

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENEVE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICES: 7, CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS: cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. Special rates will be made for clubs.

Volume XXVII. No. 189

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NELO'S GARDEN, Broadway, -THE NIGHT DANCERS.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, No. 54 Broadway, -ORANGE BLOOMER, -LESLIE AS IT IS.

LAURA KENNEDY'S THEATRE, Broadway, -MADRID, -THE FORTY DEVIANS, -FOUR IN NUMBERS.

BARNSUM'S AMERICAN MUSICAL, Broadway, -COM. NEWLY REHEARSED, -AC. AS IN BOSTON, -GIBBERELLA, AT THE OLD THEATRE.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 54 Broadway, -ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, AC. -DAILY PATTERNS.

WOODS' MINSTREL HALL, 54 Broadway, -ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, AC. -DAILY PATTERNS.

NATIONAL THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal Street, -SINGS, DANCES, BULLFIGHTS, AC.

GAIETIES THEATRE HALL, 65 Broadway, -DRAWING ROOM RESTAURANTS.

PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Broadway, -SINGS, DANCES, BULLFIGHTS, AC.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 53 Broadway, -Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Friday, July 11, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

Our correspondence from Harrison's Landing contains an interesting description of a moonlight review of the Army of the Potomac by President Lincoln on Wednesday night.

The Richmond papers of the late great battles on the Chickahominy show that, however successful the rebel journals have been in falsifying and exaggerating heretofore in their stories of battles fought, in these cases they are compelled to admit that the loss on their side was terrific.

We are enabled to give a list of our captured officers taken in these battles and now in the hands of the enemy.

The bombardment of Vicksburg still continued at last accounts received from Memphis, on Wednesday. Our mortars from above and below were then shelling the city.

Despatches from Nashville dated the 9th inst., report that four companies of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry were surprised and cut up at day-break on that morning, at Tompkinsville.

The European news by the City of New York, which arrived here yesterday, is dated to the 3d of July, two days later than the Great Eastern's.

Our advices by the Kangaroo and Europa, of the 26th of June, say that at that period the Emperor of the French appeared to be uneasy in his mind on the subject of Mexico.

The Madrid Constitutionnel says that, as the legislative session will not close till the beginning of July, it is probable that General Prim will return in time to give explanations in the Senate on the Mexican affair.

was then taken up. Mr. Sausbury, of Delaware, offered an amendment to the resolution, so as to include the number of troops under General Fremont and General Banks at the date of General McClellan's departure for the peninsula; also the number of troops in and around Washington; also the number of troops and around Washington and the Rappahannock; and also the number of troops actually in service under General McClellan in the recent engagements before Richmond.

In the House of Representatives, the Senate joint resolution to suspend all payments under the act of March last, "to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the Western or Missouri Department, their pay, bounty or pensions," and to appoint three Commissioners to investigate and examine all claims and reports on the same to the Secretary of War, was adopted.

The steamship City of New York, from Queenstown on the 2d of July, passed Cape Race yesterday morning, on her voyage to New York. Her news is two days later than the report of the Great Eastern, telegraphed from St. Johns, Newfoundland, after she passed the same point, and published in the Herald on the 9th inst.

The Liverpool cotton market was buoyant; but prices had not changed. Breadstuffs were firm, with an easy market. Provisions were dull at nominal quotations. Consols closed in London at 91 3/4 @ 91 1/2.

The political news by the City of New York is not of much importance. Our European news by the Hibernian, the Kangaroo and Europa reached this city yesterday. The papers and letters are dated in London and Paris on the 26th of July, and contain a very interesting history of the progress of events in the Old World to that period.

Our St. Petersburg correspondent gives an account of the progress of the great fires in Russia, which seem likely to result in affecting the political social, if not governmental, changes in the realm of the Czar.

By the bark Frankfort Hall, of Liverpool, Captain John McGowan, which sailed from Havana for this port on the 30th ult., we learn that the Franch war steamer Guerriere arrived from New York on the 26th ult., and sailed for France on the 29th. The steamer British Queen, from New York and Nassau, had also arrived. All well. There were several Spanish men-of-war in port, and about one hundred and sixty merchant vessels.

Governor Olden, of New Jersey, issued his proclamation in response to the President's call for volunteers on Wednesday last. It is a stirring appeal for four additional regiments, and closes as follows: "A patriotic devotion to the cause of your country is the motive that will be most influential with our people. While the warring ranks of the rebels are furnished by conscription, let it be our boast that we defend the nation by the heroic volunteer."

