS. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—THE HUNCHBACK.

NEW YORK, Sunday, May 13, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The latest news from General McClellan's army is that he is pushing on as fast as practicable. General Wool was in Norfolk yesterday, and is about to move his headquarters from Fortress Monroe to that city.

A despatch was received at the War Department yesterday from Colonel David Campbell, of the Fifth Cavalry, dated at Williamsburg, and endorsed by General McClellan, to the effect that on Friday our whole fleet of iron gunboats—the Monitor, Galena, Naugatuck, Arctostook and Port Royal—were repulsed from Fort Darling, on the James river, seven miles below Richmond.

The only news from Gen. Banks' division is contained in a despatch from Brigadier General Geary, received at the War Department, dated from Rectortown on Friday, to the effect that a portion of a company of infantry belonging to his command had a skirmish with a large body of rebel cavalry, numbering from three hundred to six hundred, at Liden, in which the Union troops were overpowered. Gen. Geary says that Gen. Shields also had a skirmish with the same party.

The despatch from Commander Davis, of the Mississippi gunboat squadron, to the Navy Department, furnishes another evidence of the daring and efficiency of our river navy. Eight iron-clad rebel steamers, four of them fitted with rams, advanced up the river at Fort Wright on the 10th inst., and made an unexpected attack on Captain Davis' flotilla; but the vigor with which his men met the enemy was too much for them.

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General Pope's division has advanced to within three miles of Corinth. Deserters say that disaffection exists to an alarming extent among the Tennessee and Missouri regiments in Beauregard's army, who are contending that they have nothing to fight for, as their States are already restored to the Union.

A portion of the celebrated Jeff. Thompson's guerrilla band has been captured near Bloomfield, Mo. The captives number one hundred, half of whom gave themselves up voluntarily.

Our European correspondence and newspaper reports, received by the Niagara and Great Eastern, contain important matter with reference to the progress of the idea of direct intervention on the part of Napoleon and England in the affairs of the United States government.

It is evident that, up to the 5th instant, the distress existing in the manufacturing districts of France and England was of a very serious character, and that neither government could devise any home means for its relief. Our advisers allege that in France it had become even dangerous to the throne, and would be more aggravated in this direction daily unless the capitalists could receive a supply of cotton and the export trade to the United States be improved.

Under these circumstances it is generally conceded that Napoleon has made some overtures to the British Cabinet, asking its support in a scheme for putting an end to the rebellion in this country. The writers all connect the late visit of M. Mercier, the French Minister in Washington, to Richmond with this subject. The Paris Patrie of the 4th instant asserts that that gentleman had a long interview with Jefferson Davis, and that President Lincoln was well aware of the political character of his mission, but the journalist does not intimate under what form the intervention offer was presented.

The Edinburgh Scotsman, however, says that the Emperor will soon address a remonstrance to both the Northern and Southern governments on the duration and effects of the war. This remonstrance, it is said, will be designedly effective to our government, should hostilities be continued after its reception; and that then the Emperor will propose that a vote be taken by States on the question of final separation or reunion, the vote to be conducted on his favorite Italian plan of "universal suffrage."

England, it is said, will not join the Emperor in any such scheme. Forty deaths from destitution have been reported by the Irish Coroners from one district of that island. The cases were submitted to the House of Commons by Mr. Maguire, M. P. A Spitalfields (England) weaver had just died from starvation. The report of the case is melancholy. He worked, independently and manfully, at his loom, the earnings of himself and his wife being only one dollar and a quarter a week, until he sank with hunger and died in a few minutes. His family had sold and pawned all their clothing sooner than to go to the poorhouse. All this suffering is attributed in England to the war in America, and the work people were becoming greatly agitated on the subject.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. The Great Eastern made her dock at this port yesterday afternoon. She reports having sailed from Milford Haven, England, at two o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th instant. Her very latest news—which is two days later than the advices by the Niagara—is dated at Liverpool on the 5th instant, and was telegraphed to Milford Haven. The Liverpool cotton market was dull, and unchanged on easier rates. On the 5th inst. the market closed with a decline of one-eighth to one-fourth of a penny. Flour declined sixpence per barrel on the 6th instant. Provisions were heavy. Consols closed in London on the 6th instant at 93 3/4.

