

NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—CHILD OF THE EMPIRE.—STAR OF THE DANCE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, 84 Broadway.—TWO NAPOLEONS.—MISTERY VOLUNTEER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—FANNON, OR THE CRICKET.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WIZARD'S TRAP.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MARRIAGE—NOT ON THE GLORIOUS MINORITY.—SHEET OF THE BLACK MAN.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—ORLANDO VANDERBILT.—KNIGHTS OF THE ROAD.—BANDIT HOLES.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, No. 425 Broadway.—MEDI.—BROT BOM.

ROYALTY'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—COM. BRYAN.—LIVING WALLS, &c. at all hours.—MONUMENTS.—ASTROLOGICAL AND ENIGMAS.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 525 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—SANDY GILSON.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, No. 44 Broadway.—SONGS, BURLESQUES, DANCES, &c.

NATIONAL THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal Street.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

GAFFNEY'S CONCERT HALL, 65 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.

PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 523 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Thursday, June 26, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

Affairs in front of Richmond are ominously indicative of a grand denouement to the siege of the rebel capital.

From the movements of the enemy on Monday night, and from information received, a general engagement was looked for on Tuesday morning.

The troops were all under arms at daylight, and everything in readiness; but after a slight demonstration by the rebels, and finding themselves promptly met at every point, they retired to their old position.

In conjunction with this information, we have the despatches received at the War Department throughout yesterday afternoon announcing some important skirmishing all along the lines, which resulted in taking some of the enemy's redoubts and driving him from his camps.

Hooker's division, with Hentzelman's corps, supported by General Keyes, were in the action, and General McClellan is warm in his praise of all the troops engaged.

He says it was not a battle, but that the advantage sought was fully attained, and with little loss, though the enemy resisted stubbornly.

Our men behaved splendidly, says the Commanding General, and have done all that could be desired.

The object designed was entirely accomplished, and everything was quiet at five o'clock last evening.

It would seem from this affair that the serious action before Richmond has in reality commenced, and the public will consequently be on the qui vive for further intelligence of the highest interest from the Army of the Potomac.

The intelligence from other quarters is not very important. Norfolk has been placed under martial law by General Vile because the city officers refused to take the oath.

From Memphis we learn that White river is open to General Curtis' army, and that a number of prisoners and an immense quantity of bacon were captured by our cavalry on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad at Cold Water.

General Carlton's brigade of Union troops has entered Arizona. The advance guard, under Colonel West, reached Tucson about the 17th ult., the rebels having previously abandoned the place.

The Stars and Stripes were again hoisted over the ruins of Fort Breckinridge.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the House bill for the appointment of an Indian Agent for Colorado Territory was passed.

The Judiciary Committee reported back the Bankrupt bill, with a recommendation that it be postponed till December next.

On motion of Mr. Hale, the subject was laid over till to-day. A bill to increase the revenue by the reservation and sale of town sites on the public lands was reported.

Notice was given of a bill to repeal the act creating an agricultural department. The bill to prevent Congressmen and government officers taking compensation for procuring contracts was reported back by the Judiciary Committee.

The discussion of the Confiscation bill was then resumed, and continued till the adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, resolutions of the Missouri State Convention on the subject of emancipation were presented, and ordered to be printed.

A bill for the admission of Western Virginia into the Union was referred to the Committee on Territories. The bill providing for the adjustment of the claims of loyal citizens for damages caused by the Union troops was taken up, and discussed at considerable length.

The House then took up the Tariff bill, and, after the adoption of a number of amendments, adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Deseret Legislature met for the first time at Salt Lake City on the 14th of April, and Brigham Young sent in his message as Executive of the State.

The Governor is sound on the Union, and strongly urges the immediate recognition of the State authority of Deseret by Congress.

He says the government will save by her admission into the Union thirty-four thousand dollars now paid for Territorial expenses, and receive her annual quota of the governmental tax.

He recommends the Legislature, when Deseret is taken in, to exact that it be done with all the laws that are now in operation in the Territory of Utah, including, of course, the law recognizing polygamy.

The following are the names of the candidates elected on the Union State ticket in Oregon:—Governor—Addison C. Gibbs, democrat.

