

Business Notices.

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New-York Daily Tribune THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1861.

Fifteen additional regiments have been accepted from Pennsylvania.

The Police Commissioners of the City of Baltimore, now confined at Fort Mifflin, have sent a memorial to Congress declaring that they are innocent of all wrong, and that Marshal Kane is a perfect gentleman.

The Memphis Avalanche of the 12th, never a trustworthy sheet, says that the pirate Santer has entered Berkeley Bay with 55,000 Enfield rifles and a number of Enfield cannon which were taken from an English ship bound to New-Orleans, but ordered from Balize by the blockading squadron.

We call attention to the letter of a Kentucky slaveholder which we publish on another page, reporting certain grossly reasonable public declarations which the Hon. H. C. Burnett recently made in that State. On one occasion Burnett denounced the American flag as a Black Republican banner, and called on his auditors to trample it under their feet.

The House of Representatives has authorized and instructed Mr. Van Wyck's Investigating Committee to scrutinize the War contracts of every name and nature, and to sit during the recess for that purpose. The discretion is very broad; the opportunity for startling and salutory disclosures ample. We will not doubt that Mr. Van Wyck and his colleagues will do their whole duty, without fear or favor.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Touching the grand advance movement we have no good news to communicate this morning. The important fact that the march commenced at the appointed time, viz., on Tuesday afternoon, is confirmed; and we may now hourly expect most stirring tidings. Gen. Tyler's column bivouacked on Tuesday night at and around Vienna, 43 miles from Fairfax Court-House. Col. Miles, with the left center, moved up Little River Turnpike to a point within five miles of the same place. Col. Heintzelman probably rested for the night at Springfield. Col. Hunter's division went to Vienna, and there probably effected a junction with Gen. Tyler, by a part of whose force Falls Church was occupied.

The skirmishers reached Fairfax Court House at half past 11 o'clock yesterday, and the advance guard entered the place at noon. Trees had been felled across the road at various points, but no serious obstruction resulted. Near the town an embankment had been thrown across the road and prepared for guns, but no guns had been mounted. The pickets retired early in the day, and the Rebel troops, after being drawn up in line on the west side of the town, died with precipitation, leaving behind them great quantities of tools, camp equipage, and supplies.

A gentleman from Richmond appears to have told the Philadelphians that the Rebels at Manassas Junction number 60,000, and that reinforcements daily arrive from the South. This estimate is absurdly large. Nothing can be clearer than that the Rebels in Virginia have for the past fortnight been growing each day more disheartened. A premonition of total defeat and overthrow has pressed down their spirits. They have long known that their cause is unsteady, but they have made themselves believe the fiction they have invented as to their own strength and prowess, and the weakness of our forces. Now, however, they see that an army on paper is a very different thing from an army in the field; the former they have invented—the latter we have brought into action. So, at the last moment, when despair chills their energies, they are making spasmodic efforts to recruit their thin ranks, and with threats they call on the unwilling Virginians to take up arms, paying their own expenses. This the Virginians decline to do, and each day scores of them fly from the persecution which makes their homes intolerable, and come to seek the protection of the Government against which they will not fight. To such petty attempts to raise a force no Governor or General would resort when he had 60,000 men in arms at any point within his reach. The supposition of such strength is ridiculous.

Gen. Patterson on Monday moved to Bunker Hill, Va. Gen. Johnston broke up his camp and fled. Gen. Patterson followed hard after in pursuit, and when last heard from was within eleven miles of him. When the National troops were near Bunker Hill, nine miles below Martinsburg, Col. Stewart, with 600 Rebel cavalry, drew up for a charge on the 21st Pennsylvania Regiment. The Rhode Island Battery was with the latter, but the Colonel did not perceive it. When he was close upon the 21st, the battery was disclosed, and at once opened such a fire that the Rebels broke, and retreated in utter confusion. Then Col. Thomas of the regular cavalry charged on them, and captured a captain and a private.