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Victor Emmanuel enjoyed a fine reception in Naples. He assured the people that, anxious as Italy was for the possession of Rome, Napoleon was equally anxious to withdraw from the military occupation of it. Garibaldi had resigned the chief command of the Genoese volunteers. The Pope returned to Rome on the 3d instant. Twenty-two persons had been arrested in Warsaw, by order of the Russian authorities, for singing Polish national songs.

The British West India mail steamship Plantagenet arrived at this port last evening. She brings fresh news from Jamaica dated at Kingston on the 7th of May. Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Edgar, with the flag of Rear Admiral Sir C. Dares, was to leave Port Royal, Jamaica, on the 8th instant, for Bermuda. There are complaints of dry weather from all parts of Jamaica. There have been light and refreshing showers generally; but in the agricultural districts they have worked but little advantage. The sugar estates in Trelawney, which depend upon the rivers for their motive power in working their mills, have all been compelled to suspend operations.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the members of the New York bar yesterday responded to a call of Mr. Edwin James, ex-Queen's Counsel, and ex-Member of Parliament, England, to hear his explanation of several anonymous charges that have been made against him, and his response to a committee of five of the Law Institute, who have moved his expulsion from the New York bar in consequence of those accusations. A report of the proceedings is given in another column of our paper this morning.

In the General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hoffman sentenced Edward Riley to the State Prison for five years, he having been convicted in February of forgery in the second degree. James Walker, convicted in April of forgery in the fourth degree, was sent to the State Prison for two years. Joseph Myers, who was engaged with others in robbing John Keenan of \$30, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year, by the City Judge. Joseph Hart, proprietor of the Volks Garden, in the Bowery, was brought before Judge McCann on a writ of habeas corpus, charged with violating the Sold Saloon act, in permitting lager beer to be sold during a theatrical performance. His counsel contended that the Legislature meant only to exclude intoxicating drinks, and, as the Court of Appeals had decided that the national beverage of the Tentons was not intoxicating, the defendant ought to be discharged. Assistant District Attorney Whitehead briefly replied, contending for a strict interpretation of the statute. The Judge reserved his decision.

Stocks were steady yesterday, without material change. Pacific Mail rose 2 1/2 per cent, closing 115 3/4. Bonds were active and higher. Money was very easy at previous quotations. Bills on London, 123 1/2. Gold, 103 1/4. The bullion export of the day was \$792,703.

The cotton market was unchanged yesterday, while the sales embraced about 350 bales, closing on the basis of 27 1/2 cts. a bale for middling uplands. The market for breadstuffs was heavy and drooping. Including sales before and after the receipt of the Great Eastern's news, the four market exhibited a decline of about 50 cts. a bushel. Wheat was heavy and lower, with a fair business doing at the concession. Corn was also lower, with sales of Western mixed at 50c a bushel, in store, and at 48c a bushel, delivered, and at 45c for round yellow, and at 55c a bushel for Jersey yellow. Pork was dull and heavy, and prices inclined to drop. Sales of meat were made at 12 1/2 cts. and of prime at 89 7/8 to 89 7/4. Sugars were in good demand, with a speculative movement. The sales embraced 3,168 hds. and 155 boxes at full prices. Coffee was more active. Sales of 8,000 bags Rio were made at p. l., said to have been at full prices, and 2,300 do. choice quality do. at 22c. Freight was quite steady, with a fair amount of engagements.

President Lincoln and His Happy Cabinet. It is a remarkable characteristic of those prominent assemblages of various animals, known as "Happy Families," that, though there are often squabbles and disputes, it is seldom found necessary to turn one of the animals out of the cage. The master mind of the showman keeps all his curiosities in order. He feeds them well, pokes them up occasionally, and sometimes fogs them, but is hardly ever obliged to entirely deny them. Now, President Lincoln's happy Cabinet very much resembles Barnum's "Happy Family," in the diverse and conflicting opinions, the personal jealousies and disputes of its members, and in the style of management required for its proper administration. Therefore, although the entire Cabinet may now be divided upon the question of withdrawing General Hunter's silly abolition proclamation, yet we altogether discredit the current rumors that the President will turn out one of his Cabinet advisers, or that one of the secretaries will resign his position.

