NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, keepness and despatch.

Volume XXVII.....No. 194

MUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.—HANDY ANDY—YOUNG ACTRESS—TO PARIS AND BACK.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—MARGOT—KATTY O'SHEAL.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—HEAD OF THE FAMILY—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—FIGHTING BROTHERS OF ROME—GAMBLER'S FATE—HOUSE DOG.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—OPERA, BALLET, PROMENADE CONCERT AND EQUESTRIANISM.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—CON. NUTT—LEARNED SEAL, &c., at all hours. YOUNG ACTRESS—PUNCHINELLO, afternoon and evening.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—FIGHT FOR UNCLE SAM.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—DOWN IN OLD KENTUCKY.

HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal street.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS.

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

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Wednesday, July 9	120,480
Thursday, July 10	124,560
Friday, July 11	123,860
Saturday, July 12	125,040
Average Daily Circulation	**123,485**

THE SITUATION.

We have not received any news as to the movements of General McClellan's army. It is not probable that anything of importance has occurred within the past twenty-four hours.

We would draw the attention of our readers to-day to our map of the seat of war around Richmond, which shows accurately the scene of General McClellan's recent seven days' battles, his new base of operations, and the battle field which has become historic for the great events which have transpired there and those which no doubt will occur before the rebel capital is in the hands of the Union army. All the leading points on the peninsula, and the rivers which bound and intersect it, are carefully set down, and the map cannot fail to prove of much interest to the public at the present time, when the army of the republic is engaged in operations upon which so much depends.

We devote a large portion of our space to-day to an account of the meeting held in Union square yesterday in behalf of the Union and in support of the government in its efforts to suppress rebellion. It was one of the largest, and, in many respects, the most impressive popular assemblage ever gathered together in this metropolis—not alone in point of numbers, but in enthusiasm, singleness of purpose and earnestness in the cause for which it was called.

The ground upon which the meeting was held possessed a peculiar significancy. The spirit of the early days of the republic, the self-sacrifice, the suffering, the heroism and the success which marked that time of trial were represented in the sublime figure of the Father of his country, at the base of whose statue thousands of loyal men pledged themselves to sustain the integrity of the nation which he had created. Though moulded in bronze, and apparently cold and inanimate, the living fire of Washington's great soul moved through the heaving masses of the people who surrounded his statue. Although Mayor Opdyke presided at one stand, and Professor Lieber at another, and many distinguished gentlemen at others of the numerous platforms around which the people gathered by the thousand, yet George Washington, with outstretched hand and uncovered head, presided over all, as though the genius of patriotism was breathed from the lifeless metal into the living hearts below, and a bolder and sterner purpose was communicated to them by the inspiration.

The latest news from the Southwest informs us that General Halleck is at Corinth, with his army in excellent condition. The rebel General Bragg was said to have a large force in the neighborhood menacing General Halleck.

General Curtis had reached Helena, Arkansas, with his army, after fighting his way and defeating the rebels on the route.

CONFIDENCE.

