

Business Notices.

ARMY EXPRESS.—ADAMS'S EXPRESS COMPANY runs daily Expresses to all the regiments. Packages for soldiers mailed at half price. Office No. 59 Broadway.

PATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD. Absolutely pure made by a process which is declared by the College of Physicians in London to be the only true and natural one, and by which all the impurities and poisonous qualities of the wheat are preserved, raised without yeast, baking powders, saleratus, or any other ingredients; keeps moist for many days; never sours, contains twice as much nutrition as any other bread, and is the best in the world. For sale at the Academy No. 141 East 10th-st., one door from the Academy No. 230 Broadway, near 5th-st., and No. 375 9th-st., near 29th-st. N. B.—Regularly delivered to families in all parts of the city. JAMES & CO.

EMPIRE SEWING-MACHINES. Celebrated for simplicity, durability, and efficiency for family and manufacturing purposes. Agents wanted. Office, 310 Broadway.

BARRY'S TRICHOPODIUM is the best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Clearing, Cutting, Preserving, and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by Druggists.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—Reliable, Harmless, and Permanent. Black or Brown. Factory, No. 81 Broadway. Sold and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 15 Gold-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S QUEENBURY NOVELTY SEWING-MACHINES. FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING USE. 405 Broadway, N.Y.

New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

Advertisements. The TRIBUNE, having a larger circulation than any other newspaper, is the best medium through which to reach all parts of the country.

Extra Evening Tribune. During the continuance of the War which has been commenced by the Southern Disunionists and Rebels, we propose to publish at 5 o'clock every week day afternoon, an EXTRA EVENING TRIBUNE, containing the Latest News from all quarters.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Europa, from Boston, will close at the New-York Post Office at 11 and 5 1/2 o'clock to-day.

The Arago, from Southampton on the 27th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. Her news has been anticipated.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs has the case of Mr. Harvey under consideration, and is accumulating evidence of his treason.

The steamship Champion, hence for California the 1st inst., returned last evening, having broken her piston rod on the 4th, thus disabling and compelling her to put back for repairs.

The oration of JOHN JAY on the 4th, to the citizens of Westchester County, was one of the clearest and fullest expositions yet given of the Great Conspiracy against the life of the Republic.

Mr. Holman of Indiana yesterday introduced into the House of Representatives a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the House at this extra session shall entertain only such bills and resolutions as have to do with military and naval affairs, and that all others be referred to the proper Committee, and be considered at the next session of Congress.

Mr. Van Wyck of this State yesterday submitted to the House a Retrenchment bill, which is in the main a good one. It scales the salaries of other emoluments of functionaries and employees of the Government very fairly, and contains some other wholesome provisions.

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Fathers now at the seat of war are to do nothing toward the support of their families, relying upon charity to feed and clothe them till the war is over; and we are assured that many of these poor people are actually suffering for the necessities of life. The subject last evening engaged the exclusive attention of both branches of the Common Council. In the Board of Aldermen an attempt to take the sum appropriated for donations to public charities was defeated, as quite inadequate to meet the wants of the necessitous. An ordinance appropriating \$500,000, making the Controller Treasurer, placing the aid at the disposal of the Aldermen and Councilmen, and giving the Controller power to issue relief bonds at will, and appoint Sub-Treasurers for each Senatorial District, was laid over; so the Board adjourned without making any practical progress. In the Council Board the expenditures of the Union Defense Committee were censured, as not in accordance with the instructions of the Common Council, only \$200,000, instead of \$500,000, having gone to the families. Measures were taken to memorialize the State and General Governments for the return of such sums as may be properly refunded on account of expenses incurred in equipment of regiments; and the Union Defense Committee were condemned for not reporting, as directed, the items of their expenditures. It is to be hoped that this zeal in the relief of the poor and needy is not one of those dishonest dodges by which, under the sacred guise of charity, the Common Council intend to make another of their grand grabs at the contents of the Corporation cash-box.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. There had been, at the latest accounts, no movement of Gen. Patterson or of Gen. Johnson. On Sunday shots were exchanged between the pickets of the former's troops and a company of Rebels, who retreated, as usual. A false report of an advance by Gen. Johnson yesterday caused the 8th, 9th, and 16th of Pennsylvania, the Scott Legion, and a company of the 2nd Cavalry to turn out and march two miles Southward. Gen. Cadwalader led in person. The report had only the result, however, to show with what spirit and alacrity the men could advance to meet the foe.