That General Hunter's proclamation will be disavowed by the President is a matter of course; and it may lead either to the recall of this General or a statement from him that he was directed to issue such an absurd order by his superior officer, one of the officials at Washington. The order changes the whole policy of the government. It assumes powers which do not exist in any but the State governments. It accomplishes just about as much, practically, as if it had proclaimed the freedom of the slaves of interior Africa. By implication it is an insult, over General Hunter's signature, to every other military officer, and a rebuke to the President himself. Therefore it must be instantly withdrawn, and the General who signed it must be punished. But this does not necessitate a breaking up of the Cabinet. Fremont

was recalled under similar circumstances; but no Cabinet officer resigned in consequence. The Cabinet is altogether too weak to break up. When a bar of iron is violently struck it breaks in the weakest part. But the Cabinet has no weakest part. It is all weak alike, and must give way to the President, who controls and manages everything, and who is his own adviser and his own Cabinet. We have the facts on record, and shall publish them when we deem it expedient, to prove that throughout this whole war President Lincoln has conducted the affairs of this nation for himself—doing what he judged right, in spite of the members of his Cabinet. If he had not done so God only knows where we should have been now. It is a blessing to the country and the world that Heaven gave us in Mr. Lincoln the man for the crisis, and that the Presidential chair was filled by no old fogy politician of the style of those in the Cabinet.

Newspapers and niggers are the stumbling blocks of all small politicians in this country. The members of the Cabinet are all very well in their own departments; but the moment they attempt to manage either of these difficult subjects they find their heels tripped up and themselves in the mire. There is Secretary Seward, for instance. His management of our foreign affairs has been, thus far, beyond all praise. We confess that we never supposed Seward had such talents or knew so well how to use the talents he had. Certainly he never showed any such genius in political life. And why? Because there he was trying to manage the irrepressible nigger. And whenever, during his diplomatic career, he has left his own department to dabble with other matters, he has blundered most fearfully. His interference with the "peace organ" newspapers was a blunder. His system of political arrests was a blunder. His letter about Bull Run Russell was a blunder. His issuing of passports was a blunder. His management of the press censorship was a blunder. Seward, however, had sense enough to see this and to get rid of these troublesome matters as speedily as possible. Consequently he has made an admirable Secretary of State, and has displayed a genius for the management of foreign affairs which, if we were the first to doubt, we were also the first to discover and acknowledge. The press censorship Seward handed over to Cameron, who sunk beneath its weight of responsibility; and now Secretary Stanton like Hercules relieving Atlas; is trying to support the same burden, with little better success.

Or take, again, the case of Secretary Chase. As a Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Chase has proven himself a statesmanlike financier of the very highest order. If all the ability and all the labors of half a dozen of his immediate predecessors in office were combined they could not rival the extraordinary ability and the splendid financial achievements of Mr. Chase. And yet what is this Secretary worth when he leaves the almighty dollar to manage the almighty nigger? Just nothing at all. His schemes for making educated saints of the contrabands at Hilton Head have resulted in nothing but expense, failure and the personal chastisement of Chase's Friday, the Reverend Pierce. Mr. Chase, therefore, has turned the nigger question over to Secretary Stanton and retreated to his own department. He will do well to remain there and become famous. Secretary Welles has had nothing to do with either niggers or newspapers, but has amused himself by managing his office business just as he would have done fifty years ago; while the President has directed, and our gallant sailors have accomplished, those glorious exploits which shall never be forgotten while Americans have a country. There may be other members of the Cabinet besides those mentioned, and doubtless we could find their names in some almanac or other; but they amount to nothing, and need not be considered.