Two Massachusetts regiments, enlisted for three months, being the 34th and 4th, are about returning home from Fort Mifflin. With them goes Brigadier-General Pierce. Col. Dyer with probably be the acting Brigadier-General in his absence. In Western Virginia, three of the 2d Kentucky Regiment, Col. ...

THE TERRAL BY BATTLE.

On or about the 1st of May last, The New-Orleans Crescent proposed a speedy and decisive arbitration of the matter in issue between the U. S. A. and the C. S. A., as follows: "Let a proper battle-field, giving both armies equal chance of position, be selected. Jeff. Davis should command a Southern army, say, for the convenience of round numbers, of fifty thousand men. Also Lincoln should command a Northern army of one hundred thousand men, and an Abolition army of one hundred thousand men. The equipment of both armies shall be equal—the Northern army, comprising the Southern army in the proportion of two to one, shall have twice the number of small arms, artillery, cavalry, &c., and twice the number of cannon, twice the number of caissons, &c. The Southern army shall have. All around except in proportion of two to one in favor of the North; and the position on the battle-field is the only one in which there shall be any equality, so far as our proposition is concerned. Topographical equality is the only quality involved. "The battle shall be fought on a plain, and forever settle the question between the North and the South. If Lincoln's one hundred thousand men whip Jeff. Davis's fifty thousand men, the people of the South are to bow submissively to whatever laws and regulations the Abolition Government at Washington may see fit to enact. But if Jeff. Davis's fifty thousand men whip Lincoln's one hundred thousand men, then the Government at Washington—or wherever else it may be located, as we do not believe it will stay long there—shall agree to an amicable separation and a just division of that which was once common property."

Such propositions from vehement rebels to loyal Americans have been frequently embodied in letters from the South, though we have probably received an undue share of them. In no instance can we recollect an offer to fight on equal terms, but every challenge has been fraught with insult to the loyal patriots of the Free States, and has involved an assumption that they are the natural, palpable inferiors of the Southern rebels. The advance of Gen. McDowell from Alexandria, of Gen. McClellan in Western Virginia, and the movements of Gen. Lyon, Col. Sigel, &c., in Major-Gen. Fremont's district, are the proper answer of the loyal States to these persistent indignities. The Southern Hidalgo must soon prove themselves the natural masters and rulers of the North by meeting and beating the Union forces in the open field, or must stand exposed as frothy bragarts to the contempt and jeers of the civilized world. Two to one is the very smallest odds they have proposed to give the North in otherwise equal battle; if they now shrink from the combat, shut themselves up in intrenched strongholds, limit their operations to plotting ambushes, setting traps and skulking up behind fences and bushes to the vicinity of our pickets and taking a shot at a lone sentinel, then springing to horse and galloping off, they will stand justly exposed to the derision and scorn of mankind. They have bullied themselves into a dilemma; let us see whether they will fight out or sneak out!

MARKETS FOR PRODUCE.

The N. Y. Times, discussing the knotty problems of Tariff and Revenue, says:

"At the next session of Congress, we hope to see our present system thoroughly overhauled. In times of peace, we can readily carry our exports up to \$500,000,000, but we cannot import merchandise to an equivalent amount. This we can never do under the present or proposed Tariff. Every portion of the country must be equally favored. While we would protect our manufacturers, we would protect the farmer of the West, by securing to him a market which will give value to his labor by taking its proceeds. One State West could feed all the manufacturers of the Eastern States."

—We must ask The Times to consider these questions:

1. What must be the average prices of Indian Corn and of Wheat respectively in Central Illinois and Central Iowa, supposing a necessity to exist for selling the surplus product of these States mainly in Europe?—We have paid some attention to this matter, and are confident that the average prices of Corn received by the growers in Illinois and Iowa cannot reach fifteen cents per bushel under that condition.

