

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1863.

MOSELEY & BROTHER, JANEVILLE and MADISON, WISCONSIN... TO CORRESPONDENTS... No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications...

The United States Tax Law as Amended.

A pamphlet edition of the United States Tax Law, with the Amendments passed at the late session of Congress... Price 10 cents, postpaid; \$7 per 100 if sent by express...

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

-We have from various sources some further facts and rumors about the condition of affairs near Vicksburg. Special dispatches from Memphis announce that the Yazoo Pass expedition had not with a check...

-Richmond papers state, in reference to the alleged fight at Port Hudson, that "the bombardment commenced at 2 o'clock on the 14th. At 12 in the night a desperate engagement took place, the enemy attempting to pass our batteries under cover of the darkness..."

-Among late rebel news we have the following: Fort Pemberton, at the mouth of the Tallahatchie, was bombarded on the 13th; Rebel loss not heavy...

-From Southern papers we gather some interesting facts. Gold sells at \$128 1/2 in Richmond; silver, \$12 1/2; bank-notes, \$1 30. For a two-year substitute \$1,500 is offered...

-Kentucky begins to get on the track again. At the Union Convention at Louisville, on Wednesday, the local feeling was wonderfully strong...

-On Tuesday night, Lieut.-Col. Whipple of the 19th Wisconsin captured a small boat attempting to run the blockade on Elizabeth River near Norfolk...

-John Trimble, the great Union man of Nashville, has made his slaves—thirteen in number—a present of their freedom. This excellent man and his whole family are, and have been, unconditionally loyal.

-Last Tuesday, Col. Spear, of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and some artillery, attacked the Rebel breastworks on the Blackwater, but failed to carry them. Our loss was 17 wounded and missing.

-We have from our special correspondent, and print on another page, a graphic account of the late gallant expedition and fight of Averill's Cavalry.

-Four soldiers of the 11th New-York were killed, and seven wounded, yesterday, by an accident on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

-A Louisville dispatch says that a railroad train which left that city yesterday morning has been captured, after severe fighting, no particulars.

-Gen. Wool returned to this city yesterday, having completed his survey of fortifications in the New-England States.

GENERAL NEWS.

-In the New-York State Senate yesterday a report was made in favor of having the State have an interest in the Broadway Railroad; also, in favor of a Cross-Town Railroad...

robbed on Wednesday night, between Baltimore and Harrisburg. It contained various sums of money in currency and gold, a large number of United States certificates of indebtedness, United States 5-20 bonds, and checks of the United States Treasurer on the Assistant Treasurer of New-York, payable to the order of the Adams Express Company...

-The annual Commencement of the College of Pharmacy was held last evening in the presence of a fine audience of ladies and gentlemen in the large chapel of the New-York University...

-William H. Temple, member of Congress from Delaware, died a day or two since. Mr. T. was a Democrat, elected by 37 majority over Mr. Fisher, Union member of the last Congress.

-Interesting Foreign Gossip: Alex. T. Stewart's Speech on the proposed Broadway Railroad, and a letter from Missouri are printed on our second page this morning.

-The Kentucky Union Convention have nominated Jacob F. Bell for Governor, and Richard T. Jacob for Lieutenant-Governor.

-The Mexican Minister gives no credit to the Richmond report of the capture of the City of Mexico by the French.

-The business of the Stock Board yesterday morning was not very large, and the tendency generally was to higher prices. Governments were in good demand and firm at 104 for Coupons of 1861, and 103 1/2 for Registered. A sale of 5-20 Bixes was made at 102 1/2. The 7-30s sold at 104, and the Debt Certificates at 94 for gold, and 93 for currency interest. In Shares the changes were not generally important...

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that Mr. Jaworowski, the Secretary of the Polish Central Committee, at No. 926 Broadway, is authorized to receive communications from loyal Poles in all parts of the United States.

Our Washington correspondent says that information has been received from Cairo indicating that the Yazoo Expedition has been successful, and that Vicksburg is practically ours. No date is mentioned for the Cairo dispatch. We have had so many rumors and assertions that have proved untrue, that it will be hard to make the people believe anything without more specific proof.

We print on another page the Speech of Mr. A. T. Stewart, the eminent merchant of our City, against the Broadway Railroad bill now before the Senate of our State. Without for the present taking any side on the question, we ask attention to the remarks of Mr. Stewart as those of an eminently practical man, whose interest in the preservation of Broadway is very great, and who ought to know what will and what will not conduce to the prosperity and attractiveness of that great thoroughfare.