On Sunday night there was a skirmish between the pickets of the National troops and some Virginians at or near Great Falls. Two members of the German Turner Rifles were killed. On the side of the enemy it is supposed that a dozen were mortally hurt.

It is reported that four companies of the 19th Ohio Regiment were yesterday besieged at Glenville, Va., 40 miles South-west of Buckhannon, by a regiment of Virginians and 1,500 militia, under O. Jennings Wise. Col. Tyler, with the 7th Ohio Regiment from Weston, and Col. Lytle, with the 10th from Buckhannon, went to their relief.

The number of rebel troops in Virginia, exclusive of those at Norfolk and Richmond is stated to be about 47,000. Travelers in the interior of the State declare that hardly a white man is to be seen, the male population having been pressed into the military service.

Between 7,000 and 8,000 horses are to be purchased for use at Washington, and several thousand for Fort Monroe and Gen. Patterson's column.

Capt. Thomas, of the St. Mary's Cavalry, who assisted in the capture of the steamer St. Nicholas the other day, was yesterday arrested at Fort McHenry, on board of the Mary Washington, together with seven of his confederates. The gallant captain for an hour eluded the search of the police, having taken snug quarters in a bureau drawer in the ladies' cabin.

A flag of truce, with dispatches for President Lincoln, came into our lines in front of Washington yesterday from the enemy's headquarters. Of course nothing is positively known of the purport of those dispatches, but they probably had some reference to the Hon. Henry May's mission. Mr. May (a sort of Union Member of Congress, elected from Baltimore mainly by Secession votes) has long labored under the impression that he was created to settle the present trouble, and he is now, or was recently, in Richmond on that errand, having received a pass through our lines from Gen. Scott. Our Washington correspondent is under the impression that the dispatches had reference to an exchange of prisoners. Col. Taylor, the bearer of the flag, was sent for by Gen. Scott.

GOV. CHASE'S TARIFF. The Secretary of the Treasury, impelled by the hollow sound evoked by any casual knock on the doors of his Sub-Treasuries, has very properly submitted to Congress a bill to raise additional Revenue by Duties on Imports—which bill we publish complete in our columns to-day. It will necessarily command the eager attention of the entire business community.

The main distinguishing features of this bill have already been foreshadowed. They consist of the levying of duties of fifteen cents per pound on the importation of Green and ten cents on Black Tea, five cents per pound on Coffee and Cocoa, six cents per pound on Chocolate (all now free), with an increase of the duty on Raw Sugar from 1/2 of a cent to 2 1/2 cents per pound, with a corresponding increase on Refined Sugar, Molasses, &c., &c. These are the distinctively unmistakable Revenue sections of the bill, which we trust will be accepted without opposition. It were pleasant not to pay these duties; but the Secretary must have money, and we cannot borrow to advantage unless we provide for payment. So these purely Revenue duties will have to be laid on.

Gov. Chase proposes to increase the duties on Imported Liquors generally, and to substitute Specific for the Ad Valorem rates imposed on Wines by the present Tariff. This change with respect to Wines is substantially a return to the provisions of Mr. Morrill's original bill, which the Senate saw fit most unwisely to alter. Of course, we approve this feature of the new act.

Mr. Chase proposes to increase the duty on Salt from 4 cents per 50 pounds to 15 cents per 100 pounds—nearly doubling it.