2. What has been the proportionate average consumption of Western Breadstuffs since 1846 by New-England and by Europe respectively?—We are quite aware that a very large aggregate of Western Food is consumed by the artisans and fabricants of Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Rochester, New-York, Philadelphia, &c.—probably far more than by those of New-England; yet we are mistaken if New-England alone has not consumed more Western Grain and Meat within the last twenty years than all Europe has taken from us. And the Home demand is unflinching and quite uniform, while the European is necessarily capricious and intermittent, as the crops of the Old World are larger or smaller.

—We have no doubt that it would be possible to carry our Annual Exports up to \$500,000,000, by increasing our Imports in like ratio. If we were to send all our Grain to Europe, and buy half of it back in the shape of Bread, it would—at least temporarily—increase the sum of our Exports. If we sent all our Hides thither and bought there our Boots and Shoes, we should give our Foreign Commerce a still further impetus. But we are confident that such an expansion of trade, though it might enrich individuals, would inevitably impoverish the country—that, by increasing the proportion of factors and go-betweens required, it would necessarily diminish that of producers of wealth, and by consequence the aggregate produced. And, as the wealth of a nation consists of the total excess of its production over its consumption, we think the policy commended by The Times could not fail to impoverish the Nation. Of the natural effects of that policy, we consider the social and economic condition of the Cotton States a fair illustration.

"That is a very narrow and fallacious view which regards the food consumed by those termed manufacturers as all for which our manufactures create a market. Thus the State of Rhode Island has, probably, less than one-fourth of her population actually employed in manufactures, yet nearly her entire population is subsisted on Western Flour, Corn, Beef, Pork, &c., for which those manufactures pay, and which could not find there a market in their absence. The number of persons whom the census would return as employed in the production of American Iron is probably less than One Hundred Thousand; and yet our Iron manufacture actually gives employment and food to many times that number. Some of these are chopping wood as fuel for furnaces; others digging coal for the same use; many are quarrying limestone to a like end; thousands are hauling Ore, Coal, Limestone, &c., to the furnaces, and taking away the metal; many are constructing rail and other roads to facilitate and cheapen all these processes. Today, our Manufactures are generally languid because of the War and its precedents and incidents, while our export of Breadstuffs is unusually large; yet we are confident that our people's worth of food are consumed by our manufactures for every dollar's worth sent abroad. The controlling consideration, in our judgment,

however, is not the relative magnitude of this or that market for Breadstuffs, but its essential, necessary advantage. To-day, farmers in the West are selling for ten cents per bushel of shelled grain Corn for which a consumer in Manchester, Sheffield, Glasgow, or Wolverhampton, must pay at least seven times that price. The relative cost of transporting Wheat from Iowa to Europe is somewhat less; yet farmers are selling for forty to fifty cents per bushel Wheat for which the British Iron-workers must pay about two dollars. Were our Metals and Fabrics generally produced on our own soil, it is not possible that Wheat and Corn would be so cheap on our prairies—neither so low in money price nor exchanged for so small an amount of Cloth, Iron, Cutlery, Crockery, &c. Where three bushels of Wheat or six of Corn are paid for carrying one bushel from the grower to the consumer, it is not possible that either should be so well rewarded for his labor as he would be if they were drawn so nearly together that the cost of such transportation were reduced to a tithe of what it is. The money price of the Metals and Fabrics might be somewhat higher, and yet the farmer could not fail to receive a larger amount for them for a given quantity of Wheat or Corn than he now does. Hence we hope that our present Tariff will not be "thoroughly overhauled," in the interest of Foreign Trade; for we are sure that it is not the way to "give value to the farmer's labor," but the opposite. We hold that "every portion of the country is equally favored" under this Tariff; and we protest against any radical change in it until after it shall have been tried through at least one year of peace.

TALLIAFERRO, THE SPY.