General Humphrey Marshall, the rebel commander in Eastern Kentucky, has been superseded in his command by General Heth, of South Carolina. The reason given is that Marshall was too inactive. He will throw up his commission.

Fredrick D. Stuart, of Brooklyn, has been appointed acting master, and ordered to report to Captain Wilkes, commander of the James river fleet. It is understood that Mr. Stuart will be the chief executive officer on James river.

The following resolutions were adopted by the committee appointed at the late mass meeting in New Haven, on the 8th inst.: "Resolved, That the people agree to stand by the flag and not turn the rebellion.

The Watertown (Jefferson county) Union proposes the name of ex-President Fillmore as the candidate of the constitutional Union men of this State for the office of Governor, upon the platform of "Our whole country—the Union as it was—no secession as it is."

of the Central Park to put the building intended for St. Joseph's Hospital at the service of the State authorities for the accommodation of sick and wounded soldiers, to be under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. They also concurred in directing the Comptroller to request the Adjutant General of the State to furnish a list of all persons who have been discharged or who have deserted from the service of the United States.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, it was resolved to issue a call for a great public demonstration, to be held on next Tuesday. An address and resolutions, which are to be submitted to that meeting, were read, and approved by the members present, most of whom we understood to be members of the sub-committee which prepared them.

The gold and exchange markets closing unsettled. Gold sold up to 117 1/2 yesterday, closing at about 116. Exchange sold at 121 1/2, closing at 121 3/4. Stocks were not so firm in the morning, but closed steady. Money, 5 @ 6 per cent.

The cotton market was higher yesterday, while the sales embraced 1,200 bales, closing firm on the basis of 41 1/2 @ 42, for middling uplands. The stock remaining on hand was very light. The flour market opened firm; but owing to the advance in freight it closed dull, and for some grades of State and Western at earlier prices.

The visit of President Lincoln to the headquarters of General McClellan. President Lincoln, as we informed our readers yesterday, made his appearance at Fortress Monroe at an early hour on Tuesday morning last, and after a short interview there with General Burnside proceeded up the James river to confer with General McClellan, and to see for himself the present position and condition of our noble Army of the Potomac.

What the precise objects of this visit may be we are not very curious to know. We are satisfied, whatever deficiencies may prevail in other responsible quarters, that President Lincoln at least is fully alive to the exigencies of the crisis, is actively and earnestly devoted to the great task of extricating the country from its present troubles and dangers, and that this visit to the headquarters of General McClellan is a mission of the most important character.

We see in all these quiet official excursions of President Lincoln, of the last two months, to Norfolk, to Fredericksburg, West Point, and to our army up the James river, that where prompt action is required he is not the man to trust to red tape and the sluggish routine of the circumlocution office of any department.

But we are not disposed to give the credit due to President Lincoln for this prompt and reasonable visit to General McClellan and his army. It indicates the fixed purpose of this President to be the prosecution of this war hereafter with renewed vigor and vastly increased forces, resources, activity and unity in the all-important field of Virginia.

The country will not fail to give the credit due to President Lincoln for this prompt and reasonable visit to General McClellan and his army. It indicates the fixed purpose of this President to be the prosecution of this war hereafter with renewed vigor and vastly increased forces, resources, activity and unity in the all-important field of Virginia.

We are confident, too, that the President will return from the camp of General McClellan with a stock of information which will be of the greatest value in reference to the prosecution of the Virginia campaign.

The "FOUR ET COSTE" OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION.—The interference of France and England in our affairs is becoming a terrible bugbear with our people. This is owing to the want of a little reflection.

We await the President's return to Washington with anticipations of the most important and encouraging movements in behalf of the government of the Potomac, and the unity of the Army of the Army, the navy and the country in the vigorous prosecution of the war.

We await the President's return to Washington with anticipations of the most important and encouraging movements in behalf of the government of the Potomac, and the unity of the Army of the Army, the navy and the country in the vigorous prosecution of the war.

hall as the sign of the speedy mustering, in Virginia of a Union army of three hundred thousand men. With proper activity we can have such an army there before the middle of August, and the rebellion suppressed before the last of October.

Louis Napoleon and America. We have always been foremost among those who have had and expressed confidence in the wisdom and sagacity of Louis Napoleon.

When the news arrived of the defeat of the French forces at Puebla, and again when, after this first warning of future disasters, the news arrived that the French Emperor was determined to persevere and prosecute the war in the heart of Mexico, we began to think that the former wisdom and sagacity of the hero of Strasburg, Boulogne and Solferino had at length deserted him.