CALL OF THE LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, hereby associate ourselves under the name and title of the Loyal National League. We pledge ourselves to an unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States, to an unwavering support of its efforts to suppress the Rebellion, and to spare no endeavor to maintain unimpaired the National unity, both in principle and territorial boundary.

The primary object of this League is, and shall be, to bind together all loyal men, of all trades and professions, in a common union to maintain the power, glory, and integrity of the Nation.

The signers of the above pledge are respectfully invited to meet together on the evening of Friday, 20th March, at the Cooper Institute, to consider plans of organization.

Tickets have been sent by mail to the signers of all the rolls which have been left at the offices of The Times, Tribune, and Evening Post.

Persons who have not received tickets may do so by signing at the above-named places. The Ward organizations, under the above pledge, are requested to attend by delegations.

THE MEETING TO-NIGHT.

No War-Meeting which has yet been held in this city has been heralded with greater enthusiasm than that which is to be held to-night at the Cooper Institute. Of the thousands who have signed the pledge of the Loyal National League, by far the larger proportion had, yesterday morning, received their tickets, and the strongest personal interest is evinced in the successful inauguration of the movement, hundreds making it their business that it should succeed. Such a spirit is in itself an evidence of the importance and necessity of a League of the loyal citizens of the North. The people are a unit in their determination to suppress the Rebellion and save the Union, but they have hitherto been, in a measure, powerless, for the want of organization, and that perfect, systematic, and sympathetic action which can only be secured through such thorough organization. Their loyalty has hitherto found potent expression only by volunteering to fight the battles of the nation, in swelling the ranks of the most splendid army that was ever raised in any country within the same period. But behind this army, at home, there has been felt a want of the possibility of an intelligent cooperation that should overbear all

position and inspire the Government with an undoubting confidence in the unwavering loyalty and unalterable determination of the people. It is for this reason that a National League commends itself to the masses, who hope thereby to be united in an organization that shall insure the prosecution of the war in accordance with the popular will.

Among the speakers engaged to be present at the meeting are Gen. Hamilton of Texas, Gen. Cochrane, Wm. Curtis Noyes, the Hon. Roscoe Conkling, and Henry B. Stanton. Gens. Butler and Sigel have been sent for, and both are confidently expected to be present.

As admittance is by ticket to members of the League, those who wish to get inside the building should be on hand early. Large delegations from Ward organizations, already created, will be present.

SEYMOURISM DILUTED.

Mr. Loomis, the last candidate for Governor of the Democracy of Connecticut, was this year discarded, and Col. Thomas H. Seymour nominated in his stead, on the sole, simple, naked ground of unqualified condemnation of the commencement and hostility to the prosecution of the War for the Union. There were a few cool heads in the Convention that counseled a different course; but the great majority of the delegates had been appointed expressly to nominate Tom Seymour because he had always opposed and denounced the War, and insisted on trying to restore the Union by letting the Rebels do whatever they should see fit. Never was so clear a case of the heart of a party getting the better of its head. There are of course loyal Democrats in Connecticut—War Democrats—and two of them are now running for Congress, but not on the Seymour ticket. Their names are borne on the same ticket with that of Gov. Buckingham, and they will be elected by the same votes that elect him.

Col. Seymour having thus been nominated expressly because he is a Copperhead, and never has pretended to be anything else, the next step in the programme is to coax the loyal Democrats to vote for and elect him. To this end, The World labors through a long article intended to work the Seymoursites off their own deliberately-framed and publicly-proclaimed platform and plant them on another, which it deems better adapted, not to express their convictions, but to secure their triumph. It begins by remarking that "The contest now going on in Connecticut is conducted at a disadvantage by the Democrats—the disadvantage, namely, of being found out. But for this they can blame none but themselves. Copperheads the great mass of them are, and Copperheads they resolved to prove themselves. They made their platform and selected their standard-bearer on purpose to prove that their hearts are with Jeff. Davis in the contest now desolating our country. Their leaders are today, as for thirty years past, in thorough sympathy with the master-spirits of the Slaveholders' Rebellion. They evidently said to each other, 'We will make such an issue that nobody shall be at liberty to doubt that our vote, whatever it may be, is a condemnation of the War itself—not of its management, its incidents, its success, but of its essence.' And we must say that their position commands a certain measure of respect. They know what they mean, and they say just that. They know what they want, and they walk directly toward it. We prefer the straight-out Copperheads always to that equivocal sort of snakes who are coppery enough in their midnight conclaves, but try to pass in daylight for striped."