We do not in the least mean to undervalue clerical accomplishments, nor to disparage in the smallest manner the admirable discipline and mechanical precision of the public offices at Washington. But we nevertheless boldly avow the opinion that they are most dearly purchased if their price is submission to a treacherous betrayal of the Government. Routine of office is doubtless a good thing, but integrity of service is a better. We may better have loyal men, in whose hearts treason has no place, though they have yet to master the intricacies of official business, than the most accomplished clerks who use their positions to serve the enemy. It is almost incredible that the Government could make as poor an objection to the removal of clerks of Departments who were betraying it as that their services were valuable from their long experience; for it is an implied acknowledgement that the Government knows it is served by traitors who betray its counsels, but that it rates official accomplishments as of higher value than official integrity. And it is a curious evidence of how dejected the times are, that there are persons who will accuse us of undermining the confidence of the people in the Government by alluding to an act, which they themselves do not think of importance enough to talk about. For our part, we believe if the thing is of no consequence its exposure can do no harm; but if its exposure has the result that is objected against us, then its importance is so great that its exposure is demanded.

The fact is notorious at Washington, and has been known more or less widely for two months, that the Departments contain many spies and traitors, who are in constant communication with the enemy, and who convey to them the most accurate information of the purposes and plans of the Government. The whole newspaper press of the country, about which there has been so much outcry, have not the power, even had they the will, to do a hundredth part of the mischief that lies in the power of a combination of half a dozen Government clerks. It is because this abuse had become so well known that the attention of Congress has been called to it, and to their inquiry the extraordinary answer we have referred to was given.

One of these clerks is the Mr. G. A. Talliaferro, arrested on Friday night at Port Tobacco. He was a clerk of the Navy Board, and was complained of, more than two months ago, to the proper persons in authority, as a Secessionist. The charge received no attention. It was repeated again, with additional evidence of its truth. The evidence this time was disregarded, and a reply made by the Chief Clerk of the Board, that Talliaferro was a good Union man—an implied acknowledgement that, if he were not, it would be good cause for removal. Next, the case was presented by a member of the Senate. This was about a month since, but still the traitor was allowed to retain his place till about a week ago. He was no sooner deprived of it, however, than he began to abuse the Government, and justify Virginia—where he belongs—as loudly and offensively as he all along had done secretly. His vocation being put an end to in Washington, he made immediate preparations to go to Richmond, bearing with him a mail from the traitors in Washington to the insurgents at Richmond. This was taken from him at the time of his arrest, with the plans of encampments and fortifications with which he had provided himself. Among the letters was one from Mr. Bradford, who holds a \$1,800 clerkship in the Senate, to his son in the Insurgent Army. This man, we hear from good authority, assured a citizen of Washington on the morning his son left: "That he had furnished him with money, and told him never to return until the independence of the Southern Confederacy was acknowledged." He further said that a portion of his salary of \$1,500 would be devoted to the support of his son, and the cause he served.

If these were solitary cases, though lamentable, they would not be unpardonable. After the utmost care, it might be difficult to sift out all the villains in the Departments, and render it impossible that valuable information should ever be conveyed to the ringleaders of the insurrection. But if we really are at war, and not playing it like a sham fight on a militia muster-field, it is difficult to understand why men who are marked and pointed out as traitors on even honorable evidence, should be retained in service. The character of an official should be above suspicion; and to say that known traitors cannot be removed from office because it would interfere with official business, seems to us the driest of drivel. If we really are in earnest as to the suppression of this insurrection; if we really believe that on the issue of this contest with Jeff. Davis and his slave-driving fellow-secessionists depends the question of whether we are to have the Government of a free people or the despotism of the plantation instead, then, it seems to us, rather than lay open all the plans, purposes, resources and counsels of the Administration to

the enemy, it would be better to sweep the Departments with all their red tape into the Potomac as so much mischievous rubbish, abandon Washington and move into a healthier and more bracing atmosphere, where honest secessionists would be had for the asking, and where traitors would find it neither safe nor easy to betray the secrets of the Government they served.

KIND REGARDS.

