NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

Volume XXVII.....No. 208

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.—FRA DIAVOLO—IRISH MORMON.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—PANCHON—BOB NEIFLES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF JACK SHEPPARD—SELINA.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—FEARLESS FOOL—IRELAND AS IT IS—HOW TO AVOID DRAFTING.

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

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—THE LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, &c., at all hours. TWO PIGEONS—NIP AND TUCK, afternoon and evening.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—DOUBLE BEDDED ROOM.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—AINT GOT TIME TO TARRY.

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

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

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

New York, Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The news from General McClellan's army to-day is not important. The movement of the rebel troops towards the junction of the James and Appottomax rivers, which was reported yesterday, proves to be true, and the statement made to the Union prisoners that they were going to reinforce Jackson is most probably only a disguise to cover the concentration of a large force between Richmond and the Appotomax.

General McClellan spent all day Monday in visiting the hospitals and comforting the sick and wounded soldiers.

Dr. Williams, who has just arrived at headquarters, after a lengthy imprisonment at Salisbury, North Carolina, reports that rebel troops to the amount of one thousand a day passed through that city for Richmond since the seven days' battle. They came principally from James Island, South Carolina, and from Eastern Georgia. Information comes from the same source that the enemy had one hundred and seventy-three thousand men engaged in the late battles before Richmond. It is evident from the statement of Dr. Williams and his companion, Dr. Stone (a Bull run prisoner), that the rebels are concentrating an immense force at Richmond, and are hurrying up men to that point from Tennessee, and nearly all the Southern States.

A slight skirmishing is reported to be going on at Orange Court House, but the results are not important. The forces of the rebel General Ewell, to the amount of some twenty-five or thirty thousand, are said to be scattered along from Orange Court House to Stannardsville, and through Gordonsville. Orange Court House is eight miles northeast from Gordonsville, and Stannardsville is ten miles from the same place to the northwest.

Our correspondence from Fredericksburg will be found highly interesting and full of details relative the movements of General Jackson and the late reconnoissance of General Gibbon.

General Pope and staff left Washington yesterday for his headquarters in the field with his army. He will probably soon have sharp work with Stonewall Jackson.

The news from the Southwest recounts a skirmish which took place at Bolivar, Tennessee, between a body of Union troops stationed there and a force of rebels; but no particulars are given; the evacuation of Grand Junction, below Corinth, by our troops, its occupation by the rebels, as well as of a portion of the railroad between Memphis and Corinth. This intelligence comes from Cairo, and we have further despatches from Jefferson City, Missouri, dated the 28th, which says that Col. Gentar, of the Ninth Missouri regiment, reinforced by Lieut. Col. Shaffer and Major Clopper, of Morrill's horse, and Major Caldwell, of the Third Iowa cavalry, 650 strong, were attacked at Moore's Mills, seven miles east of Fulton, the day before, by Generals Porter and Cobb, 900 strong, and after fighting till after four o'clock in the afternoon the rebels were completely routed, with a loss of from 75 to 100 killed and wounded and one taken prisoner. Colonel Guitar reports a loss of 45 killed and wounded. He captured guns, ammunition, baggage, &c., in profusion. The officers and men behaved splendidly. General Cobb is reported killed. Colonel Guitar resumed the pursuit, and will follow them over the river.

Our news from the South continues, as usual, full of interest. The comments of the rebel press on the condition of our army show how little they really know about the matter. They describe, for instance, a fearful massacre of our troops at Roanoke Island by the contraband negroes, and the evacuation of that place by the Union army. They deny that General McClellan has received any reinforcements since the battle at Malvern Hills. The whereabouts of General Beauregard is said by the Richmond *Examiner* to be Bladen Springs, South Alabama, where, in company with his family, he is recuperating his health after the severe labors of the Western campaign.

The rebel government, through its Secretary of War, has recognized guerilla warfare, and accepted the services of the bands of marauders who infest the border States and Virginia.