Now, if the Cabinet is to break up, who is to go out? Not these unnamed nobodies, who never heard of General Hunter or his proclamation until they read about it in the HERALD. Not Secretary Welles; for he has nothing to do with slaves, and only wants to be allowed to doze in peace. Not Secretary Chase; for he has given up the nigger business, and loves his financial labors too well to leave them voluntarily upon another man's quarrel. Not Secretary Seward; for he, too, finds enough to do in his own department, and is content to rest his fame upon his diplomatic achievements. Who, then, remains? Only Secretary Stanton, to whom both Seward and Chase have thrown their dirty linen—the newspapers and the niggers—and who has since been kept at the wash-tub, splashing and sousing in a style more ridiculous than imposing. We do not think Stanton will go. He has backed down very often, and must do so again. If he left the Cabinet he would lose a good salary, become a nobody and be everywhere laughed at. He will not be foolish enough to exchange his present position for such a prospect. Much as he may admire Hunter's proclamation, he will not risk his office by opposing the President's wishes in regard to it. Stanton blusters too much to be a determined man and a man of settled principles, and is altogether too shrewd to give up a seat in Lincoln's Cabinet for the bird in the bush of an abolition nomination for the Presidency. On the whole, therefore, we conclude that, although General Hunter's order will be withdrawn, there will be no change in the Cabinet. We congratulate the country, however, upon having so excellent a President that, if all the Cabinet should resign at once, no one need be at all alarmed for the safety and welfare of the nation.

WADSWORTH AND THE CONTRABANDS.—It is reported that General Wadsworth, the Military Governor of the District of Columbia, is clothing and feeding the contraband negroes at Washington at the government expense, adding another chapter to the abolition measures to deplete the Treasury. The money thus expended on the lazy and shiftless black contrabands would be very acceptable and of real benefit to the white wives and children of the Irish and German soldiers who compose to a great extent the rank and file of our armies. The Irish and German soldiers are doing great service to the country, and if General Wadsworth is charitably inclined he can do his country far better service by expending the government money on their wives and children, many of whom are really suffering. The money that he is said to be squandering would do an immense amount of good if given to the families of our gallant volunteers; but then we suppose there is no use of talking about it, for no doubt General Wadsworth, like all the other abolition humanitarians, believes that everything depends upon color.

THE TRIBUNE'S MEANNESS AND MALICIOUSNESS.—A short time ago we published exclusively Beauregard's important cypher despatch, sent to us, in advance of all the other papers, by our Nashville correspondent. The Tribune immediately pronounced this despatch a forgery, though it has since been obliged to copy it as undoubtedly authentic. On Friday last we published a letter from Mr. S. H. Gay, the leading editor of the Tribune, to one of his correspondents, admitting that "the HERALD is constantly ahead." This letter was dropped on the battle field of Williamsburg by the Tribune reporter, who either ran away, like Raymond and Russell, or deserted in haste to the rebel side. One of the Union soldiers found the letter among a lot of rebel trash, handed it to our correspondent, and we published it as a curiosity, just as we have published rebel love letters. The Tribune admits that its leading editor wrote the letter, but says that we stole it. Really, the manners and the language of the Tribune writers can only be paralleled by those of the inmates of our State prisons. "You lie, villain!" "You forged that despatch!" "You're a base villain!" "You stole that letter!" These are specimens of the Tribune's slang. Such language befits swindlers, thieves and jobbers, but not conductors of respectable journals. Only men who know their own character to be worthless ever make such base charges against better people. Mr. Gay's letter, like the Tribune's conscience, shows that he and his associates know their editorials against us to be as untrue as they are unmanly, and frankly owns that "the HERALD is constantly ahead." We are obliged to copy from it.

THE TRIBUNE ACKNOWLEDGING THE CORN.—On Friday we published an epistle, entirely unique, from Master Gay, successor to Dana as managing editor of the Tribune, addressed to the reporter of that journal taking notes of the operations of General McClellan on the peninsula between James and York rivers. The editor complained that the HERALD was always ahead of the Tribune in its intelligence from the seat of war. This fact was, of course, a true bill, known and recognized by all men. But some persons doubted the genuineness of the letter from the affected quaintness of the spelling, imitating the manner of authors old as the poet Chaucer, whose orthography is as obsolete as are their opinions and ideas. But it occurs to us that this mode of spelling is a very proper indication of the character of a journal always behindhand in its intelligence, and putting forward in its editorial columns the exploded political and social heresies of past generations. The Tribune itself, however, settles the matter. It candidly admits the genuineness of the epistle lost on the battle field in the precipitate flight of the reporter. No doubt it would be denied but that the manuscript is written on the note paper manufactured for the Tribune, and having the imprint of the office upon it, and that the handwriting of Mr. Gay is too well known to leave room for any question. We have the document to produce to any one who may be skeptical on the subject. But the Tribune admits it; and thus, by its own confession, it is always behind the HERALD in its war intelligence, as it is in every other kind of news from all parts of the world.