In the Senate yesterday, the Naval Committee reported a resolution, which was adopted, relinquishing all right and title of the United States in Stevens' floating battery to the heirs of Robert L. Stevens. The resolution calling for information relative to the release of Lieutenant Colonel Anthony, of Kansas, was adopted. A bill was introduced amending the Articles of War, by providing that army officers shall furnish protection to slaves entering the Union lines, and also that if loyal citizens lose property by this order they shall be compensated. The bill relating to letters of marque, prizes and prize law was discussed and laid aside. The bill relative to calling out the militia was then taken up, and Mr. Sherman's amendment, limiting emancipation to those who enter the military service of the United States and to the slaves of rebels, was adopted by a vote of eighteen against seventeen. Mr. Browning offered an amendment, which was adopted, declaring that mother, wife and children, of negroes entering the military service, shall be freed only when they belong to rebels. After some debate the bill was passed by a vote of twenty-eight against nine. The Senate concurred in the House resolution postponing the final adjournment of Congress till Thursday, in accordance with a wish of the President. Bills making appropriations for civil expenses, imposing a tax of one cent per pound on domestic sugar, and granting pensions to masters of gunboats were passed. The bill providing for the discharge of State prisoners, &c., was then taken up and discussed till the adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Benjamin Wood, of New York, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report forthwith on the matter of said Wood's alleged misconduct. Objection was made, and the resolution laid over. The bill repealing all the laws giving mileage to members of Congress, was passed. This bill applies to the present Congress and the mileage already received for the same. The bill reimbursing Missouri for the expense of organizing and equipping the Home Guard, was passed. At the request of the President, the House agreed to extend the session till Thursday. The bill requiring shipmasters trading to foreign ports and persons prosecuting claims at the departments, to take the oath of allegiance, was passed. A bill explanatory of the fifth section of the Confiscation act, so that its operation may not be retroactive, was passed, and the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall yesterday, with mails, passengers and half a million in treasure from San Francisco, arrived at this port last night. The details of the news from South America may be found in another column.

The steamship Creole, now loading at pier No. 13 North river, for New Orleans, will carry out ten thousand barrels of flour on freight.

A veto was transmitted yesterday from the Mayor of a resolution of the Board of Supervisors providing for the employment of special counsel to take legal action in regard to the refusal of his Honor the Mayor to sign any of the warrants for the pay rolls for building the new Court House. The veto alleged that the Supervisors should act upon his nomination of Mr. Churchill as Commissioner to fill the vacancy in the Board of Commissioners for erecting the new Court House. It was stated in debate that the Mayor's nominee was not a practical builder, and that he was President of the Eighteenth Ward Republican Association, the object of his appointment being to secure a partisan distribution of the laboring patronage on the building. A motion to discharge the committee from further consideration of the Mayor's nominee was lost, Mr. Purdy stating the willingness of the Board to confirm a fair man, such as Cyrus Curtis, James C. Willet, or a multitude of like well known names on which they were prepared to consult with the Mayor. There was no nomination for Surrogate in the place of the late Edward C. West. The Board unanimously resolved to donate the sum of $5,000—one year's pay—to Mr. West's widow.

The market for beef cattle was altogether more buoyant and firmer on Monday and Tuesday, when, owing to moderate receipts, there prevailed a tolerably active demand, and prices advanced about ½c. per pound, varying from 6½c. a 8½c. a 9c., the latter for choice extra. Milch cows were nominal at $25 a $50. Veals sold at 4c. a 5½c. a 6c., chiefly at about 5c. Sheep and lambs were less plenty, more active, and rose to 50c. per head higher, varying from $2 50 a $4 50 a $5. Swine were also more active and firmer, with sales at 3¾c. a 3¾c. for corn fed, and 3½c. a 3¾c. for still fed. The total receipts were 3,452 beeves, 97 cows, 600 veals, 9,592 sheep and lambs, and 5,871 swine.

Wall street observed the holiday yesterday, and there was no second board of stocks. At the first board everything was from 1 to 1½ per cent lower. Tennessees declined 3½ on the reports of the rebel successes in that State. Money was easy at last quotations. Exchange 128½ a 129; gold, 116¾ a 117.

The cotton market was again higher yesterday, and advanced 1c. a 1½c. per lb., with sales of 2,900 bales, closing stiff on the basis of 45c. per lb. for middling uplands. Flour was firm, and for common lots of shipping brands about 5c. higher; while the upper qualities were unchanged. Wheat was active, but about 1c. higher for common qualities of Western. Corn was firm and extremely active, while prices were without change of moment. Pork was firmer and active, with sales of mess at $10 75 a $11, and of prime at $8 75. Sugars were steady and active, with sales of 2,750 hhds. and 484 boxes. Coffee was steady, with sales of 8,000 bags Rio at p. t. The stock of Rio and Santos embraced 20,792 bags, and of all kinds a total of 180,646 bags. Freights were steady at the previous day's rates, with a fair amount of engagements.