The World, after trying hard to prove that a vote for Seymour will not mean what the resolves of those who nominated Seymour expressly say it will mean, dilates as follows: "The Democracy is the party of law and order. It is for the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws. Whether it is for the Union by war, or the Union by peace, is a matter which may fall to be decided in 1864. It is for the Union first, last, and always, and that is the platform on which they stand."

But Col. Seymour has spoken for himself, and in such manner as to render the above a preposterous fraud. He says he is for "the Union by peace," and condemns the War as destroying all hope of Union at all. He says that he considers the War as having already rendered the Union for the future all but impossible. And he was nominated and is now a candidate because, and only because, he has "first, last, and always," stood upon this platform of his own manufacture rather than that which The World tries to slip under him.

But let us look at The World's central assertion that "The Democracy is for the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws," and bring it to the test of notorious facts.

When a slave runs away, the Democracy manifests its devotion to the Constitution, the Union, &c., by insisting that he forthwith be forcibly arrested and restored to his owner, no matter at what cost of treasure or of blood. Any one who attempts to aid his escape it regards as a criminal, and insists that he too shall be dealt with according to the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law. Wherever a law favors slaveholding, Democracy is in favor of its prompt, rigorous, uncompromising enforcement.

But when slaveholders abjure the Constitution, defy the laws and undertake to destroy the Union, Democracy of the Seymour stripe has quite another rule for application. It would preserve the Union by buying off the faction intent on its dissolution. It actually arraigns the Republicans for not betraying their principles, falsifying their pledges, kicking over their platform, and rendering themselves the scoff and loathing of mankind, by supporting the so-called Crittenden Compromise of 1851.

Does any one pretend that support of that Compromise was dictated by their principles, their convictions, or their wishes? Notoriously, it was not. They were required to vote for it purely and only because if it were not adopted the Border Slave States would join the Cotton States in subverting the Union. That is to say: A. B. was required to do that at which his whole soul revolted, because, if

he did not, C. D., who was already at heart a traitor, would become such in act and deed.

Now if this is standing for "the enforcement of the laws," there is not a felon on earth who may not claim to be a law-abiding, model citizen. Anybody will obey the laws if you will have them from day to day altered to suit him. But "the enforcement of the laws" against everybody else but slaveholders is totally different from this.

Doubtless, Seymour, Toucey, and nearly every other Copperhead in the Free States, are for something which they call the Union. But they cannot be for the Constitution; for that expressly commands obedience to the laws; and they cannot be for "the enforcement of the laws," for that is the whole matter now in controversy between the Nation and the Rebels. Let the Laws of the Union be enforced, and the Rebellion falls dead on the instant. He who is for "the enforcement of the laws" is inevitably the enemy of whatever forcibly resists such enforcement. Buchanan and Toucey preserved what they called Peace for the three last months of their shameful rule by the simple expedient of not enforcing the laws, and not allowing those to enforce them who would gladly have done so. Toucey scattered the Union fleets in order that the means of enforcing the laws should not be at the outset be within the reach of the succeeding Administration. When Mr. Lincoln came into power, the laws of the Union were not and for months had not been enforced throughout a large portion of the country—on the contrary, they were systematically resisted and defied. The moment he began to enforce the laws against their ostentatious violators—namely, the moment he quietly said, "The laws must be enforced; I have taken a solemn oath, and cannot forswear myself: Let the furnishing garrison of Fort Sumter be provisioned," the Rebel cannon opened, and the country was plunged into War.

"The enforcement of the laws" is the one vital point on which Col. Seymour and his opponents are at odds. They say that the laws of the Union must, to the extent of our ability, be enforced throughout the country—that the President has no discretion in the premises, but must do his sworn duty. Seymour holds that the laws must be enforced against fugitive slaves and their abettors, but not against Rebel slaveholders. They must be permitted to disobey, defy, subvert the laws, whenever they see fit, and whoever undertakes to enforce the laws when they are the violators is guilty of all the bloodshed that may result. Such is the issue now made by Seymour and his nominators for trial before the People of Connecticut. Their verdict on it will be rendered on the first Monday in April.

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Richmond papers contain a rumor that the French have succeeded in capturing the City of Mexico. No details whatever are given, but the authority of The Galveston News, of the 2d inst., is adduced, which states that the report has been obtained from an official letter of the French Consul at Matamoros.