An Augusta (Ga.) paper states, positively, that several prominent general officers were drunk during the late battles on the peninsula, and that many of the men were sacrificed in consequence.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, devotes two lengthy articles to the consideration of the civil contest in the United States, and in its issue of the 10th instant urges that the nations which are injured by the war should interpose their good offices to put an end to it. The object of the struggle, it says, is, on the part of the North, to restore the Union as it was, and on the part of the South to sustain its independence. The first attacks—the second defends itself; but things have come to such a pass that it seems impossible to reconstruct the Union on a stable and permanent foundation. Friendly mediation should therefore be based upon the recognition of the independence of the South. The *Diario* laments the great sacrifice of blood, happiness and treasure in the continuation of hostilities, and says that although it was the duty of the federal government to use all its efforts against those who first raised the banner of rebellion—because it was then only the rebellious movement of a small minority—as soon as it became plain that it was no longer the rebellion of a few, but a true revolution of the masses, then it was the duty of the federal government to cede them that liberty which is the foundation of its own national existence. It then goes on to speculate on the possibility of a peaceable separation, but finds a serious difficulty in the fact that the North will desire to limit the new confederacy to as few States as possible, while the South will naturally desire to increase its territory. The only way, it thinks, to obviate this difficulty will be to resolve the question by the votes of the people of each State. The *Diario* concludes by hoping that France, England and Spain will unite in offering their mediation, on the ground that the more numerous the Powers mediating the greater will be the chances of success.

Galignani's Messenger, of Paris, of the 15th of July, says:—The resignation by M. Mon of his post of Ambassador of Spain in Paris, which is now officially announced, is said to have for motive a feeling of delicacy on the part of that gentleman. He had thought himself in a position to guarantee that the accord should be maintained between the two governments on Mexican affairs, and would not submit to the sort of moral disavowal inflicted by the change in the determination of the Spanish government and the approval given to the resolution of General Prim.

The *Courrier du Havre* of the 14th inst. has a lengthy article on the necessity of European intervention in America, to put an end to the present war. It contends that, instead of there being any development of Union sentiment in the South, the Yankees are held in absolute abhorrence, and every day the feeling of hatred is growing more intense. The public opinion of Europe, which the *Courrier* confines to England and France, should, he says, be made to be felt for the good of the whole world.

The latest despatch from Constantinople announces the commencement of the works for repairing the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. They are to be carried on at the common expense of France, Russia and the Porte, under an American architect.

Governor Bradford, of Maryland, is making preparations to enroll the militia of that State into the United States service. The secesh will of course be indignant, and will put in their claims for exemption. Some will have bodily ailments, others will be weak and consumptive, a few will join the Shaking Quakers but the majority will be foreigners, and will demand the protection of her Britannic Majesty's representative.

The Richmond papers are of the opinion that for the next year Virginia will have to feed the rebel army. They say that the corn lands of North Carolina and the rice fields of South Carolina are in the hands of the Unionists, and that, owing to continued droughts, the crops in the cotton States are absolute failures.

The recruiting for nine and twelve months men will cease in Pennsylvania, by order of the Secretary of War, on the 10th of August. After that day men must be recruited as they are in other States—for three years.

In the rebel regular army there is no rank above that of "General," and first on the roll stands the name of Samuel Cooper, a graduate of West Point. Beauregard stands fourth in rank.

The market for beef cattle was a trifle better on Monday; but there was no visible improvement yesterday, when the prices were the same as last week—from 6c. to 8¼ a 8½c. per pound. Milch cows were quiet at from $22 to $40 a $50 per head. Veals were steady and unchanged. Sheep and lambs were very plenty, and about 25c. per head lower, varying all the way from to $2 to $4 a $5. Swine were active and very much higher. Corn fed sold at 4¾c. a 5c. and still fed at 4¼c. a 4½c. The total receipts were—3,897 beeves, 99 cows, 583 veals, 12,824 sheep and lambs, and 10,280 swine.

Stocks were dull yesterday; but prices were rather better in the afternoon, the market closing steady. Money was in abundant supply at 4 a 5 per cent; gold 115¾ a 116; exchange, 127 a 128. The export of produce for the week amounts to the unprecedented sum of $4,134,314.