THE LATE UNION DEMONSTRATION AT NASHVILLE.—THE HERALD AND OUR CONTEMPORARIES.—The only regular report thus far given to the public in this quarter of the late great Union demonstration at Nashville was that published in the HERALD yesterday. In this important matter, as in very many others, our contemporaries "come up missing." The HERALD was in advance of them, and in advance of them and of the government itself with our graphic report of the battle of Shiloh. Next, our slow-paced competitors were as badly beaten by us in the matter of that confidential despatch of Beauregard, and in the details of the battles of Lee's Mills, Yorktown, Williamsburg, West Point (a battle in regard to which the old women of the Journal of Commerce are yet waiting for the news) and New Orleans, &c. Mr. Gay, of the Tribune, in confessing to the slow correspondents of that journal that he had to get the report of the battle of the 16th from the HERALD, was only telling an every-day story. This is the secret of the wonderful success and popularity of the HERALD; and, after having won so many battles against all sorts of coalitions during the last quarter of a century, the HERALD has secured the knowledge, the means and the power to defy all opposition, as the leading public journal of the present day.

BENJAMIN WOOD ON THE CONDITION OF THE UNION.—THE HON. BEN. WOOD has at length got a speech, and has obtained the permission of Congress to print it. He charges the rebellion upon the abolitionists, and lays everything at their door. It is true that they are partially responsible; for their incendiary proceedings stirred up the South; but the leading secessionists are likewise guilty with them, and Mr. Wood, while he was about it, should have paid his respects to them. He also urges upon Congress to bring about a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of negotiating for peace. Cessation of hostilities and peace can be obtained in a very simple way. If his friends in the South will surrender, lay down their arms and return to loyalty to the Union, that will be very readily accomplished. Peace will not only exist throughout the whole country, but all those now in rebellion, with the exception of the leaders, will be fully protected in all their rights and interests. It is not necessary that we should have negotiations. If his friends desire peace they can have it at once by simply surrendering and becoming loyal citizens. Then they can have the protection of one of the best governments that ever existed, and that is the only way that they can obtain peace.

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JOHN BULL'S AMERICAN FLUNKY VERSUS PARSON BROWNLOW.—The hero of Solferino and Bull Run, and more recently the Flunky of John Bull, to be found at the office of the New York Times, does not like the patriotic expressions made by Parson Brownlow, at the Academy of Music, in reference to the attitude of England. Since the "Little Villain" assumed the attitude of Flunky in the Legislature he becomes quite nervous the moment anything is said against his masters across the water, and labors very hard to prove that the sounds of applause given the Parson for the censure of England were not an endorsement of the "beligerent sentiment." We would advise Parson Brownlow to cook and dish up the "Little Villain" in the same style that he dishes up the rebels, in his Monday evening's speech at the Cooper Institute, and we will give him the benefit of a full report.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH. Evacuation of Pensacola by the Rebels.—The Union Troops in Possession of the City.—Interesting Reports from Memphis.—Arrangement for an Exchange of Prisoners, &c., &c. CHICAGO, May 17, 1862. A special despatch from Cairo says:—The steamer Singfish, with forty Memphis refugees, has arrived. They report that hundreds of others are making their way North as they best can. Governor Morton and Adjutant General Noble, of Indiana, arrived to-day.

CAIRO, May 17, 1862. The steamer Diligent, from Hickman, brought up a second load of refugees from Memphis and other points south to-day. All tell the same story of hardships endured in travelling on foot through the woods and swamps, and subsisting on such provisions as could be carried in their pockets. The party is almost entirely composed of men of the prime of life. They bring Memphis papers of the 12th.

We learn from the telegraphic columns of these papers that Pensacola was evacuated on the 12th. On the morning of that day the batteries of Santa Rosa Island, together with the fleet, commenced shelling the works, but no response was made. After a short but vigorous cannonade a flag of truce was sent ashore to discover the cause. No enemy whatever was found. The Union troops were to take possession the following day. No mention is made of the direction taken by the rebels. The evacuation of Yorktown and Norfolk are pronounced strategical movements, by no means indicating a rebel defeat. Williamsburg is claimed as a rebel victory. According to their accounts the Yankees were repulsed with great loss.