Secretary—Samuel E. May, republican.

Treasurer—Edwin N. Cooke, republican.

Printer—Harvey Gordon, democrat.

Congress—John R. McBride, republican.

Mr. McBride is the first representative chosen to the Thirty-eighth Congress, which meets in December, 1863.

We have received a communication from Mr. A. T. Stewart, denying the statement made by one of our Washington correspondents, in yesterday's Herald, that the object of Mr. Stewart's visit to that city was to lobby against the passage of the Bankrupt law.

In the General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hoffman rendered a decision upon the demurrer to an indictment against John Omer for publicly keeping liquor on Sunday, in violation of the provisions of the Metropolitan Police act of 1860.

His Honor, after carefully examining the statute, has arrived at the conclusion that the act of publicly keeping liquor on Sunday, under that statute, was

not a criminal offence, but merely subjected the offender to the payment of a penalty to be recovered in an action in the civil courts.

District Attorney Hall said that as it was important that this decision should be reviewed by a higher court, he moved that, pending the discussion of the subject in the Supreme Court on a writ of error, further action upon all the indictments against parties for publicly exposing liquor for sale on Sunday be postponed till October.

The Recorder's decision in this matter does not in any way interfere with criminal proceedings under the Excise law of 1857, against those who sell liquor on Sunday or who sell without license.

The grand and petit juries were discharged for the term. Three indictments were found against Samuel Hallett for his alleged connection with the fraudulent issue of the Indiana State bonds.

The closing exercises of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb took place yesterday afternoon, and were of an exceedingly interesting character.

The Institute, according to statements rendered upon the occasion, is in quite a flourishing condition, and of great benefit to those who are afflicted from want of speech or hearing.

No business of public importance was transacted by the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday. From their weekly statement, it appears that 2,566 emigrants arrived here during the week ending on the 25th inst., making a total of 29,383 during the present year, against 40,745 to the same date in 1861.

The number of inmates on Ward's Island is 701. The Treasurer's report shows that the Commissioners have a balance of \$30,196 55 remaining in the bank to their credit.

The stock market was lower at the opening yesterday, but better at the close. Money was in demand at 5 per cent. Gold sold at 108 1/2, closing 108 3/4 bid.

Exchange on London closed at 119 1/4 a 120. The cotton market was again excited yesterday and active, with a heavy advance of 2 1/2 c. per pound.

The sales embraced about 2,500 bales, part to speculators and part to exporters, closing on the basis of 35 1/2 c. per pound for middling uplands. The advance noticed above was equal to \$11 25 a \$13 50 per bale of the usual weight of 450 pounds.

The flour market was again firmer and active, and from 5c. to 10c. higher. Wheat improved about 2c. per bushel, with large sales, chiefly for export. Corn was firmer and quite active, closing at 32c. a 33c. for old Western mixed, in store and delivered.

Pork was active and firmer, with sales of mess at \$10 37 1/2 a \$11 and prime at \$9 62 1/2 a \$9 75. The government contract for 2,250 bbls. prime mess was taken at \$10 98 a \$11 12 1/2. Beef was irregular, with some better demand from the trade. The government contract for 5,150 bbls. extra mess was awarded at \$14 a \$14 34.

The government contract for 850,000 lbs. smoked bacon in canvas bags was awarded at 7 1/4 a 7 1/2. Sugars were firm, with sales of 800 hds. and 400 boxes. Coffee was quiet. Freight was rather easier, while engagements were made to a fair extent.

Important Operations Before Richmond.

The intelligence which we publish to-day from the headquarters of General McClellan would appear to foreshadow an immediate realization of the grand event so long looked for with anxiety by the whole community.

In fact, it may be regarded, we think, as a pretty sure indication that the attack upon Richmond has been fairly inaugurated, and the first scene of the drama enacted.

General McClellan recounts, in his despatches to the War Department yesterday, the actions of that day, which resulted in what he designates as an important advantage gained, and which may be briefly stated thus:—Our pickets were advanced on the left toward the enemy's works early yesterday, and were met with a sharp resistance. They were supported by Generals Hooker, Hentzelman, Keyes and Kearney, gaining considerable ground as they advanced, and holding "every foot of it." General Porter, on the right, silenced the enemy's batteries in that direction. Thus it would seem that the action was pretty general, although General McClellan states that it was no battle. Our troops "behaved splendidly," did "all that could be desired," and the enemy were driven from their camps at the point attacked.