The cotton market was unsettled yesterday, and sales confined to about 300 bales, in small lots, chiefly within the range of 44c. a 45c. for middling uplands, with little regular style of middling to be had under 45c. per lb., while some small forced sales were reported at a trifle under the inside figure. Wheat opened firmer for good shipping lots, with a good demand; but the market closed less buoyant and active. Corn was about 1c. better, and opened with spirit, but closed dull. Pork was in moderate demand, while prices were rather firmer, with sales of mess at $10 87½ a $10 93¾, and prime at $8 87½ a $9. Beef was firm and lard steady. Sugars were firm and active, with sales of 2,250 hhds., 820 boxes and 90 hhds. melado at rates given in another column. Coffee was firm, but quiet. The stock embraced 121,233 boxes of Rio and Santos, and the stock of all kinds embraced 165,518 bags. Freights were firm at 13d. a 13½d. for wheat in bulk and bags for Liverpool, and 3s. 3d. a 3s. 6d. for flour. For London wheat was taken at 14d. and flour at 4s.

The Campaign in Virginia—The Rebel Army and Its Movements—Our Policy and Our Duty.

The fate of this rebellion hangs upon the present campaign in Virginia. Jeff. Davis and his confederates have concentrated around Richmond the flower of their forces from all our rebellious States, making, all told, a formidable army, very little if anything below the imposing figure of three hundred thousand men. The rebel leaders have mustered this army chiefly through a sweeping conscription act, under which every able bodied white man within their control, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, is declared to belong to the army. Their aggregate armed forces thus brought into the field are fully up to six hundred thousand men; but the *elite* of all these forces is concentrated in the great rebel army of Virginia.

The fact is pretty well established that, in the late sanguinary battles near Richmond, the rebel forces engaged were twice or thrice in numbers the forces of General McClellan; and, according to our latest reports, reinforcements to General Lee were pouring in by every train from the South, so that we cannot be very wide of the mark in putting down the rebel forces in Virginia, between the line of the James river and the line of the Rappahannock, at three hundred thousand men. We know, too, from the experience of some twelve or fifteen bloody battles, that this is an army of courageous and disciplined fighting men, and that even with our superior arms and warlike equipments we cannot safely undertake to overcome one hundred thousand of these rebels with fifty thousand Union soldiers. Accordingly, we cannot positively assure our readers that we have the campaign in Virginia under our absolute control until we are officially assured that the forces of McClellan and Pope are well up to the aggregate of three hundred thousand men. We are ignorant of the present forces of both McClellan and Pope. We know that they have been considerably strengthened within the last two or three weeks; but we apprehend that if the calculations and proceedings of the War Office are based upon a Virginia rebel army of less than a quarter of a million of men, Mr. Secretary Stanton is laboring under a grievous mistake.

In the next place, it is very evident from all our advices from Richmond that the rebel leaders there are not disposed to wait until it shall suit our convenience to resume hostilities, but that, on the contrary, they are busily engaged in their preparations for some dashing and daring enterprise. Stonewall Jackson is reported one day, with an army of forty or fifty thousand men, at or near Gordonsville, and the next day the news is that he is on the south side of the James river, threatening Suffolk with seventy thousand men. These conflicting reports are intended to embarrass Generals Halleck, McClellan and Pope; but we dare say that they understand the true value of all such tricks of strategy. Napoleon Bonaparte made it his first business to ascertain the whereabouts, the forces and the movements of the enemy from reliable witnesses, and we hope that his teachings in this matter will hereafter be more closely followed by all our generals in Virginia than they have been heretofore. The raids of Jackson down the valley of Virginia, and his final escape in time to lead in the overwhelming assault upon the right wing of our army on the Chickahominy, could never have happened with anything like proper activity and vigilance on the part of our officers concerned in watching his movements and in defeating his designs.