Refugees say that officers from Corinth, who are frequently in Memphis, complain bitterly of the loss the Southern cause sustained by the delay of General Halleck in making an attack upon them. Beauregard has been ready for a week. Every day that passes weakens him. He has received all the reinforcements that it is possible for him to procure except raw levies, while sickness rages throughout his camp to an alarming extent. Beauregard has placed an imperative embargo on letter writing from his camp. No soldier is permitted to send any written communication to his friends.

The whole country for one hundred miles below Corinth has been swept to obtain supplies for the rebel army, and is now nearly exhausted. Serious embarrassments from this cause are anticipated. Arrangements have been effected between General Halleck and Beauregard for an exchange of surgeons. One hundred and fourteen prisoners were sent on by Beauregard to-day under a flag of truce, borne by Colonel Pegram, of the Army of Western Virginia. Not only these prisoners, but others have been taken at Columbus, Mississippi. Some of them were confined in Missouri last summer. Before leaving Corinth one of them was recognized by one of Price's men as a member of the Twenty-fifth Illinois, paroled at Lexington, and Beauregard ordered him to be heavily ironed.

The Union people in Memphis are reported sorely disappointed at the delay of our fleets. Many, in anticipation of their arrival, have been emboldened to the utterance of Union sentiments, which got them into serious trouble. Speaking of the fall of Norfolk, the Memphis Appeal, of the 13th inst. says:—"But worse than all, the Virginia, on which we so confidently rested, was burned at Craney Island on Saturday night. Such is the tenor of the brief but painful intelligence flashed over the wires."

There were three cases of yellow fever at New Orleans at last week—two at the Charity Hospital and one in the French Hospital. The latter is the only one of the French Hospital which has been formally decided that Savannah is never to be surrendered. The Provost Marshal of Memphis has received instructions from the military authorities to take Confederate notes at currency, and to arrest as disloyal all persons who refuse to receive them in ordinary business transactions.

Four was quoted \$30, \$21 and \$22; hoon 50 cents for sides and hams; sugar 6 cents; molasses 25 cents; of cotton and tobacco no sales, recuts or shipments; corn \$1.40, oats \$1.25.

"Notwithstanding the general progress," says the Appeal, "we feel all conditions that threaten will set to Richmond some time before Metairie." Advances it thinks our best and best security. It urges moneyholders to invest in real estate.

Religious Intelligence. CITY CHURCHES TO-DAY. Parson Brownlow will preach in the Heding Methodist Episcopal Church, East Seventeenth street, this evening at seven o'clock, and Geo. R. Crookes, D. D., at half-past seven o'clock in the morning.

In the church of the Redeemer, Rev. William J. Frost, pastor, on Eighth street, between Second and Third avenues, services this morning at half-past ten o'clock; evening at half-past seven o'clock.

In St. Ann's church, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, pastor, services as usual, with the voice at half-past ten in the morning and quarter to eight in the evening, and in the sign language at half-past three in the afternoon. The pastor will preach in the morning, and the Rev. Morgan Dix, assistant pastor of Trinity church, in the evening.

In the Second Universalist Church, Eleventh street and Second avenue, Rev. G. T. Flanders, pastor, services in the morning at a quarter to eleven o'clock, and in the evening at half-past seven o'clock. Subject—"Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World."

In the Memorial church, Broadway street, corner of Westway place, the Rev. Samuel Maxwell, Jr., assistant minister of St. Mark's church, will preach this evening, services at half-past ten o'clock in the morning, half-past three, and half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

Rev. Sidney A. Coray will preach in the Stone church, Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway, this afternoon at half-past three o'clock, and in the evening at half-past seven o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Van Nest will preach to-day in the church in Fifth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. Services commence at half-past ten o'clock in the morning, and at four o'clock in the afternoon.

At the church of the Resurrection (Protestant Episcopal), north side of Thirty-fifth street, east of Sixth avenue, Divine service at half-past ten o'clock in the morning, and at half-past seven o'clock in the evening. The pastor, Rev. E. O. Flagg, will preach in the morning, and the Rev. John H. Hopkins, Jr., will preach in the evening.

At the Light street church, corner of Light and York streets, the Rev. E. S. Kalkbrenner will preach to young men this evening upon the life of Joseph. Subject for the morning—"The Poor have the Gospel Preached to Them."