So the ball in front of Richmond may be considered opened.

NEW ORLEANS AND VICKSBURG.—PROGRESS OF THE GOOD WORK.

Our advices from New Orleans by the Coatzacoalcas assure us that under the energetic and decisive, yet liberal and conservative, military government of General Butler, the good work of restoring the people of that city to their old allegiance to the Union goes on "most gratifyingly." How could it be otherwise, considering that General Butler has rescued perhaps not less than one-fourth of the people of New Orleans from the peril of starvation, and all of them from the rule of the most reckless rebel ruffians and plunderers, and from rebel military conscriptions and extortions without a parallel in the history of any civilized community of modern times?

Our New Orleans correspondent also gives us some very interesting information concerning Vicksburg. It appears that General Lovell and his New Orleans army and a portion of Beauregard's army have "turned up" at Vicksburg, and are working at the river defences there like beavers. But we are also informed of a movement by which Lovell and his colleagues will inevitably be defeated; and what this movement is the event itself will very soon determine. The only importance which can be attached to Vicksburg, in the possession of the rebels, is, that while they hold that place they command a passage across the Mississippi river, and at the very point which is most desirable of all the points on the river, in view of the hegira of Jeff. Davis and his principal confederates and the remains of his army, across to Texas, and thence to Mexico. We predict, however, that all such calculations in reference to Vicksburg will very shortly be spoiled; for General Lovell will just as surely be outgeneralled at Vicksburg as he was at New Orleans.

THE WAR IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—The feuds in the republican party of this State are daily increasing both in bitterness and extent.

Divided, as it is, between the conservative and abolition factions, the fight is becoming decidedly spicy. Thurlow Weed leads the conservative wing, and Mayor Opdyke and Collector Barney the abolition. Both factions are marshalling their forces for a severe contest, with a fair prospect that one or the other will soon "die in the last ditch." As soon as Congress adjourns a "bold and determined effort" will be made to remove Collector Barney from the Custom House, and fill his place with a person from the conservative ranks. The prospects are that he will either be compelled to leave or Secretary Chase will have to vacate the Treasury Department.

President Lincoln's "Flying Visit" to West Point.

President Lincoln has made his "flying visit" to West Point, and has returned to Washington. He has had "a long private conference" with General Scott, the results of which will no doubt be developed in good season, to the satisfaction of the country.

From his own declarations we are assured that the object of this journey of the President was "not to make or unmake any generals now in the army;" that "there is nothing at all alarming going on;" and we have the testimony of General Scott that "Mr. Lincoln's visit was not on account of any disaster, past or expected, and that he (the General) had no idea of going to Washington again, as the state of his health would not bear so much labor."

From these positive assurances we can only conclude that the object of this remarkable Presidential visit to West Point was for the purpose of a confidential consultation with General Scott in regard to the war, and especially in reference to late events in the great valley of Virginia, and to the present unsatisfactory state of affairs in that important quarter.

It is a curious fact, in this connection, that President Lincoln found it expedient to dispense with the presence of his right hand man and official military advisor, Mr. Secretary Stanton. True, the pressing business of the War Office may have rendered it inexpedient for Mr. Stanton to leave it even for two days at this particular time; but we are rather inclined to think that the President left Mr. Stanton behind because the object of this visit to General Scott was some all-important information and advice upon military affairs which only that experienced old soldier could give, and which might, perhaps, be somewhat embarrassing to all parties, if given in the presence of our patriotic Secretary of War.

We all know that, after the disastrous battle of Manassas, General Scott frankly confessed that he had been constrained to do violence to his own judgment in yielding as he did to the incessant clamors of the "Onward to Richmond" abolition faction. He had thus consented to the premature advance of General McDowell. We all know that this same disorganizing abolition faction, through their power in Congress and their influence in the Cabinet, constrained the President himself to yield so far to their demands last February and March as to inaugurate the grand campaign projected by General McClellan and General Halleck a month before their appointed time, and to break up the immediate army and department of General McClellan into three separate armies and departments, and all under the general direction of a Secretary of War who, however zealous and patriotic, had never led a squadron to the field, nor the divisions of a battle knew.