With all our Virginia armies under the superintending eye of General Halleck, we have reason to believe that the War Department will suffer no more panics from these rebel forays in the rear or in front of Washington. We have no doubt that General Halleck has made ample arrangements for seasonable and accurate information of the movements of the enemy, and for strengthening McClellan or Pope as the occasion may require. But, while the government and our army are thus prepared to meet any desperate assault of the enemy, we want to see the army of McClellan and the army of Pope each strong enough to take the initiative and able to cope with any force which the rebels can bring to bear against them or either of them. To this end, in behalf of the universal wish of our loyal States, we again call upon the President to call out the militia if he cannot otherwise immediately reinforce each of our two Virginia armies to the extent of fifty thousand men.

The whole game and the issues of this rebellion lie in the all important battle field of Virginia; and between Richmond and Washington, and between this day, perhaps, and the 1st of October or September, or—who can tell? At all events, the sooner our armies are reinforced the sooner will we be ready to resume the march upon Richmond. And if we intend to do any decisive work in this campaign we must prepare to do it before the middle of November; for after that date the common roads of Virginia are impassable till late in the spring. Now is the time for action, and this is the day of salvation.

The French Expedition to Mexico.

The latest news we have from the Mexican republic is very meagre, but on the whole not so favorable to the French army as interested accounts would have us believe. Gen. Lorencez still continues at Orizaba, where he has fortified himself very strongly; and, in the absence of any immediate fighting, his soldiers have erected a temporary theatre, which, by all accounts, was going on as swimmingly as circumstances would allow. We see no accounts whatever in any of the papers of the reported repulse of the Mexicans while attacking the French positions at Orizaba, and the whole story appears to be one of those baseless rumors whose origin can never be clearly traced. Since the surprise of the advance guard of the Mexicans by the French on the night of the 15th of June last—in which the former suffered very severely in killed and prisoners—the Mexican leaders have manifested no hostile disposition, but rather seem content to await the final determination of the French government. In the meantime there is no apparent relaxation in their preparations for future emergencies, and it may be that the Gauls will, ere long, have their theatre broken up by the rude voice of a renewed and bloody conflict.

The reports of the attack by guerillas on the 5th of June, on a French convoy for Orizaba, are fully confirmed. In this contest the French lost over fifty wagons of arms, ammunition and provisions, and several of the escort were killed by the Mexicans. On the same day, at a place called La Purga, another guerilla band attacked and captured some twenty wagons; so that the French loss in the aggregate was very severe. On the 15th of the same month the Mexicans seized a coach train that was on its way to Orizaba, and carried of all its passengers prisoners to Jalapa, the main road to which city is militarily occupied by their troops, and on the road to Orizaba nothing can be sent forward without a very strong escort to guard against guerillas.

Cordova and Orizaba—the points in the occupation of the French—are in a state of great misery. The necessaries of life are all in great demand and very small supply, and the consequence is that prices are most exorbitant, and the effect is dreadfully felt by the people. The pretender, Almonte, is also flooding the country with his irredeemable trash of paper money, but not without the most vigorous resistance and protests of the people, who see nothing but an increase of their misfortunes in such acts as these.

Taking all these things together, we must conclude that General Lorencez does not repose on a bed of roses. Of the six thousand Mexicans who followed the fortunes of Marquez, and enlisted under the standard of France, there are now but two thousand effective men to be found in the French camps. All the rest have gone off by a system of desertion well known to the guerilleros of Montezuma's land. And now the French Commander-in-Chief is making urgent applications to his Consul at Vera Cruz for money to pay these Mexican "allies," fearing otherwise that not a man of the remnant of two thousand will long remain with the invading army.

The news from Vera Cruz is no more propitious to the French. The black vomit, it is positively stated, has made great ravages among the unacclimated European soldiery, and no less than seven hundred and forty of the French garrison of that city have fallen victims to this terrible scourge. The people there are also in the greatest want and wretchedness; public confidence is entirely destroyed, and, as one of the Havana correspondents remarks, "nothing but the impossibility of the thing prevents a wholesale exodus of the people from the places now occupied by the French."