"Are Moral Rebellion and Secession to Triumph in God's Empire?" Rev. E. G. Brooks will preach on this subject, at the Twentieth street Universalist church, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, this afternoon at half-past three o'clock. Sermon in the morning at half-past ten o'clock.

An army meeting will be held this evening in the Reformed Dutch church, Bergen, N. J., in aid of the Board of Publication for army and navy purposes. Rev. Dr. Taylor will preside and conduct the services. Addresses and statements by the agent, an army chaplain and others may be expected.

"Our Religious Work in Army Hospitals."—There will be a special meeting in aid of this work in behalf of the American Sunday School Union, to supply our hospitals for the sick and wounded with "The Silent Comforter," "Bible Readers," &c., in the Second Avenue Baptist Tabernacle, corner of Tenth street, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Addresses will be made by the Rev. W. Childs, Sunday school missionary, and the Rev. Edward Lathrop, D. D.

Father Benson will preach in Ebbitt's Hall, 45 West Thirty-third street, this evening, at a quarter to eight o'clock. Lavonia will sing appropriate pieces, and a collection will be taken in furtherance of his mission for the Indians.

Rev. C. Cravens will preach in the chapel of the Fourth Universalist Society, Brooklyn, (Cumberland street, near Lafayette avenue), at half-past ten o'clock in the morning and half-past seven o'clock in the evening. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. C. H. V. Hays will hold a matinee Convention at Postoffice Hall, 500 Broadway, at half-past ten in the forenoon, at half-past seven in the evening. The subject will be "The South as a Nation—Their Rights and Duties."

THE CASE OF MR. EDWIN JAMES. Meeting of Members of the New York Bar at the Astor House. ELUCIDATED SPEECH OF MR. JAMES.

THE BAR: ITS MORALITY AND MODE OF PURIFICATION. Speeches of Judge Hearne, J. H. White, Hon. Levi S. Chafetz, Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Malcolm Campbell, &c., &c.

An enthusiastic and numerous meeting of the members of the New York Bar was convened yesterday, at 10 o'clock P. M., in the South Room of the Astor House. The attendance was respectable, and, although the Judiciary and the rising members of the profession were well represented, some of the old heads—the sympathizers with the committee of five of the Law Institute—were missing. The Irish element—which is rather a rarity in this city on occasions of this kind—was predominant, though there was a mixture of English with the American audience. All seemed zealous. There were between four and five hundred persons present, among whom were noticed Hon. Judges McCarthy, Hearne, McMunn and O'Connor; Messrs. John W. White, Wm. Allen, G. C. Gunt, Corporation Attorney; J. Ashmead, Van Winkle, Thorne, Frank Byrne, John Swaine, Thomas Hurley, John Harrington, Assistant Corporation Attorney; Mr. Hunt, Assistant Corporation Attorney; Richard K. Underhill, Henry Brewster, Charles H. Hunt, ex-United States Assistant District Attorney; Charles Spang, Owens, Malcolm Campbell, Peter H. Swann, ex-District Attorney; ex-Judge Drinker, James S. Slayter, Hon. Levi S. Chafetz, ex-Attorney General; D. Mottahon, Lathrop, Col. E. F. Shepard, aid to Gov. Morgan; Morrison, McKee, Dittenhoefer, Richard Clark; Washington Murray, Byrne, Bryant, &c.

Mr. Henry Barstow, having been called upon to preside, said:—GENTLEMEN.—This call upon me to preside at this meeting is quite unexpected, and I have the honor to acknowledge it. It was to be called until I accidentally heard of it yesterday. The object of the meeting, as I understand it, is to give Mr. James a hearing before the bar, and to discuss the questions which will be presented to you by his speech. I have no objection to the meeting, and I have no objection to the questions which will be presented to you by his speech. I have no objection to the meeting, and I have no objection to the questions which will be presented to you by his speech.

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN.—I have not been accustomed to addressing public meetings, and I have the honor to acknowledge it. It was to be called until I accidentally heard of it yesterday. The object of the meeting, as I understand it, is to give Mr. James a hearing before the bar, and to discuss the questions which will be presented to you by his speech. I have no objection to the meeting, and I have no objection to the questions which will be presented to you by his speech.

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