We have no doubt that Gen. Lee and Beauregard are accomplished soldiers, and amiable and well-bred men; we have no doubt that with these personal qualities they have won upon the friendship, and even upon the affections, of those with whom they have been thrown into familiar intercourse; perhaps this may be true also of Jeff. Davis, of Gen. Bragg, and even of that amusing gentleman—the gentleman in motley of the great drama—the Hon. Henry A. Wise. Probably, indeed, the wretch has never lived who was not bound in the bonds of affection of some sort to some other human creature. Flowers were found upon the tomb of Nero; the wife of Caligula bared her bosom to his murderer; a weeping figure hovered daily around the grave of Robespierre; and even Bill Sykes had his Nancy. But, without meaning anything offensive by these comparisons, we are quite willing to avow our belief in the pleasant personal qualities of Gen. Beauregard and Lee; but we do not therefore any less believe them to be most dangerous and unscrupulous traitors. So we have heard Benedict Arnold described by those who knew him as a not disagreeable man, and his qualities as a brave and able soldier none can doubt; but of his detestable treason there can be no question, and even he himself in his latter days was bowed down with shame at the estimation of his conduct by his fellow-men, if not with sorrow at the memory of his crime.

We never heard that Gen. Washington sent him his "kind regards." That Gen. Scott should still cling to the memory of the regard he once felt for the soldier, one of whom, at least, he had trained, does not surprise us. The wonder rather is that, remembering those past relations, he can recall the friendship and the instruction without mingling with his sorrow the stern anger of the soldier—that he had trained by his counsels and fostered by his affections men who had no other return to make but to turn his teachings against himself, and to betray the Government which they were so peculiarly bound to support. This message of "kind regards" which Taylor the spy pretends to have borne from the Lieutenant-General to the commanding officers of the insurgents may seem a matter of little moment, but it is a striking though immaterial evidence of how differently a professional soldier and the people may regard the war and the traitors. The men Gen. Scott still greets with kind regard they would see hanged with a stern joy that two great criminals had met with a fate they most richly deserved. Whatever their personal or mental or social qualities may be, they have forfeited the respect of all men who love their country, who cherish good government, who value liberty. If Gen. Scott cannot conquer his feelings of affection for these great scoundrels, at least in deference to the feelings of the people who, on this point, cannot have the slightest sympathy with him, should he not restrain their expression? It may seem harsh and uncalled for, but we deem it proper to so express our detestation of traitors and of treason, as to frankly avow our hope that the Provost-Marshal of Gen. McDowell's army may find it to be his earliest duty to hang both Lee and Beauregard in the full sight of those advancing columns.

SOUTHERN COMPROMISES. We printed on Tuesday the letter of Mr. John H. Hogg, a Maryland Unionist, to the Hon. James B. McKean of this State, pleading for an offer of "the olive-branch of peace" to the Pro-Slavery rebels. As Mr. Hogg seems to be a hearty Unionist, and evidently means to be respectful and conciliatory, we propose to consider one main point made in his letter which is not directly treated in Mr. McKean's reply. We allude to the terms on which an adjustment of the present strife may be fairly effected. Mr. H. says: "You should use your greatest exertions to remove the causes (or causes) urged by the politicians in the Rebel States for their action. "The principal cause is an artificial one, i. e., the Territorial question. Look at it; the politicians of the South contend for the right of protection for their property (slaves) in the common Territories (while they remain Territories), although they know that the Union cannot profitably exist in the cold climate of the North; and one can hardly think that they would ever try to establish it there. "On the other hand, politicians of the North insist on denying said protection, although they know that it will seldom or never have to be exercised in Northern territory, and that the result is that nearly every new State will be free. To restore I say it is artificial—of no practical importance to the North or South; and yet, parties in either section seem to look upon the Union, and the peace of the whole people, as only secondary in comparison with the importance of carrying out their peculiar ideas on this question. "Now, my dear Sir, if you can prevail on Congress to immediately pass an amendment to the Constitution, granting protection to slave property in all the Territories until they become States, or even those South of 36° 30' (as per Hon. Mr. Crittenden's plan), and recommend or demand the repeal of all Federal Liberty bills, what effect for good may it not have on the people of the South?"