It might be supposed, from the fact that the new Tariff is complete in itself, that the alterations are more numerous and more important than they actually are. But, though all the articles are enumerated, it will be found on comparison that many if not most of them are subject to the same impost as by the present Tariff, while with regard to others the change is inconsiderable. Yet there are some of these slight changes which we think were better unmade. On Iron, for instance:

Present Tariff. Mr. Chase's Bill. Iron, pig, per ton..... \$5 \$5 " bar, ".....\$15 \$14 " railroad ".....\$12 \$10

Now if the modest reduction proposed by Mr. Chase would be accepted by the bitter enemies of the present Tariff as an end of controversy on the subject, we should be willing to acquiesce, and would urge our friends to do so; but we know it will not. They will only be encouraged to insist on and agitate for further concessions. With great respect for Gov. Chase's judgment in the premises, therefore, we must think it best to leave the duties on Iron—as he does those on Coal—just as they are. Still, we say, if the reductions recommended by Gov. Chase will be accepted by the opponents of the present Tariff as a settlement of the matter, we would advise their adoption; otherwise not.

We are not inclined to favor any reduction of the present duty on Steel. Mr. Chase proposes to substitute one cent for one and a half per pound as the lowest rate. Now, the present duty is very moderate—that of '42 was two and a half cents. The Steel production of this country is just now in an interesting stage of development. Several American inventors of great promise are being applied to its perfection. We believe they were calculated to give us good Steel cheaper than we ever imported it. But the British Steel interest is very strong here—strong with the Trade—strong with the Press—and abundantly able to spend \$100,000 to crush out its young rival and reimburse the outlay from its next year's profits. It seems to us an excellent time for letting the Steel duty severely alone.

We have not had time to compare the two bills throughout, but we believe Mr. Chase makes little alteration in the duties on Textile Fabrics. It may be that some Woolen Fabrics are proposed to be admitted at considerably lower rates than at present; if so, we do not approve the change.

For here is just the point on which we think the sincere opponents on Revenue grounds of the present (Morrill) Tariff are mistaken: they look on the recent and present restriction of our Imports as a consequence of this Tariff, when it is almost exclusively a result of the Great Rebellion. We are not importing much beside Enfield Rifles and Whitworth field-artillery, because we need all our means for the prosecution of the desperate struggle which involves the life of the Nation. Nobody is laying in a cellar of rare Wines, nor filling his house with Parisian furniture; we are not buying Porcelain, Ormolu, or Bronzes; even Flora McFlimsey wears her old dresses and cares nothing for the last new bonnet, for her heart is with a gallant officer on the Potomac, and she spends her days making Havlocks for his soldiers, unheeding Broadway and the Avenue, Saratoga and Newport, and leaving the last new novel (now six weeks old) unopened, and only snatching time from her enthusiastic labors to read the bulletins and rumors from the seat of war. Were there no Tariff at all, we should be buying very little of Europe at present; but we are using up our old stocks and shall be perfectly ravenous for novelties when the war is over, and shall buy them, Tariff or no Tariff. Whenever we feel rich and prosperous, our taste for Silks, Wines, and other vanities and creature-comforts will revive, and be all the keener for its Lenten vigil, and it will be gratified, whether the impost be overleaped range from twenty to thirty per cent., or from thirty to forty. We trust, therefore, that the Protective features of the present Tariff will be touched very lightly, at least at this session. Remember that it was not the Protective Tariff of 1833, but the reduced Verplanck Tariff of 1833, that South Carolina nullified in 1833.