Such is a brief *resume* of affairs in unfortunate Mexico, at a moment when imperial France is sending her army and iron-clad ships-of-war to fight against her. Would it not be more in accordance with the spirit of justice and humanity—to Mexico as well as to France—that these legions and armed ships be at once recalled?

The Financial System of the Government.

The rebellion and the war into which we have been plunged have so shaped financial matters that Secretary Chase now occupies the same position that the celebrated William Pitt, the Prime Minister of England, did during the French Revolution. The English government had at that time an extensive war upon its hands—a war that tried the resources of the country and called for the adoption of bold financial measures by its agents. Specie payment was suspended in 1797, and in February of that year the paper money system was inaugurated by William Pitt, and continued to be the sole circulating medium until 1819, when the Bank of England resumed specie payments. Consols were nearly at par when the paper money was made the legal currency of the country, but immediately afterwards fell to fifty-eight. The public mind was in an excited condition; owing to the war, rumors of invasion, and consequent commercial changes, and everything in an unsettled condition, fluctuations and uncertainties were the rule. The brokers, financiers and merchants at once commenced assailing Mr. Pitt, and charging him with ruining the country commercially, financially and every other way. All the evils that the war, the excited condition of the public mind and the revolution in trade and commerce had brought upon the country were laid at the door of Pitt's paper money. But, with all the attacks that were made upon him, he persisted in the system, and with the sanction of Parliament continued it until the close of the long contest at arms. The result was that England, after relying solely upon paper money for upwards of twenty years, successfully emerged from the war, and with the return of peace the Bank of England again resumed specie payment.

The similarity between the financial condition of England during the French Revolution and our own at this time must be apparent to the most casual observer. Many of the evils of the paper currency system of England have, however, been obviated by ours in the careful arrangement of details. They are both war measures, and a necessity to the successful prosecution of the war. Consequently the criticisms and tests that would apply in times of peace have no bearing whatever upon them in time of war. Many brokers and Wall street financiers loaned large sums to the government at the commencement of the war, hoping thereby to get its finances fully under their control. In this they have been disappointed; the confidence of the public in the government prevented its bonds falling in value, as did the British consols on the issue of paper money; and now they are busy assailing the financial system inaugurated by Secretary Chase, in the hope of creating a panic that will bring about this result. Hence the *World* and other jobbing journals are continually publishing articles in the interest of these panic makers, and assailing the currency established by the government. The only result, if any, of their work is to destroy confidence in and weaken the government, and the strengthening of Jeff. Davis and his extensive conspiracy. In all their statements and predictions that ruin and disaster will follow the continuation of Mr. Chase's paper currency system the facts in the case are against them. By citing the use of gold, its exportation and other changes in trade and traffic, they make, it is true, a plausible story on their side. But the real truth of the matter is, that those evils, if evils they may be called, which they charge upon the currency, are the results of the revolution in trade and commerce, and the interruption of communication with one section of the country by the rebellion and the war, and would have been a hundred and a thousand fold worse, were it not for the paper currency system of the government, and are not chargeable to it.

Let us look at the facts as they are.

In 1860 the specie in circulation throughout the country amounted in round numbers to about two hundred and fifty millions, and the bank notes to two hundred and nineteen millions, making a total circulating medium of nearly four hundred and seventy millions. In 1861 the country was plunged into an extensive war, communication and commercial intercourse were cut off with one section of the country, and the depreciation of the securities of the rebellious States, which formed the banking basis of the Northwestern States, caused a sudden collapse in the banks of the latter section and the withdrawal of their circulation. The entire disappearance of the Southern and Northwestern circulation took from business circles at least one-half of our bank note currency. The subsequent suspension of specie payment by the banks has withdrawn gold from circulation, and instead of being a portion of the circulating medium of the country it is now an article of commerce. Here, then, is a direct reduction of the currency of the country of over three hundred millions of dollars, or about three-fourths of the entire circulating medium. What is to be done, then, in this condition of affairs? Shall we rely upon one-fourth of our former currency to prosecute the war and conduct the usual business of the country? It needs no financier to see that it would be utterly impossible. Universal stagnation of business and financial distress would be the order everywhere, and the war would end for the want of means to carry it on.