If the date of the Galveston paper is given correctly, it is almost impossible that the news should be true. Gen. Forey did not leave Orizaba until Feb. 23. It was asserted that only from 8,000 to 10,000 of his troops would invest Puebla, and that the rest would march directly upon the City of Mexico; but that within seven days (from Feb. 23d to March 2d), the army should have reached Mexico, that the city, notwithstanding its strong fortifications, should have fallen without defense, and that the news of the capture should have traveled over the long distance from Mexico to Matamoros in, if at all possible, at least to the highest degree improbable. The news therefore needs further confirmation.

It is to be remembered that on several previous occasions false reports concerning the Mexican war have been received, which apparently came from trustworthy sources. Thus, in the beginning of the war, a defeat of the French at the National Bridge was announced, and some time ago the capture of Puebla by the French seemed to rest upon so good an authority that even the Paris Monitor considered it to be true. Both statements turned out to be false; and this, we believe, will be the case with the news of the capture of the City of Mexico, which now comes to us through a similar channel.

PORT HUDSON.

The news from Port Hudson is discouraging, if true, but it comes wholly from the Rebel papers and is not to be credited till confirmed by more trustworthy accounts. The first dispatch, printed in the Richmond papers of the 10th, announced that Admiral Farragut had attacked Port Hudson and been repulsed; that the Mississippi was burned, and Farragut's flag-ship, the Hartford, disabled. No land forces were concerned in the attack.

The Richmond Whig of the 17th professes to give further details. It represents the bombardment as having begun at 2 o'clock on the 14th, and that at midnight Admiral Farragut attempted to pass the Rebel batteries, under cover of darkness. One gunboat succeeded in getting through. The Mississippi, as by the previous dispatch, was burned to the water's edge in front of the batteries; another large vessel was completely riddled, a third badly crippled, and the rest driven back.

If we suppose this account to have any basis in fact, it will not do to accept the whole of it without question. The burning of the Mississippi is an occurrence about which the Rebels could not well have been mistaken. It is either true, or invented outright. But the rest of the story may be easily credited to the same imaginative powers which sunk and dispersed the whole of the Charleston blockading fleet. How was anybody on shore in the dark to know that a vessel, a mile or two away, was completely riddled, or another crippled? If we allow that the Mississippi was burned, and that the rest of the fleet retired—one excepted, which is admitted to have passed up the river—it is all for which, on the face of

the Rebel accounts, there is any plausible evidence.

Supposing so much to be true, it is probable that Admiral Farragut found the Rebel defenses too strongly situated to be successfully attacked from below, and undertook here the same plan which at New-Orleans resulted in a brilliant success. The absence of cooperation by the land forces is conclusive on the point that this was not the deliberate, determined, general assault which the Rebels would make it. But if the Union fleet has tried to pass the batteries and failed, the repulse is very likely a serious one. Such an attempt would neither have been made nor abandoned without good reasons. Its failure may imperil the present success of the expedition.

We print on the first page a map of Port Hudson and its defences, which is more complete than has yet been published, and shows clearly enough the immense strength of the position. There are no fortifications more formidable to a fleet of gunboats than heavy batteries on high bluffs. Fort Darling on the James River, which proved impregnable to our iron-clads, was similarly situated. At Port Hudson the course of the river is such that their batteries, if once passed, might be successfully attacked in the rear; but it is not easy to see how they could be reduced by direct fire in front, unless by help of cooperating forces on shore.

Accounts of this engagement ought speedily to reach us by way of Memphis and Cairo. We await them with deepest interest.

WHAT TO DO WITH REBELS.

The recently-published letter of Gen. Halleck to Gen. Rosecrans discusses with considerable vigor the very important subject of the treatment of disloyal persons within the lines of the National forces. We heartily approve the opinions of that letter, especially those which define and declare the responsibilities of the Rebels and the duties of our Generals. We presume—indeed, it is evident from the letter itself—that these carefully-prepared instructions are meant to apply to all cases arising within Gen. Halleck's jurisdiction. What is good law and common sense for Tennessee must be good for Virginia, or South Carolina, or even for so remote a point as Key West. Its remoteness cannot occasion a change of purpose in respect to it, but it might possibly cause it to be overlooked; and, therefore, it may not be deemed impertinent to direct attention to recent occurrences at that post, which seem to require the application of Gen. Halleck's principles.