That this patriotic zeal of Mr. Secretary Stanton, without the requisite military knowledge or discretion, has operated to prolong this war, we think it needs no labored argument to prove. The late disastrous events in the valley of the Shenandoah, the present state of confusion prevailing there among our generals and their military movements, and the embarrassments which have thus impeded the movements of General McClellan, are unquestionably due to the breaking up of his army and his plans immediately after the rebel evacuation of Manassas. This event was part of his programme, in view of which he had provided for a movement upon Richmond which would have been sweeping and conclusive, leaving no predatory rebel columns in his rear. But this was incomprehensible to our abolition disorganizers; and hence those military drawbacks, derangements and blunders which have resulted in this visit of President Lincoln to General Scott.

The President has realized from rough experience the superior military wisdom and sagacity of the old soldier of West Point. The object is to repair the blunders which have been committed in abandoning the plans of himself and his successor at Washington under the pressure of their abolition enemies. It is possible, therefore, that among the results of this visit of the President to West Point we may not only secure some important changes among the figures on our side of the military chess-board in Virginia, but some essential modifications of the military plans and powers of the War Office.

The unscrupulous, treacherous and hostile government of England, and the peculiar necessities of Louis Napoleon, including cotton, admonish us that we can no longer trifle with this rebellion. We have no doubt that this view of the subject has had its full share of influence in this visit of the President to General Scott. We can no longer afford to trifle with these rebel guerrilla bands in the rear of Washington. While General McClellan is preparing for a decisive blow at Richmond, they threaten to assume the proportions of a formidable aggressive army in the Shenandoah valley. They must be routed and dispersed, and we must occupy that valley without unnecessary delay, if for nothing else, to convince the British government and its organs that this rebellion, even in the rear of Washington, has become "an obsolete idea."

President Lincoln may not design, from this visit to West Point, the making or unmaking of any general in the army. We are entirely satisfied that there is no occasion for any alarm in regard to this remarkable journey, but every reason for increased confidence in the administration and in the Union cause in its hands. We think, however, that important rectifications of military blunders in Virginia may be expected, and that they will conform to the views and suggestions of General Scott, in regard not only to the military, but to the political, conduct of the war, regardless of the consequences to abolition leaders, political or military. A few days' patience, and the problem will be solved.

CANADA STIRRED UP.—The Canadians are terribly stirred up by the course of the British journals in giving them the cold shoulder and telling them to defend themselves or become annexed, in the event of a war between England and the United States.

But they will soon be stirred up still more when apprehension becomes reality. What they ought to do is to consider now where they will make their bed before it is too late. In a very short time our iron-clad ships will be in such force on the ocean as to sweep Napoleon's fleet out of the Gulf and his army out of Mexico. England perceives that, and wants to give Canada an opportunity of taking care of herself when the storm comes which will make her, if she desires it, one of the United States—the greatest republic in the world, and about to become the most powerful nation of the earth. We

will give the Canadians six, nine or twelve months to make up their minds as to what they will do; we are not in a hurry; but the sooner they decide their destiny is with the United States the better for themselves.

The American government can protect them. The British monarchy confesses through its organs that it cannot. They ought not to lose a moment, therefore, in declaring their independence, for thus they will avoid trouble, in which they are in danger of being involved by the policy of England. The question of annexation is an after consideration, and one that must be decided by themselves. We are not anxious to annex Canada; but, if she desires to cast her lot with this great country, it will be for her own interest, and we have no doubt that a proposition from her to that effect, would be favorably received by our government and people.

The Indiana State Bonds Again.

The case of the recent frauds in Indiana State bonds is assuming a new and a clearer phase. By reference to our legal reports it will be seen that the Grand Jury of this county has indicted Mr. C. D. Stover, who, as the confidential clerk and deputy of Mr. Craven, the Indiana State Agent here, signed and issued the fraudulent bonds, and that the amount of bail required of Mr. Samuel Hallett, one of the Wall street brokers who negotiated the bonds, has been raised from ten to fifteen thousand dollars. It has been rumored that Mr. Stover would turn State's evidence and disclose the whole affair; but, as Mr. Stover is now indicted as a principal in the fraud, this rumor is doubtless untrue.