The reverse at Bull run revealed the fact that more extensive warlike preparations had to be made. To do this the government must have the means. The unfriendly attitude of England and other European governments forced the administration to look exclusively to our own resources. The issue of the people's loan, or the seven and three-tenths Treasury notes, and the demand notes, answered the purpose for a time; but the want of a circulating medium was felt in business circles, and prevented the government from disposing of its bonds as fast as necessary to raise the means for the prosecution of the work before it. A universal complaint of no money came up from all sections. In this condition of affairs Secretary Chase matured the plan of issuing legal tender Treasury notes, with a direct tax and revenue basis, and Congress authorized their issue. This system is superior to that adopted by England under the direction of Pitt, inasmuch as the notes under the latter were not redeemable until the return of peace; whilst our legal tender notes, although not redeemable to-day in specie, yet are convertible at par into United States bonds with interest payable in specie. This makes the system of Mr. Chase a self-renovating one; for the moment that the legal tender notes become redundant they will be converted into United States bonds with specie paying interest. This prevents their becoming a drug upon the market. All must admit that the exigencies of the times require that the currency of the government should be adapted to our internal trade. Our commerce and traffic with foreign nations have been entirely changed by the war. The result is fluctuations in gold with every depressing news from our armies; but the internal trade is now prosperous. The large increase of the receipts of all our railroads and every line of traffic shows this conclusively. To move the supplies for the armies and the breadstuffs of the West eastward a large circulating medium is needed. In the absence of three-fourths of the currency in circulation before the war, the government can easily issue from three to four hundred millions of legal tender notes in its place. The self-poising system of converting them into bonds will prevent there being any excess at any time above the demands of the country. We therefore approve of the further issue of legal tender notes by Secretary Chase, confident that it will work to the good of the country, and urge upon him not to heed the wails of the panic makers, but to look solely to the financial necessities of the government and the internal commerce of the country. The most skeptical must see that one-fourth of the circulating medium of 1860 is not sufficient at the present time, and that the issue of legal tender notes is a necessity not only to the government, but to the internal trade and traffic of the country. But while we approve of the financial system of Mr. Chase we condemn his negro missions and his outside schemes, which be, in the end, will find more than counterbalance the reputation that he has obtained as the financial agent of the government.

Senator Wilson Nailed Like a Rap to the Counter.

In a recent speech made at Newton, Massachusetts, Senator Wilson, of that State, had the boldness to deny *in toto* a speech he made in the Senate on the 28th of March last, and the substance of which was published in the HERALD, by telegraph, as follows:—

Mr. Wilson said he agreed with the Senator from Maine. He thought there were 150,000 more men than were needed, and he thought the War Department ought immediately to stop enlistments. We also have thousands of men unfit for duty, who ought to be discharged. He thought Congress could unmake generals as easily as it could make them.—HERALD, *March* 29, 1862.

In reference to this report Senator Wilson, in his speech at Newton, says "there is not only no truth, but there is not a shadow of truth, on which to lay the foundation of the assertion;" and he goes on to say:—"I have always maintained that government wanted more men. So much, Mr. Chairman, in explanation of the false position which the NEW YORK HERALD has sought to place me in, and which other papers have echoed." Now we have taken the pains to hunt up the report of the speech of the Senator, as it appeared in the *Globe*, the official paper authorized by Congress to publish the debates, on the condition that members may correct their speeches before they appear. Here it is, *verbatim et literatim*:—

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts—*The Senator from Maine the other day proposed to reduce the number of men authorized by law down to five hundred thousand. I agree with him in that.* Still we have not been able to do it. *It was suggested also that we ought to stop recruiting. I agree to that. I have over and over again been to the War Office and urged upon the department to stop recruiting in every part of the country.* We have had the promise that it should be done; yet every day, in different parts of the country, we have accounts of men being raised and brought forth to fill up the ranks of regiments. The papers tell us that in Tennessee and other parts of the country where our armies move, we are filling up the ranks of the army. *I believe we have to-day one hundred and fifty thousand more men under the pay of the government than we need or can well use. I have not a doubt of it; and I think it ought to be checked. I think the War Department ought to issue peremptory orders forbidding the enlistment of another soldier into the volunteer force of the United States* until the time shall come when we need them. We can obtain them any time when we need them.—*Washington Globe, March* 29, 1862.