A BANKRUPT LAW. It is proposed to hold a meeting to-morrow, at the Merchants' Exchange, of those who favor a General Bankrupt law, and to adopt there a memorial to Congress upon the subject. A number of gentlemen, comprising some of our most influential citizens, have consented to act as officers, and no doubt a very respectable demonstration will be made. But that the movement is not universally approved we have the evidence of the following letter, written by the President of one of our largest Banks:

"New-York, July 8, 1861. "B. H. HOWELL, Esq., Secretary. "DEAR SIR: I HAVE yours of 6th inst., notifying me that I had been selected as one of the officers to serve at a meeting to be held at the Merchants' Exchange, on Wednesday next, with reference to the passage, by Congress, of a General Bankrupt Law. "Thanking you and the other gentlemen interested in the proposed meeting for the compliment implied in the selection, I must yet beg to decline serving on that occasion. "My reasons are, first, I think it undesirable to hamper this extra session of Congress by legislation which may not be required at all, if (as I hope) the war is brought to an early termination. "In the second place, I should be very sorry indeed to see any legislation by Congress that would seem to legalize the non-payment of debts due from the South to the North. "Thirdly, it seems to me that more time, more careful examination and deliberate consideration ought to be given to the subject—whenever it shall be acted upon—than can be spared for that purpose now. "Yours, with respect. "*****

THE STEAMBOAT CATALINE. It appears that the speculation in the steamboat Cataline was even more lucrative than we stated yesterday. She was purchased by Samuel W. Morton—ex-Deputy Secretary of State under Gideon J. Tucker, and recently editor of a Secession journal in Brooklyn—for \$8,000 instead of \$18,000, as was originally stated. Mr. Morton having been advised of the opening for a charter to the Government, made the purchase on speculation, trusting to luck to raise the means of paying her first cost. Her previous owner, fearing that he would not get his money, was about to take possession of her again, when Morton, or his principals, sent her out southward one night, and though fired at by the revenue cutter for sailing after sundown, she got safely out of port, and headed for Fortress Monroe. Whether the highly profitable charter was negotiated before or after she left port we have not learned, but at any rate she went to work at once about the fortress, and her first cost was paid by her purchaser with a draft for four-fifths of her first month's earnings. We do not wish to be understood as charging that the Department or officer who engaged her on such liberal terms was dishonest; but certainly whoever is responsible for such reckless squandering of the people's money is quite too extravagant with what does not belong to him.

Account of the Passage of the Great Eastern. QUEBEC, Monday, July 8, 1861. The steamship Pioneer, of the 3d inst., gives particulars of a fight between a party of Chippewas and Sioux on June 10. It appeared that the Sioux arrived at St. Josephs, on the Pembina River that day, for the purpose of returning some stolen horses. They were fired upon by a party of Chippewas encamped in the vicinity, which was immediately returned by the Sioux. Six Chippewas and three Sioux, and two Arapahoes, were killed. The Sioux finally escaped, leaving behind 40 horses. Although the half-breeds at St. Josephs refrained from taking part in the fight, they are apprehensive of an attack from a body of Sioux, now encamped at Devil's Lake.

SKIRMISH BETWEEN PICKETS. The notice of Mason's intended removal of his effects was given by one of his contraband pieces of property which were seized. The 1st Connecticut Regiment has twenty-five such in camp. A NEW-YORK SOLDIER POISONED. A member of Company C, Mozart Regiment, named Robey, was poisoned yesterday about noon, in a house near the Capitol. From what could be gathered from his incoherent remarks, it appears that he was invited into a house by two citizens, where they took some supper, after which his companions left him. Soon afterward, while walking along, he was prostrated. He was carried into a house near by, and medical attendance at once summoned. The doctors are of the opinion that a powerful dose of poison was administered to him in the liquor, and express little hopes for him. He was removed to the Government Hospital, Georgetown, last evening.

THE REBELS STARVING. A deserter, who came into our camp at Newport News yesterday, says that he ran away because he could get nothing to eat, as the Rebel troops in the vicinity of Hampton are half-starved.

MORE TROOPS FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE. Senator Clark of New-Hampshire asked the Secretary of War this morning whether more regiments from his State might not be accepted. Mr. Cameron replied that he should be glad to accept them after the necessary bills giving men and money had been passed, because they came all ready for the field.