The last news from Europe reports the fact that the Emperor is reconsidering the subject. There can be no better proof of wisdom and sagacity in any man, and especially in any ruler, than this recurring to the "sober second thought," this checking oneself in the downhill course of violent measures, and returning back to moderation and self-restraint.

There are many considerations combining to prove the madness and folly which it would be in Napoleon III. to persevere in the prosecution of war against Mexico. In the first place, he would inevitably involve himself in war with the United States, the natural friend and ally of France.

It would breed intestine discontents and mutinies in France when her commerce was cut off from participating in any degree and in any place in the vast field of American commerce.

But war with the United States would not be the only danger to which the Emperor would expose himself. He would raise up against himself a confederacy of all the southern republics and dominions of South America, which it would be difficult to encounter; it would be a veritable hornet's nest which he would raise up over his head.

It is well for Napoleon that he hesitates. That reconsideration may save his throne and his dynasty, and postpone for many years the outbreak of revolutions in France and the reconstruction of fugitive dynasties.

The present crisis of the country is no time to attempt to build up political parties. The nation is trembling upon the verge of a precipice, and there should be but one thought or one effort in the North, and that is the strengthening the hands of the President until he is enabled to put down the rebellion, and the protection of the constitution is given to the citizens of every State in our once glorious and happy country.

We have been brought to our present condition by the plottings, intrigues and treachery of the politicians, and this is no time for any set to attempt to build up a party upon the ruins of their own creation.

The PAST and the FUTURE.—In great crises of judgment and decision are the savors of men's fortunes. Minis that are reasonably cautious, but that, when once convinced, are prompt to resolve and act, will control circumstances, whilst the timid, the vacillating and the over confident will become their slaves.

Now, with all our superior advantages, have this disgrace and humiliation been inflicted upon us? By the loss of our opportunities, caused by the jealousy, the over confidence and the selfish ambition of certain members of the Cabinet, who allowed themselves to be made the tools and dupes of the radicals in Congress.

Now, with all our superior advantages, have this disgrace and humiliation been inflicted upon us? By the loss of our opportunities, caused by the jealousy, the over confidence and the selfish ambition of certain members of the Cabinet, who allowed themselves to be made the tools and dupes of the radicals in Congress.

Richmond, Caggar, Cassidy and Company in Council. The managers of the Albany Regency having summoned their associates to assemble at the State capitol, the faithful, in company with several other politicians recently resurrected, gathered there on Wednesday last, and after mature deliberation and lengthy discussion came to the unanimous conclusion and announced to the public that the Albany Regency, alias the democratic party, is the embodiment of purity, honesty, virtue and patriotism.

It seems that it was a great deal harder task for them to come to this conclusion at this time than on former occasions; for they were compelled to invite several outside old fogies to address them before they could work themselves up to this belief. The speeches of these outsiders seemed to have the desired effect, and finally the Regency is still in existence, and is the great bulwark of the nation.

Their magnificent displays of self-confidence and self-glorifying proclamations deceive no one. The people are thoroughly conversant with the jarring record of the Regency managers, and fully understand that they are now playing a desperate game to get into power again, and have the control of the spoils under the State and national governments.

Last year their convention assembled at Syracuse, and proved themselves in sympathy with the enemies of their country, but, fearing the indignation of the public if they so announced it, attempted to blind the people by carrying water on both shoulders, in the adoption of a series of resolutions that might be interpreted both ways.

The present crisis of the country is no time to attempt to build up political parties. The nation is trembling upon the verge of a precipice, and there should be but one thought or one effort in the North, and that is the strengthening the hands of the President until he is enabled to put down the rebellion, and the protection of the constitution is given to the citizens of every State in our once glorious and happy country.

We have been brought to our present condition by the plottings, intrigues and treachery of the politicians, and this is no time for any set to attempt to build up a party upon the ruins of their own creation.

The PAST and the FUTURE.—In great crises of judgment and decision are the savors of men's fortunes. Minis that are reasonably cautious, but that, when once convinced, are prompt to resolve and act, will control circumstances, whilst the timid, the vacillating and the over confident will become their slaves.

Now, with all our superior advantages, have this disgrace and humiliation been inflicted upon us? By the loss of our opportunities, caused by the jealousy, the over confidence and the selfish ambition of certain members of the Cabinet, who allowed themselves to be made the tools and dupes of the radicals in Congress.