Response by the Tribune. It must not be forgotten that a Republican ascendancy (after the flight of most of the traitors) in the last Congress proceeded to pass bills creating and organizing three new Territories, together covering more than half the Territorial possessions of the United States, without prohibiting or in any manner meddling with or mentioning Slavery. This was done under a belief that "non-intervention" by the Government with Slavery in those Territories would result in the universal triumph of Free Labor therein. It was quite notorious that the Republicans would have preferred to "make assurance doubly sure" by putting on the Wilmot Proviso; but it was feared that this would supply the traitors with new means of exciting and alienating the South, so it was foregone. The action of Congress with regard to Slavery in the Territories was therefore based absolutely and thoroughly on the principle of "Non-Intervention," "Popular Sovereignty," or by whatever phrase you choose to designate it. It seems but yesterday that we were vehemently told that all the South wanted was to be let alone—that she resisted the Wilmot Proviso as a wanton stigma on her "peculiar institution," and insisted on absence from insult in the Federal legislation. She has all this by the legislation of last Winter—by Republican legislation—but it did not prevent rebellion, and does not satisfy even her Unionists. On the contrary, Mr. Hogg in their behalf demands "protection to Slave Property in

"all the Territories until they become States," with kindred action against Federal Liberty bills in the States—though he suggests that, if other things were made pleasant, express protection to Territorial Slavery south of 36° 30' might answer. As to which we say: I. The vital essence of the controversy respecting Slavery in the Territories concerns *law*, not persons. No legislative body ever attempted to legislate slaves into a particular district, but only to make it lawful to hold them there. What Mr. Hogg proposes, then, is the positive establishment of Slavery by Congress—that is, by the people of the Free States—in an area as large as France and Great Britain united, even supposing it confined to the region south of 36° 30'.

Here is no question of Southern opinion or of Southern action. It is the North which is required to make slaveholding lawful over this great area by positive legislation. It is not pretended that the people of that region want Slavery legalized among them—as those of Indiana Territory unquestionably did at the beginning of this century; but Congress, on the successive reports of John Randolph of Va. and Jesse Franklin of N. C., rejected their petition—it is not alleged that this country is adapted to Slavery, for it notoriously is not—it is not imagined that there is any amount of slave property worth naming already in said district requiring protection—we are called to make Slavery lawful through all that area for the sole purpose of quieting rebellion in a section many hundreds of miles away. We are asked to do this by Unionists for the sake of the Union.

We reply that the Free States cannot accede to this requisition without palpable recency, pupil animity, and crime. However innocent the Extension of Slavery by law may be in the eyes of Southern Unionists, in those of a great majority of the people of the Free States it would be flagrantly wrong; and we must be guided by the dictates of our own consciences, not those of others. We are asked to stultify ourselves in the face of mankind, and virtually to confess that all our political action for the past eight or ten years has been grounded in hypocrisy and false pretense. We are thus to suppress rebellion by conceding that the essential object of that rebellion was just, and by paying a premium on this insurrection incite to frequent repetitions of it throughout all future time.

The triumph of Secession would be a calamity, but one that involves the Free States in no just reproach. It might be their misfortune; it could not be their fault. But their consent to extend Slavery—not merely to acquiesce in its extension, but to enact laws for its protection over an area of half a million square miles—would be a plunge into baseness so profound that they could never direct themselves of the stain. It would be a proclamation of their indifference to all moral considerations—a barter of honor and self-respect for cowardly immunity from peril and a hope of shameful gain. "Take any form but that!"

GOV. MOREHEAD.