The Crisis—The Voice of New York—No Sacrifice Too Great for the Union.

The city of New York, *en masse*, has risen and spoken again for the Union. Yesterday, in Union square, we had a re-enactment of the sublime spectacle of April, 1861, and a reaffirmation of the same patriotic spirit and determination of our loyal citizens—everything for the Union.

Our great day of April, a year ago, was the response of New York city to the President's primary call for seventy-five thousand men to maintain "the integrity of the Union," violently assailed by a rebellious conspiracy in the bombardment of Fort Sumter; and that indignant uprising of New York rallied the loyal North, like the call of a trumpet, to the support of the President. This second grand council of our citizens, after fifteen months of war by land and sea, and after the contribution by our city and State to our army and navy of not less than one hundred and twenty-five thousand men, is in answer to another call of the President for reinforcements to our army to the extent of three hundred thousand men. Anticipating, too, from the diffusion of this imposing demonstration, such an awakening of our loyal States and people as will meet all the demands of this crisis, we devote a large portion of our available space to-day to the productions of this grand assemblage, in order to spread them broadcast over the land, and to the encouragement of the friends of our great cause and the terror of its enemies at home and abroad.

The address of this meeting and the accompanying resolutions speak authoritatively the voice of our loyal citizens. They stand upon the solid platform of President Lincoln—"The integrity of the Union"—its supremacy, and our federal constitution. They expose the disorganizing and anarchical elements of this Southern rebellion with peculiar force—its absurd and hypocritical pretences, and its demoralizing and destructive tendencies. The address in question, after fully establishing the legal supremacy of the Union and its political necessities, condenses the argument into the simple impressive facts that we are fighting "for the integrity of our country, for our national existence, for the Christian civilization of our land, for our commerce, our arts, our schools; for all those earthly things which we have been taught most to cherish and respect."

The war, then, on our part, is to be prosecuted, to the extent of our men, means and resources, for the suppression of this rebellion; and against any hostile foreign intervention whatever the government can count on the unanimous support of our loyal States and people. Such is the spirit of the address adopted by the city of New York at this mass meeting, and the accompanying resolutions are equally emphatic in defining our position. The city of New York looks to no alternative but the suppression of this rebellion. She stands by our gallant armies in the field; she is prepared for any sacrifices to reinforce and strengthen them; she approves the wise, just and consistent Union war policy of President Lincoln; she urges the government to "lose no time in filling up our armies and putting the whole seacoast in a state of complete defence," and she knows no such word as fail.

Each of the numerous speakers on the occasion, though differing from the rest more or less, supports this paramount idea of the vigorous prosecution of the war. We submit our copious reports to the careful attention of our readers; and for their more complete information in regard to the late and the present position of General McClellan's army, in this connection, we give them a very interesting illustrative map of the field of war around the city of Richmond. New York city has spoken, and while the country is responding to her cheering voice let us proceed to action. Let us set an example in action by a prompt contribution of twenty thousand fresh soldiers to our armies in Virginia. That number we ought to be able to draw from this grand mass meeting in Union square.