Now, with all our superior advantages, have this disgrace and humiliation been inflicted upon us? By the loss of our opportunities, caused by the jealousy, the over confidence and the selfish ambition of certain members of the Cabinet, who allowed themselves to be made the tools and dupes of the radicals in Congress.

Now, with all our superior advantages, have this disgrace and humiliation been inflicted upon us? By the loss of our opportunities, caused by the jealousy, the over confidence and the selfish ambition of certain members of the Cabinet, who allowed themselves to be made the tools and dupes of the radicals in Congress.

Now, with all our superior advantages, have this disgrace and humiliation been inflicted upon us? By the loss of our opportunities, caused by the jealousy, the over confidence and the selfish ambition of certain members of the Cabinet, who allowed themselves to be made the tools and dupes of the radicals in Congress.

Now, with all our superior advantages, have this disgrace and humiliation been inflicted upon us? By the loss of our opportunities, caused by the jealousy, the over confidence and the selfish ambition of certain members of the Cabinet, who allowed themselves to be made the tools and dupes of the radicals in Congress.

Now, with all our superior advantages, have this disgrace and humiliation been inflicted upon us? By the loss of our opportunities, caused by the jealousy, the over confidence and the selfish ambition of certain members of the Cabinet, who allowed themselves to be made the tools and dupes of the radicals in Congress.

our army before Richmond was numerically superior to that of the rebels. During the time thus lost the enemy were actively turning to account the opportunities that were wasted. A draft was made on the entire population of the Confederate States, and an immense force was massed in front of McClellan. That he was not overwhelmed and the entire Union army captured was due alone to the genius of the man whom it was the liberator purpose of the abolitionists and their sympathizers in the Cabinet to sacrifice.

To the divisions and delay caused by these miserable intrigues in this, the most perilous crisis of our history, we have been near owing our ruin. Its inevitable results are a twelve months protraction of the war and an addition to the burthens of the country of another five hundred millions of debt.

We to the man who allows his personal interests or party affiliations to stand between him and his present duty as a citizen. Honesty, energy and decision are the qualities that the nation now looks for in its rulers. The terrible but necessary lessons of the French Revolution should guard them against their a second time disappointing us.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON. The Tariff Bill and the Duty on Bonded Merchandise. Return of the President from the Peninsula.

His Views of the Condition of Affairs in McClellan's Army. Interesting Debate in the Senate on the Conduct of the War.

Correspondence on the Subject of Freeing the Slaves of Rebels, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1862. THE INTENTIONS TO FREE THE SLAVES OF REBELS. On the 7th inst. a resolution was adopted by the Senate, calling upon the President to communicate the instructions to commanding officers in pursuance of the act of last July, setting free the slaves who have been employed with the consent of their masters against the government and laws of the United States, and to state what steps have been taken to make the statute effective.

The Secretary of War writes to Brigadier General R. Saxton, under date of 16th, directing him to assume the charge in the Department of the South of all plantations deserted by their owners, with the inhibition thereof, with authority to make such rules for the cultivation of the land, and the control and employment of the people as circumstances may require.

General Butler, writing from the Department of Virginia, July 2, 1861, said he was perplexed with a new difficulty. He had negro property to the amount of \$60,000; a portion of them women and children, not able bodied laborers. He proposed to all furnish them, and charged all costs, and all rationed furnished them. He says—"A military question it would seem to be a measure of necessity to deprive their masters of their services; as a political question and a question of humanity, can't we take the services of a father and a mother, and not take the children. Of the humanitarian aspect (if I have no doubts of the political one) I have no right to judge."

Secretary Cameron, May 30, 1861, writes to General Butler that his action is approved. August 8 he writes again, saying that it was the desire of the President that all existing rights in loyal States should be preserved; but that in States wholly or partially under insurrectionary control these rights must necessarily come under military authority; that all slaves owned by rebels and no claim be allowed to demand awards for the services of slaves.

Under date of September 20, 1861, the Secretary of War directs General Wood to send contracts to General McClellan, and on the 23d orders them to be returned for service on the Southern coast. October 3 the General is ordered to be prepared to accompany General Sherman.

Assistant Secretary Scott writes to Gen. Sherman October 14, in reply to his letter in which he says he may be fitted for, either as ordinary employe, or if special circumstances seem to require it, in grade, company or otherwise, as you may deem beneficial to the service; this, however, not being a general award of them for military services.

Major General Wood writes from Fortress Monroe, November 25, reporting on the account of contrabands. He says some of the officers upon the part of the government were twelve dollars for labor. He offered ten dollars and twenty dollars for labor to reduce it to ten. The Secretary recommended the latter.