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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE: W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAULT STS.

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

- MILLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE COLLEEN BAW. WALKER'S THEATRE, No. 84 Broadway.—FRA DIABLO.—IRISH MORNING. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—PRICE AND QUER.—BOB DITTO.—KING COTTON.

THE SITUATION.

The latest news from the camps on the James river is up to Friday night, and reports no fresh movements. The President has issued a proclamation, in pursuance of the sixth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," warning all persons to cease participating in aiding, countenancing or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion, against the government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and penalties as by said sixth section provided.

amount from three to ten dollars, were inflicted, and the prisoners released, with a caution to preserve the peace in future. Those convicted of petty larceny were sent to the City Prison for short terms. Yesterday Judge Betts granted an order to sell the prize schooner Albert, pending the proceedings for her condemnation. Gold was rather higher yesterday. There were sales at 117 1/2, but in the afternoon 117 1/4 was the best bid. Exchange closed about 120 a 120. Stocks were generally low from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent lower. Money was easy at 4 a 6 per cent. The bullion export of the day was \$1,434,516.

party ties and views have passed away. Men of talent, and not party resolutions, are now asked for; and the combination of Dix for Governor and Seward for Senator is the first response that we have seen to this change of affairs. Already it has caused an intense alarm in the camp of the infernal republicans, and is meeting with a hearty response from all Union loving men. Let the ball roll on, and the world will soon see that we have not studied the lessons of the war in vain.

The Remarkable Patriotism of Government Contractors. Times change, and men change with them. There are now but twenty-five Revolutionary patriots left in the country; but as they disappear a new order of men spring up to take their places. Once upon a time it used to be considered the duty of a patriot to make every effort and sacrifice for his country. Now, however, the enlarged intelligence of the nineteenth century has changed all this, and he is the purest patriot who can make the most money out of his government in the shortest space of time.

regiments negotiated with officers of railroad, and received bonuses to have their troops go over certain lines. In the East, generals are accused of patriotically taxing the settlers one hundred dollars a month to pay for the general's "wine, cigars, and such things." Whether at Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, St. Louis or in Pennsylvania, the government was patriotically served in the purchase of horses. Blind, sweated, stiff-shouldered, curved-legged, split-hoofed, deformed-backed, stiff-necked, stoven-shouldered, glandered, distempored, ring-boned, wind-broken, big-kneed horses were foisted upon the government at extravagant and patriotic prices, while often the government repurchased its own horses; and in Missouri the government stock was scattered about the country, patriotically used by everybody and cared for by nobody.

shal at Washington issued an order that all officers and soldiers who are found lounging about the hotels, drinking saloons and gambling houses in Washington should be deemed able bodied men, and immediately sent to their regiments. We this morning publish an order from Gen. Pope, offering five cents reward for the apprehension of Capt. Samuel L. Harrison, of the Ninety-fifth New York regiment. In the Western Department it is said that furloughed officers are returning to their regiments by carloads, apprehensive that some government order would soon be issued placing them in disgrace. This furlough business is rather a serious question just now, when the country needs the services of all of its volunteers, and some decisive measure should be immediately taken to put a stop to it. This is not the time for trifling.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Large Receipts for Duty at the Custom House—Importers Heavily Taxed in the Purchase of Demand Notes—General Clearing Out of Old Entries, &c. The receipts at the Custom House for the past few weeks have been unusually large. Since the tariff act was introduced into the House of Representatives the importers doing business at this port have been busy in withdrawing their merchandise from bond. To obtain the funds with which to pay duties on such goods, of which there were several millions of dollars worth at this port alone, has been a matter of some difficulty, and has subjected importers to a large additional tax. Demand notes and specie are the only currency receivable for duties, if we except a few interest bearing Treasury notes issued previous to the passage of the law authorizing the emission of the 7.30 notes inasmuch as these demand notes have been daily growing more and more scarce, and inasmuch as the value of gold has constantly increased, the expenditure, in order to obtain possession of imported goods, has been ten or twelve per cent greater than a few months since.