SENATORS WADE AND SUMNER.—The terms of office of Senators Sumner, of Massachusetts, and Wade, of Ohio, expire on the 4th of March next. These Senators are very naturally desirous of a re-election, and are straining every nerve to secure such Legislatures in their respective States as will return them to the high positions which they now disgrace. Above all others—for Senator Wilson has much less talent, though quite as much disposition for mischief—these two Senators have been concerned in the detestable intrigues to which we owe the almost negative results of our fifteen months' campaign. Distinctly and avowedly these Senators have preferred the emancipation of the negro to the salvation of the Union, and they have lost no opportunity to express and to act out their preference. They have interfered with, hampered, annoyed and hindered our generals in the field by the most cowardly, malicious and treasonable devices. By the foulest means they have succeeded in clogging the wheels of our progress in the war, and have made another year of battles unavoidable. Had it not been for them and their coadjutors the war would have been over and the Union restored on the Fourth of July inst. More than any other men they are responsible for the useless sacrifice of blood and treasure in the past, and for the three hundred thousand more men and five hundred millions more dollars which will have to be perilled in the future. Practically, and in the most emphatic sense, they are traitors to the country and enemies of the nation. From them, more than from a thousand Vallandighams, Jeff. Davis has received aid and comfort; for they have strengthened his forces by exasperating the South and by dividing and weakening the North. We hope that the loyal men of Massachusetts and Ohio will raise these questions in the coming elections for State legislators, and vote down every man who is pledged or who intends to vote for the re-election of these twin traitors, Sumner and Wade. They have only escaped Fort Lafayette and the gallows because the government has distrusted its own power and misunderstood the sentiments of the loyal people. Let this misunderstanding now end, and let Messrs. Sumner and Wade find, when they return to their homes, that they are held personally and politically responsible for their infamous and treasonable course. The true policy of all men, anti-slavery or conservative, is to put down rebellion in the field, and let slavery take its chances during the conflict. If any questions in regard to slavery remain after the war, let them be settled when the war is concluded. Against this policy Sumner and Wade have arrayed themselves, by demanding that the slavery question shall be settled first, and the Union be cared for afterwards, or not at all. They must be treated accordingly.

SANITARY CONDITION OF OUR MILITARY HOSPITALS.—It is about six weeks since it was decided to close the Hygeia Hospital at Fortress Monroe. The motives of this determination were patent to every one who visited it, professional or otherwise. The location of the building was inappropriate, its ventilation wretched, and the mortality amongst the patients not to be accounted for except by local causes. At one time, and in particular parts of the hospital, all the patients were attacked by inflammation of both lungs. Amongst the wounded hospital gangrene, putrid fever and kindred maladies made their appearance and carried them off by scores. Scarcely an amputation was made which did not terminate fatally. And for this wretched building the government paid the large sum of a thousand dollars a month. Why it should have continued, at so heavy an expense, an institution so pestilential and fatal to the lives of patients, no one could explain; and the anomaly was all the more strange from the fact that, by extemporizing a row of hospital tents along the beach, all the sanitary requirements necessary to their recovery could have been secured, and that for a comparatively trifling outlay.

We cannot imagine why, in the face of such facts—facts acknowledged by the medical authorities themselves—the building should be again employed for hospital purposes. It looks like playing with the lives of our soldiers. We demand, as a matter of common justice to the country's defenders, that this pest hole shall be at once and definitively shut up.

The Confiscation Bill and Other Radical Measures of Congress.

The Confiscation bill, the bill admitting West Virginia, and other radical measures of this description, are ill-timed and out of place, because, instead of aiding the successful prosecution of the war, they are obstructing and defeating it, as far as they have any effect at all. Their application is in the future, and they presuppose the conquest of the rebellious States; for until that is achieved they can have no operation; and, therefore, the receipt in the old cookery book, "first catch your hare, then cook him," &c., might be studied to advantage by our sapient legislators. But, when the rebellion is put down, every measure not in strict accordance with the constitution must, of necessity, fall to the ground. It is only in virtue of the constitution, and by its authority, that the government itself exists, and until the constitution is abolished or changed by the sovereign power that gave it vitality Congress has no power to make any laws inconsistent with its provisions, and no legal tribunal can uphold them. They will be null and void, and if the people do their duty they will elect a Congress which will wipe from the statute book all such revolutionary measures.