A representative of the Indiana State officials and a representative of the Wall street brokers having been indicted, the whole case begins to be better understood and appreciated. We have before stated that, all things considered, the Wall street brokers appear comparatively honest in the affair. We are now inclined to believe, as the facts are more fully developed that the honesty of the brokers interested in something more than comparative, and that they have been made the scapegoats for the Indiana officials and politicians, who are in reality the guilty parties. Before the election of 1860 ousted them from office, the democratic officials of Indiana had authorized the issue of bonds for a loan of two and a half millions of dollars. By a fraudulent overissue, said to have been devised and executed by the Stover who is now indicted, four millions of dollars worth of bonds were put into the market instead of the two and a half millions authorized. It is evident, therefore, that one and a half millions of dollars worth of these bonds were illegal, unauthorized and fraudulent. Now, which particular bonds were these? The legal and the illegal bonds were all in the same form, and all had the same signatures. How, then, were the brokers or the public to distinguish them? No one could possibly separate the good from the worthless bonds except the men who had issued them. Why, then, should the Wall street brokers be considered guilty of fraud because they, as well as the public, were deceived into negotiating these bonds?

Some of the money obtained from this fraudulent overissue may have been employed by the democratic politicians during the Indiana election of 1860. If it were thus used it carried a curse with it; for the democrats were defeated, the republicans came into power, a new State Agent was appointed, and the fraud was discovered. What then? Of course the facts were immediately placed before the public, the illegal bonds were recalled, and the perpetrators of the fraud were punished? Nothing of the kind. The republican politicians of Indiana, now in power, secretly abetted the fraud. They concealed it for fifteen months. They made a private and criminal arrangement with the swindlers who had forged the overissue. They actually resigned, from their legitimate State agency, some of the very bonds which they knew to be forged. They thus continued and extended the fraud. They became *particeps criminis* as far as the raising of illegal bonds was concerned, and were guilty of compounding a felony in concealing the original crime. All of these officials, from the highest to the lowest, are therefore subject to indictment, and we hope that our Grand Jury will find true bills against them upon these charges. It is in vain for them to attempt to shield themselves by holding up a Wall street broker as a victim for the arrows of the law. What proof is there that the Wall street brokers could distinguish the true from the false bonds? What proof is there that the Wall street brokers were not deceived into negotiating just as the public was deceived in purchasing these overissues? The transaction can no longer be regarded as merely another Schnyler fraud. It has assumed a political phase. It was evidently a political as well as a financial affair, in its concealment and continuance, if not in its inception. It is another instance of the political corruption and official profligacy that have ruined the country.

The Tribune, which has always been the organ of jobbery in mines, minerals, railroads, stocks and muskets, at first appeared as the champion of the Indiana politicians, because of its republican affinities; but it has since given up the case as hopeless, and now remains silent, lest it should be damned with the bad case it defends. Even silence, however, is an assistance to a bad cause. The press and the public should be outspoken upon the subject, and should rebuke both the perpetrators of the fraud and the politicians, republican and democratic, who inspired, assisted, concealed and protected it. As there may be some of the fraudulent bonds still in the market, the Wall street brokers should protect the public and vindicate themselves by kicking all Indiana securities out of the stock board. This action of the brokers, and the summary indictment by our Grand Jury of all the Indiana officials concerned, are retributions richly merited and generally anticipated.

Our Iron-Clad Navy.

The position of the country at the present moment is so intimately connected with the power of our navy that we have taken great pains to ascertain precisely how far we have advanced with our iron-clad vessels-of-war. A statement was made by several of our contemporaries last week relative to the laying of an iron keel at Jersey City, which has led the public to suppose that a vessel of a novel character was contemplated. So far from that being the case, the event announced with such a flourish was simply the laying of the ninth keel of the Monitor fleet. These vessels are two hundred feet long, forty-six feet beam, and all constructed on plans furnished by Captain

Eriasson, and so precisely alike that any part removed from any one vessel will fit its appropriate place in any of the others.