There was an honest old custom of nailing counterfeit quarter dollars to the counters of grocery stores. It is thus Wilson is nailed, like a rap, as he is. Did he correct or explain away his speech in the *Globe* at the time it was published? Not a syllable appeared from him on the subject. But now, after the lapse of three or four months, when the disastrous consequences of his wickedness or folly, or of both, are developed in the sight of the nation, and we call public attention to the fact, he unscrupulously denies that he ever made any such speech, and declares:—"I have always maintained that the government wanted more men. There is not a shadow of truth on which to lay the foundation of the assertion." What assertion? Why that he said "we had one hundred and fifty thousand more men under the pay of the government than we needed or could well use." Can the force of unblushing impudence further go? Is it not clear that the Natick cobbler ought to have stuck to his last and never left the bench.

How long are the halls of Congress to be disgraced by such demagogues? It is bad enough that the self-constituted organs of "the infernals" should be tolerated in their treasonable attempts to break down the government and the Union generals by such misrepresentations as that only a handful of rebels and a few Quaker guns at Centreville scared McClellan, with his magnificent army. So said the *Tribune*. But when Senators like Chandler give utterance to the same audacious falsehoods in Congress, and when a Senator like Wilson, Chairman of the Military Committee, on the basis of these concocted stories, declares that we have 150,000 men more than we need, while our armies are repulsed on every side from want of sufficient numbers, this is still worse and far more criminal. Congress, the government and the country are deceived, from the fact that Wilson is Chairman of the Military Committee, and ought to know the matters of which he speaks. He said "recruiting ought to be stopped," and "he had been over and over again to the War Office, and urged upon the department to stop recruiting in every part of the country." Who is to blame that General McClellan had not enough men in the late battles before Richmond? Senator Wilson and the other radical Senators who went to the War Office, urging upon the head of the department "to issue peremptory orders forbidding the enlistment of another soldier."

Since the retreat from Richmond, compelled by Wilson & Co., the people's eyes have been opened, and the Massachusetts Senator has heard the first murmurings of the thunder, approaching nearer and nearer, and he exclaims, "I am not guilty." The blood of the slain is upon his hands, and, as Macbeth said to the ghost of Banquo, "Thou canst not say I did it," so does Wilson cry out, as in imagination he sees the indignant shades of his victims flitting around him, and listens to the wails of the surviving friends. "Ye cannot say I did it." When one Massachusetts Senator devotes the energies of his whole life to persecution of one section of the country, from no higher motive than because he once received a personal indignity from a Southern man; and when another writes a letter saying that he is willing to do everything in his power to help McClellan, after going around the newspaper offices to induce the editors to denounce him, and when it is also notorious that he aided in the rejection of the most trusted officers of McClellan's army, for the purpose of stabbing that general in the back over their shoulders, what can be expected from such vindictive feelings, and what from such malignant spite as blindly sacrifices the blood of the people and the interests of the nation to its own base gratification?

The Bungle in Recruiting.

The Governor of this State coincides in the opinions freely expressed by our military leaders, by our journals and by our patriotic merchants, that the general government should take the recruiting business from the several States, and manage it upon some comprehensive system, and that the old regiments of the army should be filled to their full complement before any new ones are organized. We hope that the Governors of all the loyal States will be equally sensible, prudent and considerate. There can be nothing gained by distributing the recruiting among the different State authorities, while political generals and colonels, avaricious contractors and middlemen will swarm upon us, and the bungle in regard to bounties will continue to operate disadvantageously to recruiting everywhere.