The Hon. Charles S. Morehead, late K. N. Governor of Kentucky, was a most devoted Union man in the good old days when he represented Henry Clay's District in Congress, and was a conspicuous Bell-Everett Unionist last year. As such, he attended the One-Hour Congress last February, and was recently elected, along with Mr. Crittenden and other earnest Union men, a delegate to the Border-State Convention that lately met in Kentucky. But we have heard that he recently inherited a Mississippi plantation well stocked with negroes, and that unlucky circumstance seems to have turned his head. Hence he gave a hesitating and qualified assent to the Address of the Border-State Convention aforesaid, and the next we hear of him is figuring as an illustrious stranger in Georgia, and The Constitutionalist (Augusta) of the 9th inst. rejoices the heart of Secession by proclaiming that—

"Mr. Morehead states that an overwhelming majority of the people of Kentucky are at heart in favor of joining their destiny with the Confederate States, but that local influences, wielded by the enemy, and a desire of arms, place Kentucky under temporary restraint."

—The ex-Governor is slightly mistaken. It is not the lack of arms that keeps Kentucky out of the rebel ranks, but the lack of negroes. Had every Kentuckian had sixty negroes bequeathed to him, the State might be carried over to the traitors; but those so blessed or cursed are comparatively few, while the great majority of her White Freemen earn their living by their own labor, and have nothing to do with negroes. Such is the "local influence" that holds Disunionism in Kentucky under a "temporary restraint," which is very likely to become permanent. Why should those who have no negroes, and never expect to have, turn traitors and expose themselves to a shameful death for the aggrandizement of Slavery? May they not far better mind their own business, obey the laws, and earn an honest living for their families? A large majority of them seem to think they may.

JOBING AND JOURNALISM.

We confess to some amazement at finding the following even in the columns of The Express: "The journals teem with news, but present nothing very remarkable for extract, save an article from THE TRIBUNE, showing up the bad and corrupt spies and lack of service of many of the New-York regiments now in active service. Such an article, from a Democratic paper, would have weight with the community—but from a Republican organ, it deserves much more attention."

—Why "from a Republican organ"?—(By the way: THE TRIBUNE is a Republican journal, but is not, and never was, an "organ.") Suppose abuses, corruptions, and peculations, exist in the procurement and distribution of supplies for our brave Volunteers now facing the Rebels—is it not the duty, and should it not be the pleasure, of every loyal American to ferret them out and expose them? And why not of a Republican as well as a Democrat? Are not Republicans and Democrats alike bearing their breasts to the foe in the Country's service? Have not Republicans to suffer if those wrongs are not redressed? Must not the cause in which we all glory likewise suffer? Then why should we not expose every abuse, and demand its prompt correction? Were we Secessionists, we might chuckle over these wrongs and keep quiet about them, trusting that they would redound to the advantage of Jefferson; but how a loyal Republican or Democrat could keep silent respecting them, is more than we can guess. "In no country but our own is the journal the blind, conscienceless tool of Party that The Express quietly assumes it to be. The leading journals of Europe have their biases respectively, and earnestly condemn the political views that they severally deem just; but none of them

holds it a part of its duty to its party, to whitewash jobs or to justify abuses. On the contrary, each acts on the principle that it best serves its party by aiding to drive unworthy or incompetent men from the places of trust and power. We know President Lincoln to be a honest, incorruptible patriot. We know that he means in every case to do his whole duty. It is possible that we may sometimes dissent from his view of a particular question, and if so we shall do it frankly, openly. But we know also that he delights in the exposure of abuses, the redress of wrongs; and that, so far from deeming this hostility to his Administration, he would justly feel insulted if the idea were suggested to him. Even if he were misled on this point, we should still be true to our convictions. So far from being surprised at the readiness of a Republican journal to expose abuses which have crept into the military administration, The Express should be surprised that any Republican journal should treat the matter differently. But in the most loud-mouthed champions of the insensibility of the jobbers who try to have themselves confounded with the Administration are not and never were Republicans. They are camp-followers, sharp on the scent of plunder, eager only to "hear the bag," and ready to support any party that will give them a chance of "pickings and stealings." That THE TRIBUNE should be their special aversion is among the proudest titles to public confidence and esteem.