Key West has been from the beginning of the war in the possession of the United States, but it is well known that three-fourths of its population cordially sympathize with the South, and so far as possible, actively aid the Rebellion. Unfortunately, it is very possible for them to do a great deal of mischief. The island is within easy sail of Havana, and of the Anglo-Rebel port of Nassau. Communication between these and other West Indian harbors and Key West is frequent, and mail facilities are practically unrestricted. Nothing is simpler than for the Rebel residents of Key West to receive and transmit any amount of correspondence from within the Rebel lines; and, in order to make things generally as pleasant and comfortable as possible, the United States mails are expected to convey their treasonable dispatches. If a strict surveillance of the mails is inconvenient and impossible, there remains but one way in which to stop this dangerous leak, and that is by cleaning out the fountain. Enforce Gen. Halleck's directions—send the Rebels off—and the trouble would be at an end.

The recent commandant at Key West, Col. Joseph S. Morgan, of the 90th New-York, was of this opinion; in other words, though he had never seen Gen. Halleck's letter, he was for treating Rebels as Rebels, and did in fact adopt and act upon the opinions of the General-in-Chief before they were published. It is worth while to quote so much of these opinions as touches the present case:

"Persons belonging to such occupied territory, and within the military lines of the occupying forces can give no information to the enemy of the occupying power without proper authority. To do so, the party forfeits not only all claim to protection, but subjects himself or herself to be punished either as a spy or military traitor, according to the character of the particular offense. The treatment of such persons and such offenders of the laws of war in this respect is recommended. Such offenders should be made understand the penalties they incur, and to know that those penalties will be rigidly enforced."

He proceeds to say further of persons openly hostile but not bearing arms: "Such persons not only incur all the obligations imposed upon the other non-combatants of the same territory and are liable to the same punishments for offenses committed, but they may be treated as prisoners of war, and be retained in the hands of the commanding officer, as a guarantee of good conduct. I am of the opinion that such persons should not, as a general rule, be permitted to go at large within our lines."

"If we have captured very severely from this line, and in the laws of war should be more rigorously enforced against them. A broad line of distinction must be drawn between friends and enemies, loyal and disloyal."

The Rebel population of Key West comprised both the classes referred to by Gen. Halleck. Col. Morgan, perceiving the evil of their presence and the impossibility of checking it while they were suffered to remain, issued an order for their expulsion—exactly as recommended by Gen. Halleck. The order naturally produced some excitement, and energetic efforts were made to arrest its execution. They were successful. Before it was possible to enforce it, Col. Morgan was superseded by order of Gen. Hunter. Col. Good of the 47th Pennsylvania, who had once before been in command, and had been extremely popular among the Rebels, succeeded him, and the order was immediately annulled. Moreover, the proclamation of martial law which had been issued, and which alone was adequate to the exigencies of the case, was revoked; the civil Courts and authorities were permitted to resume their peaceful and intellectual functions; and Key West virtually lapsed into Rebel hands, and seems likely to become again, as it was before, one of the chief sources whence the Rebels derive information of the plans and movements of the Union forces.

It can hardly be supposed that Gen. Hunter wished or intended this result. The zeal of that officer is beyond question; but his judgment may be controlled by higher authority.

Since, however, the excellent letter of Gen. Halleck is of considerably later date than the proceedings in question, it is not to be doubted that it will become the guide of subsequent action in this as in other cases. Key West is a point of too grave importance to be carelessly administered, nor is Gen. Halleck likely to look on with content while his instructions are disregarded.

BLACK SOLDIERS.

Gen. T. Perronet Thompson, a Liberal Member of the British Parliament and a man of large Military experience, thus comments in The Bradford Advertiser on the use of Blacks in war, with reference to our great struggle:

"It is wonderful how a grama may be spelt, by people who have their heart in the business. Now here in Congress, after volunteering the loss of two hundred thousand lives in hopes of avoiding it, consents to reply to a rebellion in support of African Slavery, by raising an African army upon the rebel. Hard work and much cost there was, to arrive at so much of what might have been supposed the first dictate of public honor and individual good sense. But even then, the thing must be spelt in the baking, like the prophet's unavailing operation. Would not sensible men, or at all events men strong enough to put down the opposite, have looked about them and seen how the same kind of thing had been done before?—At all events to the extent of avoiding unnecessarily miring their dish with such ingredients."