What is most needed now is to place immediately in the field a large army of trained soldiers. By the plan now in vogue it will take at least six months to raise, equip and drill such an army. If, however, the general government takes charge of the recruiting, offers a large but equal bounty in every State equips the soldiers as they enlist and fills up the old regiments with the earliest recruits, we shall have an immense army in the field in a few weeks' time, and can increase its numbers by sending on a new regiment every day, as we did during the excitement which followed the repulse at Bull run. It cannot be too often repeated or too strongly insisted upon that by continually recruiting the old regiments we keep a veteran army continually in the field. The first Napoleon always made a few companies of veterans the nucleus of a regiment of conscripts. The rebels, who have also been obliged to resort to drafting and conscription, adopt the same plan. The rebel army at Richmond was suddenly swelled into immense proportions; but it did not become a mere mob. The drafted men, collected by force from every quarter of the South, were incorporated into regiments already existing, and the result was the creation, as if by magic, of a numerous and well disciplined army, led by experienced officers. Would it not be wise for us to take a lesson from the rebels, as they learned from Napoleon, in this matter?

Both Napoleon and the rebel leaders knew better than to organize regiments and brigades entirely of new recruits to confront an experienced and disciplined foe. The reason why General McClellan delayed so long at Washington before moving against Manassas was, principally, that he might transform the rabble which retreated from Bull run and the reinforcements which arrived from the North into an army of soldiers. Had the rebels opposed brigades of new conscripts to our Army of the Potomac, we should have swept them away like chaff, in spite of their superiority in numbers. The fate of raw brigades may be seen in that of General Casey, which, as a brigade, could not withstand the enemy for a moment, though detachments of its soldiers fought gloriously. The old brigades of the same army encountered the same enemy and drove him triumphantly from the field. Is not the lesson plain that we should endeavor to have all our brigades composed of veterans? By recruiting the old regiments we do this. The new recruits have the advantage of experienced officers; and this is more than half the battle. They have the prestige of the regiment to encourage them; and this amounts to so much that, at Waterloo, Wellington could not conquer Napoleon's Imperial Guard, though he destroyed every one of its members. They are surrounded by experienced comrades, who can instruct them in camp life and in drill, and stimulate them by example on the field of battle. In point of fact, every recruit joining an old regiment becomes a veteran, conducts himself like a veteran in his first battle, lives like a veteran in camp, and shares and increases the blood-bought glories of his veteran corps.

But we urge upon the War Department the revision of this recruiting business, not only because the plan of filling up old regiments is the best, but also because it is the quickest way of increasing our army. Thirty regiments are started at once in this State; they are filled up at the same time, and are ready for service at the same time; but what good do they do us or what harm do they do the enemy during that long interval which elapses between their initiation and completion? None at all. Now, suppose that, instead of the recruits being thus frittered away by dividing them between thirty regiments here, they should be sent on to Washington in squads as soon as enlisted, and apportioned among the regiments already in the field? Why, every man would become of immediate service, and the army would be immediately reinforced. We hope, therefore, that as the plan of first filling up the old regiments by the adoption of some general, national system of recruiting is thus demonstrated to be the least expensive, the best and the quickest way of increasing our army, it will be speedily inaugurated by the government, and that, if any discrimination be made in regard to bounties, the men who volunteer expressly for old regiments will be especially favored.

THE TRIBUNE AND GENERAL MCCLELLAN.—Poor old Greeley sneakingly denies that he has ever "opposed the reinforcement of General McClellan, favored a division of commands and uttered various calumnies against the Grand Army." We refer poor Greeley to the *Tribune* files, from which he will readily learn that he "opposed the reinforcement of General McClellan" up to the very last moment, when he was scared by the letters of his correspondent, Sam. Wilkeson, into giving McClellan's army a half-hearted support; not, as he repeatedly stated, because McClellan was worthy of support, but because his army was in danger. He will learn, also, that he did "favor a division of commands," and rejoiced exceedingly when Fremont was assigned to the Mountain Department, puffing him at McClellan's expense. As to his "various calumnies against the Grand Army," we can refer to any one of the *Tribune* issues. Every day the *Tribune* appears sprinkled over with a sort of rash of malicious, cowardly, sneering paragraphs about the Army