THE INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

A bill for the temporary increase of the Navy, authorizing the purchase or hire of such vessels as may be necessary during the war, to suppress piracy and render effectual the blockade, was passed in the Senate yesterday, having previously been passed in the House. To carry the law into effect, the sum of \$3,000,000 is appropriated. This sum comes not an hour too soon for our suffering commerce. Already over 300 vessels have been seized by the pirates, and either spoiled, confiscated, or destroyed. And with the loss of all this property, which with proper vigilance on the part of the Government never would have taken place, we have the destruction of our West Indian and South America trade, no vessel sailing under the Stars and Stripes now being able to obtain freight or charter in that quarter. Add to this the great devaluation of European freights in American bottoms, with the heavy insurance risks, and the importance of promptly affording adequate protection to American vessels is apparent. Not an hour should be lost in taking the necessary measures; and so far as the means are concerned, they are abundant and already at hand. In this port alone, yesterday, were 41 steamers, 129 ships, 119 barks, 105 brigs, and 150 schooners. Two of the steamers were British, in quest of cargoes. Of other foreign vessels there were 15 ships, 33 barks, 40 brigs, and 33 schooners, flying the flag of England, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Mexico, Austria, Russia, Hamburg, Bremen, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Norway, Sweden, Prussia, Naples, &c.—most of which arrived in ballast, having been chartered to take freight out of our own port, which, but for Jeff. Davis's buccannery, would have been carried by American craft. Our merchants and shipmasters are willing and ready to respond, as heretofore, to the call of the Government at a moment's notice. Let us have no further delay, but see to it at once that the pirates are not tolerated longer.

The Albany Argus blackguards us through half a column of its last issue, as was right. We credited The Argus so far as to repeat its positive statement that The Times had charged Mr. Weed with participating in the Catline contract. The Times denied the soft impeachment, calling us to account for it instead of the originator, and we could only plead the truth that we had trusted The Argus and been deceived. The Argus thereupon twits us with having been taken in once or twice by other fabricators, which is the fact. In those cases, we were misled in faith; but in this we were; for we ought to have known better than to rely on the authority of The Argus. If we ever do it again, we shall deserve a full column of abuse, more scurrilous, if possible, than that which it now bestows on us.

The wants of the families of Volunteers are just now engrossing so much of the public attention, that we deem it our duty to repeat our suggestion that married men in the army be required to allot two-thirds of their pay for the benefit of their wives and children. Such a rule obtains in the navy, and has been found to work admirably. If it were adopted in the army, much of the dissipation now attendant upon camp life would be done away with, while a good share of the destitution at home, of which we now hear so much, would be removed. One of the thirty New-Jersey regiments have deposited in a savings bank already \$12,000 of the \$18,000 pay which they have thus far earned.

No reader of THE TRIBUNE need be told that no such terms as "incompetent and unpatriotic" have been applied by us to Gen. SCOTT, though the contrary is broadly insinuated in The World, in a paragraph transferred without question to The Express. That the Lieutenant-General is both competent and patriotic, all the world knows. It was a natural and excusable tenderness for his misguided Virginia brethren that (in our judgment) impelled his hesitation. Now that the die has been cast, we trust that there will be no further ground of difference among loyal Americans.

In Gov. Hicks's speech at Baltimore on Tuesday night, he said some things which even Secessionists of Maryland ought to understand. We quote a passage: "Look at the condition of Virginia, my fellow-citizens, and compare it with Maryland. One is afflicted with all the ravages of devastating war, with the fruits of the earth trampled down by contending armies. In the other the harvest is being sown and reaped, and though we may suffer along with all sections of the country in our business pursuits, we are exempt from the sore afflictions that now prevail throughout Virginia."

Maryland to-day is enjoying the benefits of even a partial and enforced adherence to the Union; Virginia is visited by the punishment of treachery and treason. We have received from the Hon. C. L. Vandenhagen a letter denying that his mother had received relief from the Presbytery of New-Libanon, Ohio, and demanding to know the name of the person who furnished a statement to that effect, recently published. We reply that a report of such proceedings in the Presbytery was required from two different sources, and that it was