For example, as appears from the proceedings of Congress reported in yesterday's HERALD, the bill for the admission of West Virginia into the Union as a State was passed on Monday last. Had West Virginia been a Territory, that measure would have been perfectly constitutional; but, being part of a State already in the Union, the bill is both revolutionary and absurd. If the rebellion is put down, all Virginia—Eastern and Western—will be in the Union *de facto* as one State, as it is now *de jure;* but if the rebellion is not put down, then the bill is but a *brutum fulmen*, of no effect. The constitution expressly provides that a State cannot be divided and formed into two States without the authority of the whole people of such State. Consequently the bill is, in any case, nugatory. It is not in the power of Congress, nor in the power of Congress and the President united, to destroy the organization of any State, which is as indestructible as the federal government itself. The President has a war power to suspend State functions in any rebellious State, and to appoint provisional Governors during the progress of the war; but the moment the war is terminated that power ceases to exist, and the State returns to its normal condition. The President recognizes this principle in the draft of the bill he has just sent to Congress for the gradual abolition of slavery in the Southern States with their own consent; for he admits that though they might abolish slavery to-day they could re-enact it in six months.

These exceptional bills, therefore, can only be regarded as temporary, and as measures of policy and expediency? The question is, Are they politic and expedient? They cannot be so unless they aid the progress of the war. But experience has shown, and common sense proclaims aloud, that they are producing the contrary effect. Their tendency is to unite the whole South against the federal government, and to exasperate the rebellion to desperation, while at the same time they are calculated to produce division and discontent at the North and seriously to interfere with recruiting and enlistments, so essential to success. The main point is to carry on the war with vigor and to a successful issue. Everything which is not subordinate to that is worse than useless. The agitation of the measures of the radicals is not only not subordinate to this end, but is diametrically opposed to it. Consequently the radicals in Congress are doing all that in them lies to render the war a disastrous failure, and the reconstruction of the Union an impossibility.

The whole of the mischief arises out of a departure from the ancient landmarks—an ignoring of the very first principles on which the government was founded. When the Declaration of Independence was signed all the colonies possessed slaves. Between that period and the formation of the constitution only one of the States had abolished slavery, and that State was Massachusetts. The right to hold negro slaves was not then questioned. It was an indisputable common law right, and is plainly recognized in the constitution. But when the Northern States, on account of climate, and the immigration of free white labor from Europe, found it profitable to abolish slavery, and did abolish it voluntarily, a set of fanatics conceived the design of compelling the Southern States to abolish it too, though these States believe it to be for their interest to retain it, on account of their peculiar climate, and the fact that they do not receive a sufficiency of free white labor by immigration; and because, moreover, the negro alone is suited to the cultivation of the cotton and sugar States. The meddling of the radicals with the labor system of the Southern States is revolutionary and subversive of the foundation of the government. It is the cause of the war, the cause of its failure hitherto to accomplish its legitimate object, and if continued it will be the cause at last of the catastrophe for which the radicals have been laboring for the last thirty years—the final and irrevocable dissolution of the Union—a compact which they have declared through their organs to be "a covenant with death and an agreement with Hell."

OUR ARMY AMBULANCE SYSTEM.—The recent retreat of our army from the Chickahominy to the banks of the James river, conducted, as it was, with order and steadiness, was yet marked by one deplorable feature. We were compelled to leave behind and at the mercy of an infuriated enemy a large number of our wounded. This fact is attributable entirely to the known inefficiency of our ambulance system. In the French and Prussian armies an occurrence of this kind would be almost impossible, and at all events could not fail to bring down the severest censure on the department responsible for it.

The remedy lies in the proper organization and establishment of an ambulance branch of the service on the plan adopted by the two governments to which we refer. It is a subject of serious regret that this palpable duty should have been so long neglected. There is, however, yet time, and we fear but too much occasion, to supply the deficiency. In Dr. Hamilton's compendium of military surgery a brief sketch of the French and Prussian ambulance system will be found, leaving no plea of ignorance to be urged as to its details. It is needless to say that a necessary condition of the proper working of the system is that the best medical and administrative officers shall be placed at its head. The former cannot be obtained unless such salaries are offered them as will compensate them for the loss of their practice. The subalterns and men of the ambulance corps might be profitably selected amongst the able-bodied contrabands who are now living like drones at the expense of the country.