The history of naval engineering furnishes no precedent for a system so perfect, and much credit must be accorded to the Secretary of the Navy for having inaugurated it. The advantages are manifest, and derive additional importance from the fact that, before the detail of the machinery and vessels of the Monitor fleet was decided upon, the department caused a very rigorous scrutiny to be made of the operations and efficiency of every part on board of the Monitor. The most skillful engineers and officers were placed in charge of the machinery and vessel. Everything was carefully noted and communicated from time to time to the constructor of the new vessels. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy paid several visits to the Monitor in Hampton Roads, and contributed important information. It has been objected that the Engineer-in-Chief is not employed in the construction of the new vessels; but Secretary Welles, to the surprise and annoyance of many, has lately been found to entertain very peculiar notions on all matters connected directly with the efficiency of the navy, among which may be mentioned that of putting "the right man in the right place." We wish Secretary Stanton would do the like. The Monitor fleet wanted for the Western rivers—the construction of which has already been ordered—proves the determination of the department to attain the end by the direct road. Mr. J. B. Eads, of St. Louis, an engineer of great experience in constructing flat bottomed iron boats, has obtained the contract for building the pioneer Monitors for the shallow waters of the West, while Eriasson is only employed to furnish plans of their turrets. These Western iron-clads must only draw three and a half feet of water; but no fears need be entertained; the man who has undertaken the work is an expert in building flat bottomed boats; he is another "right man in the right place" (only think of that, Mr. Stanton)—and will no doubt furnish a fleet of vessels suitable for hunting the rebels out of the shallow streams of the West.

Our fleet of nine seagoing Monitors will all be ready next fall. Early in August we may expect to witness in our bay the trial trips of several of them. Including the New Ironsides, Whitney's iron boat, the large shot-proof iron vessel building at the Morgan Works, and the Roanoke, with her three turrets and heavy deck and side armor, *thirteen iron-clad vessels* will be added to those already afloat, without counting the iron-clads now building on the Western rivers. Europe will view with astonishment this prodigious display of energy and mechanical resources. It was supposed that our power would be taxed to the utmost in arming and sustaining an army of seven hundred thousand men, in addition to the cost of maintaining our active fighting vessels and enormous blockading fleets. Yet, while thus vigorously carrying on the greatest war ever known, we have created an impregnable fleet of nearly four hundred vessels of all kinds, and one hundred and thirty thousand seamen, that will enable us to defy all our opponents. Our commerce, manufactures and resources are more than double those of England when she carried on a war of fifteen years with Napoleon and came out victorious at last. The rebels are growing weaker every day; the Union feeling is spreading, and we will be ready to defy all the maritime Powers of Europe combined in less than two months. Napoleon in Mexico may then look out.

The Opera.

The arrangements concluded by Martini for the Opera in the coming fall are of the most extensive and satisfactory kind. His well known taste, backed up by the long power of Signor Martini, the proprietor of the Teatro della Havana, for whom his acts, has secured one of the finest companies that has visited us for some years. Although specially engaged for Havana, the troupe will give a series of performances in New York, on its way out and back.

The company, as it will be seen, has been selected from among the best European artists. First we have, among the *prime donne*, Signora Giuseppina Modori and Madame Cherton Demore. The first named lady is an artist of great talent, with a clear and powerful voice, and enjoys a high reputation in Italy. Cherton is said to greatly resemble Sontag in personal appearance, elegance of manner and style of vocalization. Then we have Signor, a singing contractor of about twenty-six, said to be the best interpreter of the music of Verdi's operas, and Signor Pradier, a rising young prima donna, whose future is a most promising one.

Among the male singers Martini's name stands high. He has an *de poitrine* like Tamburini, and is a tenor of the *Musical style*, to whom he is said to be greatly superior in voice, method and appearance. Minatti, also attached to this troupe, is among the *tenors di grazia*, with a fine, round and agreeable voice.

It was recently stated that Bartolini had been engaged for this company. This is an error. Bartolini takes the place of this once distinguished singer, whose voice now requires repose.

Bischi and Vialotti close the list of the vocalists comprising the troupe. The former was a leading favorite in Havana and Mexico, and is a basso cantante, not unlike Cassier in style. Vialotti was formerly Lumley's great basso, and now sings in London with Miss Titiens. He ranks in Italy as high as *de Maria* formerly.