CAPT. CHORBLISS'S CAVALRY. Only forty of Capt. Chorbliss's cavalry went to Great Falls last night.

FUGITIVE SLAVES. Mr. Lovejoy of Ill., has introduced a resolution with three strong points: First—That in the judgment of the House it is no part of the duty of the soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves. Second—That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the Fugitive Slave Law. Third—Whereas, Major Emory resigned his commission under circumstances showing sympathy with rebellion; therefore, Resolved, That his restoration was improper and unjustifiable, and that this House demand his immediate removal.

THE MOTION TO LAY MR. LOVEJOY'S BILL ON THE TABLE PRETENDED. CONSPIRACY REBEL PROPERTY. Among other bills offered was one by Mr. Loomis, of Connecticut, similar to Senator Chandler's, confiscating the property of the rebel ring-leaders.

LIMITING THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, offered one limiting the business of the House to military and naval matters, and financial measures connected therewith; bills relating to all other matters to be referred to appropriate committees, with directions to report next session. Mr. Hickman added an amendment covering judicial questions.

MR. BURNETT, of Kentucky, in vain strove to add a clause allowing the House to entertain motions looking to a peaceful solution of difficulties.

A motion to lay Mr. Hickman's resolution on the table, made by Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky, was lost by Yeas, 52; Nays, 102. Maryland and Kentucky voted Yeas.

MR. HICKMAN'S AMENDMENT WAS ADOPTED. The resolution was then adopted, only three calling for the Yeas and Nays.

HOW THE HOUSE REGARDS A REBEL SYMPATHIZER. The motion referring the Message to appropriate Committees was introduced, by consent, out of course by Mr. Stevens. Mr. Valandigham tried to make a speech. The result of his intimation was a withdrawal of the motion by Mr. Stevens, its renewal by Mr. Washburne of Illinois, under the call of the States, and passage under the previous question.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF TRAITORS IN THE DEPARTMENTS. After the States had all been called, a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Potter of Wisconsin, for the appointment of a Committee of Five, with authority to send for persons and papers to inquire into the employment of Rebels and sympathizers with rebellion in the Departments.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES. The appointment of Committees by Mr. Speaker Grow gives very excellent satisfaction. Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania has had large Parliamentary experience, and is thoroughly committed to the war policy. Col. Blair, at the head of the Military Committee, gives assurance to the country of energy and most elaborate preparation for all the exigencies

of the campaign. Mr. Sedgwick, of the Naval Committee, less known to the country, deserves full confidence. Mr. Fontenot, of the Committee on Claims—a capital selection—is one of the oldest members; while Gen. Ashley, of the Territories, is among the youngest, but is placed in that position from a proper appreciation of worth and fitness.

The telegraph made Mr. Blair Chairman of Indian Affairs, instead of Military Affairs, as we wrote it last night. Otherwise, with a trifling exception, the list proved accurate.

THE VOTE ON MR. LOVEJOY'S RESOLUTION. The vote of the House upon Mr. Lovejoy's resolution, which was offered without consultation, is only another indication of the unwillingness of the majority to do anything more this session than the business necessary to carry on the war. Perhaps the first and third propositions were also injured by their junction with the second. The third was, moreover, couched in unconstitutional terms. THE RESTORATION OF MAJOR EMORY AND FUGITIVE SLAVES. It must not be inferred that even a considerable minority favor the restoration of Major Emory, or the returning of slaves which seek protection within our lines. On the latter point, the general sentiment is in favor of the absolute freedom of every man who has shouldered a musket or lifted a spade in the service of the United States.

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of the campaign. Mr. Sedgwick, of the Naval Committee, less known to the country, deserves full confidence. Mr. Fontenot, of the Committee on Claims—a capital selection—is one of the oldest members; while Gen. Ashley, of the Territories, is among the youngest, but is placed in that position from a proper appreciation of worth and fitness.

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