"MAKING HISTORY."—The phrase "making history" is with us significant of something more than the importance of passing events. We not only supply materials for the historian, but we anticipate, and, in a measure, render useless his labors. No war that the world has as yet seen will leave behind it so many perfect memorials of its incidents and leading actors as that in which we are engaged. Take, for example, the letters of our correspondents from the battle fields on which the great struggle for the maintenance of our institutions is being fought out. Nothing more graphic, picturesque and accurate has, we will venture to say, ever yet been written than these descriptions of the events of the campaign. A great deal of nonsense has been uttered in praise of Russell's letters from the Crimea; but this was because the plan of sending journalists to military campaigns was at that time a novelty, and people swallowed readily whatever he chose to write. But we now know the precise value to attach to Mr. Russell's personal observations, which have always been made at a safe distance from the enemy, and, for the most part, compiled from hearsay. This cannot be said of the corps of correspondents, upwards of thirty in number, who are employed by us at the various points at which hostilities are being carried on. There is not one of them who does not daily incur as much danger in the pursuit of his avocations as any soldier or officer in the army. The consequence is that their letters are more reliable in regard to facts, and certainly more interesting in point of style, from their freedom from egotism and snobbery, than anything that Mr. Russell has written.

If the enterprise of the journalist has done much, photography has, however, done still more for future generations, so far as the history of our day is concerned. To the works of such men as Brady will they be indebted for the most vivid and faithful memorials of the colossal struggle in which we are engaged. Regardless of personal danger, the distinguished artist to whom we refer was the first to show that in nothing to which photography could be applied was it more useful or interesting than in the illustration of the events of the present war. To the patriotic feeling which prompted him to seek, almost at the cannon's mouth, an opportunity of carrying out this new application of his art, we are indebted for pictorial records of the campaign, the value of which cannot be sufficiently estimated. When we come to have a school of historical painting—a branch in which we are now lamentably deficient—these pictures of Brady's will serve to make the fortune and fame of some American Vandermeulen.

A people who not only enact great deeds, but inscribe them ineffaceably in the Book of Time as they move along, may well arrogate to themselves the title of "history makers." We do not build pyramids to convey to posterity dim visions of our greatness. We do better: we preserve for them files of live newspapers and the sun pictures of Brady.

JOBBERY IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.—Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island, was caught receiving a percentage for procuring a gun contract for an Eastern firm—not the *Tribune* Association. A committee of the Senate was appointed to investigate the affair, and summoned Simmons as a witness. To every one's surprise Simmons turned State's evidence against himself and confessed the crime, but stated that he did not know that his proceedings were at all wrong. Evidently the members of the committee felt that Simmons had only done the usual thing, and they reported the fact to the Senate. The Senate, of course, purged itself of all suspicion of connivance with such jobbery by expelling Simmons? Nothing of the kind. The Senate sent the case back to a committee, which is equivalent to consigning it to the tomb of the Capulets. Of course this smothering of so disgraceful an affair amounted to a positive endorsement of Senator Simmons' proceedings. We suppose that the motive of this is very obvious. How many other Senators have gun contracts for themselves or their friends? How many other Senators have dirtied their fingers with percentages? When Simmons was accused how many other Senators trembled? When Simmons was hauled up how many other Senators began to wish themselves out of danger? When the Simmons case was so neatly smothered how many other Senators breathed more freely? Why, it has come to be considered a part of the duty of a United States Senator to swindle the government. It is almost the only duty the Senators perform well. A Senator is nobody unless he has two or three millions of dollars worth of government contracts. Even poor, little, silly Greeley, who only wanted to be Senator, has a couple of gun contracts worth half a million each. Every sorrow has its consolation, however, and the present session of the Senate will soon be at an end. We wish the honorable Senators a happy meeting with their robbed and swindled constituents.