With such a concentration of European stars, all new to us, but well authenticated, the fall season promises to be the most brilliant and attractive that we have had for some years.

GOTTSCHEK'S MATINEES.—We learn that Mr. Gottschalk will shortly commence a summer tour of musical sojourn, opening first at Newark, N. J., with a matinee on the 10th inst., to be followed in regular succession, thus:—2d July, *soiree* at Poughkeepsie, 2d matinee at Albany; in the evening, performance at Troy; 23, evening performance at Burlington; 4th and 6th, at Monticello; 8th and 11th, at Quebec, and thence through Ogdensburg, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Buffalo, Ottawa, Aurora, Oshkosh, Utica and Rome.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The performances of Miss Mitchell at this theatre have been crowned with perfect success. Since the beginning of her summer season she has met with all the favor and encouragement her great abilities deserve. During last week her performances were visited by Messrs. Forrest and Hackett and Miss Jane Corbitt, with several Italian and German artists. The piece still promises continued success.

Important Legal Decision.

THE SLAVE OF A REBEL DECLARED FREE. LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 25, 1862.

In the United States Court, in the case of Edmund Jones, whose master had permitted him to work on the rebel fortifications at Fort Sumner, Judge Ballard declared the negro free.

General Boyle, commanding the United States forces in Kentucky, has ordered the Provost Marshal of this city to fit up a house in the Prager mansion for the imprisonment of rebel women who do or say anything to incite rebellion.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1862.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS were decided in the Senate this morning the indication.

In the Senate this morning the indication. It was decided to the effect that an adjournment of Congress was closed at hand. Chairman of committees made a sort of clearing up of reports, and Senators vied with each other in getting up favorite bills, in a view to their final disposal. Mr. Trumbull reported in favor of postponing the subject matter of a Bankrupt bill to the next session, but no action was taken on the motion. Senator Harris announced that he desired to speak at length on the measure.

THE SENATORIAL DEBATE ON THE CONFISCATION BILL.

The conservative speeches of Senator Browning and Dixon on the Confiscation bill excited the especial wrath of all the radical faction in the Senate to-day. Mr. Sumner left his seat to commune with several of his confederates, and at the close of Mr. Dixon's remarks he and Browning were set upon by Hale, Wade and others, who seemed to be fired by a feeling of personal resentment. Mr. Dixon's views accorded for the most part with those that had been previously argued by Senator Browning, but the fanatic acted as if he was backed by public opinion at home, while they themselves were upon a sea of doubts and distress.

THE TARIFF BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The House was occupied almost exclusively with the tariff. About one-half of the bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. It is estimated that the committee will be ready to report the bill to the House to-morrow, but it will hardly be acted upon finally by the House until Friday. Monday has been set aside for the consideration of the ship canal project, which it is believed will pass.

Both houses of Congress are working with a heartiness that betokens an early adjournment. Even the radicals who have heretofore opposed an adjournment, now state that it will take place probably on the 24 of July.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

There was some discussion of a debate in the Senate to-day upon the proposition to repeal the act of this session regarding the publication of contracts. It seems that the Military and Naval Bureau such publicity works much chief, besides adding greatly to expenditure for clerks in this connection it may be stated, that Mr. Vandewater has introduced a resolution providing that the several departments publish, in the daily papers of Washington on Tuesday of each week, a list of contracts which shall have been solicited or proposed through the week preceding, which shall state briefly the subject matter of the contract, the terms and names of the proposed contractor, and all persons known to be interested, directly or indirectly, who make, request or recommend making any such contract. This provision is not applicable to bids made in pursuance of advertisement, or purchased under the publication of laws, but shall apply to proposed modifications of existing contracts.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO OF THE SMALL NOTE BILL.

The small note bill vetoed by the President had reference also to the banks outside of the District of Columbia, which have voted our community in small notes. The laws in relation to the District banks, the issues which are nominal, remain unchanged.

NAVAL OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Letters have been received from New Orleans, giving some interesting facts concerning naval operations that quarter. It seems that Captain Porter's fleet