JOBBERY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Who would have imagined that the very respectable, the tremendously respectable, the superlatively respectable, the eternally respectable *National Intelligencer*, under the management of those truly, eminently, transcendently and everlastingly respectable Siamese twins, Messrs. Gales and Seaton, would be caught with its respectable fingers in the public crib, and be hauled up before Congress by its respectable white choker upon a disreputable charge of jobbery? What a hypocritical, Pharisaical, antediluvian humbug this *National Intelligencer* is. It has a holy horror of sensational journalism; but it has no holy horror against quiet thieving. For forty years past it has been fattening itself on public pap and preaching political piety, and at last, having tried and exhausted all the dodges, and compromised half the members of Congress, it has made a desperate clutch at a little job of thirty-five thousand dollars, and missed its prize. Well, well, this is a sad world, and there are always Pecksniffs in it who delight to snivel long prayers in public while they are emptying their neighbors' pockets in private. The *Intelligencer* had better change its name to the *Police Gazette* and publish an account of its jobs and pickings. It would be vastly more lively and entertaining than at present; and it must not forget to record that its crowning achievement was making a Congressional and political donkey of that very smart man, Thaddeus Stevens, the great abolitionist and anti-slavery representative of Pennsylvania.

THE GREAT ISSUE IN THE NEXT CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.—The great issue in the next Congressional elections will not be the slavery question, nor tariff, nor taxation; for these are now dead issues, and are disposed of or swallowed up by the war. The issue will be the vigorous prosecution of the war, or its obstruction and defeat. When the battle of Fort Sumter took place it was calculated that the war would be brought to a successful termination by the expenditure of six hundred millions of dollars, and by far less of human life than it has already cost. But as to the grand practical result, we are, apparently, as far as ever from its accomplishment. What is the cause? The interference of the Jacobin committees in Congress with the management of military operations, the revolutionary ideas promulgated by the abolition leaders, and the public plunder and corruption accomplished by the direct aid of the radical members of Congress, or by their guilty connivance.

Had the conduct of the war been left to the President and the generals it would have been ended long since. But the objects of the radicals were spoils and the abolition of slavery, and their idea was to protract the war and increase the expenditure of blood and treasure, in order the better to accomplish their objects, while the grand object of the war—the Union as it was and the constitution as it is—was to be baffled and defeated, in order that the radicals might retain their political ascendency in the Northern half of the dissevered republic.

This, therefore, is to be the issue at the next elections; and the Wades and Wilsons, Lovejoys and Sumners must be rebuked by the public as unfaithful to their trust, and better men must be sent to the councils of the nation. Meantime it is to be hoped that the war will soon be brought to a successful issue, the President and the generals being freed from the pernicious influence of the radical members of Congress, who extorted from Mr. Lincoln many things to which he was opposed, because they held in their hands the purse strings of the nation, and the war could not be carried on unless they voted the supplies. The people understand this, and a day of reckoning is at hand.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.—Would it not be wise for Governor Morgan to immediately convene the Legislature, for the purpose of passing such laws as will encourage enlistments and secure the more speedy response to the call of the President for more troops? This would be an opportune time for the State of New York to speak through its representatives. Wendell Phillips and the leading abolitionists of this city, who are anxious for a separation of the Union, are asserting that the war is about over; that the North will make no further effort; that the South will be recognized and the Union dissolved. Let the Legislature be convened and adopt such measures as will show to the abolition traitors, in this city and elsewhere, that they do not represent the feeling of the people.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—The last news from Europe indicates that foreign interference in our domestic affairs is further off than ever. But they had not received the intelligence of the several severe battles on the peninsula when the steamer left. It is therefore impossible to tell what will be done on the reception of that news. Should there be any disposition, however, to interfere, it will show itself, as heretofore, in a disposition to talk, and thus delay matters for a month or two, until we have regained the prestige lost. There is no ground, therefore, at present, for fear of a foreign intervention before such a decisive move is made by our armies as will preclude all such ideas.

Movements of Mrs. President Lincoln.

At an early hour yesterday morning Mrs. Lincoln and suite, with the exception of her eldest son, Mr. Robert Lincoln, left the Metropolitan Hotel and proceeded on board the United States steamer Winants, commanded by that genuine son of Nautilus, Captain Lowber, for the purpose of making a trip about the harbor of this great metropolis. A brilliant and distinguished party of ladies and gentlemen accompanied the estimable lady of our Chief Magistrate, among whom were Mrs. W. H. Slaughton, an early friend and old schoolmate of Mrs. Lincoln; Mrs. Thomas Campbell and Mrs. W. A. Murfey; Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Surveyor of the Port; Captain W. A. Murfey, U. S. A., of the United States Military Railroad Department; Captain Ottinger and his officers, of the revenue cutter, Miami; Colonel Sweeney, of Philadelphia; Major Gilbert, of New York; Mr. Chase and others. The party boarded the Winants steamer at the foot of Spring street as early as ten o'clock, and immediately proceeded up the East river, passing entirely around the Great Eastern steamship, the Winants firing a salute of two guns, and the Leviathan responding with one gun. After dinner the Winants proceeded down the bay as far as the lightship off Sandy Hook, and returned to the city about the middle of the evening, the distinguished lady, as well as all the guests, giving expression in terms of hearty gratefulness to the pleasurable emotions the trip had given them. In this connection it is not improper to state that the exertions of Surveyor Andrews and Captain Murfey, the gentlemen specially detailed by the War Department to attend upon Mrs. Lincoln's movements while in the metropolis, are worthy of particularly honorable mention for the equal spirit and delicacy with which they acquitted themselves of the responsible social duties devolved upon them, and Mrs. Lincoln herself is understood to concur in this judgment. This morning Mrs. Lincoln, in company with Colonel Frank E. Howe, of the army, will visit the government hospitals in and about the city, and will probably leave on Thursday afternoon in the United States revenue cutter, Miami, for West Point, to pay her respects to the venerable military Nestor, Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, now sojourning at Cozzens' Hotel. It is thought that Mrs. Lincoln will return from West Point on Saturday in time to take the evening train for Washington.

Mr. Robert Lincoln, son of the President, was a guest yesterday afternoon and last evening of Col. Frank E. Howe, at his residence, Hamilton House, Staten Island.

Personal Intelligence.

Brigadier General Schuyler Hamilton, who was recently nominated by the President to be a major general, is lying so very ill at Newport that scarcely any hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Brigadier General [illegible], United States Army, is visiting his family and friends in Waterford, this State.

The Hon. J. M. Deems, Major of the First Maryland cavalry regiment, has been promoted for his bravery to the colonelcy of said regiment.

CAPTAIN MCGOWAN, OF THE REVENUE SERVICE—COMMENDATION.—In our yesterday's issue one of our Fortress Monroe correspondents took occasion to praise Captain John McGowan, in command of the revenue flotilla at that station. Captain McGowan's name was accidentally misprinted "McGlan," and we make the correction because so worthy an officer deserves that the public should know and appreciate his valuable services.

The Vermont Regiment to Arrive To-day.

The Ninth regiment, first to respond to the call for the 300,000 volunteers, will reach the city at an early hour this morning. They will land at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, East river, and march to Madison square, where they will rest till afternoon. At four P. M. precisely they will take up their line of march through Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street, thence to Broadway and down to the Amboy boat. Several prominent firms on Broadway have signified their intention to salute the regiment as it passes.

The sons of Vermont will be pleased to have any other organizations, who would like to do so, join them as an escort to the regiment. The "sons" are requested to meet at the Fifth avenue Hotel, at three P. M., where they will find badges provided, and have an opportunity of paying their respects to the officers of the regiment, and at all hours during the day the sons and daughters will be expected to be in attendance on the regiment in the square.

The committee of arrangements will see that this programme is carried out with the utmost punctuality, and it is understood that four P. M. does not mean five minutes after the hour.