There were two great errors in the Indian, and black regiments in the West Indian colonies. In both these cases there was the failure of race and color. But the English Parliament did not take into its special care and keeping the putting forward these jealousies in the way that should be most damaging to the end designed. The English Parliament is not the wisest assembly in the world; it has a very tolerable notion of going the way to do what it takes in hand. It was never part of the English policy to raise troops to be commanded by officers of Indian extraction. Not the son of a Maharajah was invited to join the Army List as an ensign in a Company's regiment. There was a distinct organization of native officers, with the rank of native captain and lieutenant, beside what may be called non-commissioned; but they all rose from the ranks. They held very respectable positions. It was equitable to ask them to sit down; at least, he was a pig that did not. Considerate general officers appointed the senior native officer one of their aides-de-camp. His case presented his joining in many of the offices of an aide-de-camp; but he enjoyed an official position in the general's tent or side-chamber. The native officers did a great deal of the duty of the regiments, while the white were marching up behind under the shelter, and they rode a pony on the march. They had good positions, and were understood to have great respect when their powers of service failed. The great wonder was that they did not yield to the temptation of taking charge out of the white officers' hands; but they did not. On examination, the extent to which all the higher springs of discipline were in the hands of Europeans would be found sufficient to account for it.

But the English were never simple enough to parade the distinctions under which their Indian officers or troops were to labor. It is very doubtful, or rather it is not at all doubtful, whether the most exalted of native officers had distinct authority to recommend to an English recruit to keep step and not get in the way of his neighbors. Not nobody was foolish enough to dilate upon his faults. Wisdom, it would seem, got by longitude, for the latitudes are not very different.

In the black regiments in the West Indian colonies, the same good sense is displayed. It was never intended that they should be other than commanded by men of European birth, at least in the present generation. Whether it is written in the book of fate that the descendant of some dark Othello is to be gazetted to Her or His Majesty's commission of Ensign in the 10th or 11th Regiment of Foot, is a matter which the secret sine will show. West Indian regiments are as good as to talk about, and still less if it were the amount for an important movement dependent on such description of troops.

No force of white men can carry on war in a hot country, without at least an equal force of country men to help. The babies who pretend to campaign in the Southern States will find this out in time; with the addition, that there was the only side that limited their aid. Lost parties must be their leaders, inasmuch as the only term for their case. Every body knows who and what it must come to; but good blood will be shed like water here. The object in this dabbling with the matter in America, was to play into the hands of the correspondents who are to say to you, 'a colored man is not allowed to be an officer; therefore join him and hand in selling his daughter to prostitution.'

Of one thing let everybody be assured—that England is thoroughly sick of the attempts to involve her in a common foolery. The rough handling of Lord Mayor has just received for undertaking to patronize the Fugitive Slave Law is the person of its reputed author, is the evidence of the day.

A WASTE OF POWDER.—Our neighbor, Mr. Greeley, is entitled to commiseration. He is kept in a constant controversy by his particular friends, on points which, as far as we are concerned, have no immediate practical importance. He has spent a few days since to drop the remark that if the Southern States would return to their allegiance, the President would grant a system of remissions, pro rata, for the emancipation of the slaves contained in the Constitution. This has produced a storm of remonstrances, protests, &c., &c., which impose upon Mr. Greeley a very serious consumption of time and space in defending his position. [N. Y. Times.]

Since The Times has volunteered these broad assertions, we ask it to justify them by stating just how much "space" we have consumed in the manner indicated. We explained our position fully in reply to the very first letter we received on the subject, and since then have allowed various correspondents to set forth their view adverse to ours without comment or reply. Indeed, but for the intimation of our first critic that the Administration was somehow implicated in our statement of what seemed to us a very obvious truth, we might not have explained at all. We have several more volunteered critiques on our position which we may print if we can find room for them, but we shall not probably deem any rejoinder necessary. Our original conviction that our Government is to-day at perfect liberty to accept the unconditional return to loyalty of any State or States now in rebellion, and that those States will thereupon become supreme over their own inhabitants not in the service of the United States, has been nowise shaken, nor do we perceive a necessity for any new arguments to establish it.

The Yazoo Expedition seems to be by no means so far advanced as previous accounts have represented it. Special dispatches from Memphis announce that a Rebel battery was encountered at the junction of the Yallahusha and Tallahatchie Rivers—no doubt the same which was heard of some time ago, and which is mentioned in Richmond papers as Fort Pemberton. Only a small part of the fleet seems to have been engaged, the rest, we suppose, being still behind. The fight was a severe one, lasting all day, and resulting in a check to the progress of the fleet till the remainder should come up.

There are reports of other fortifications beside those previously known to exist. It is probable that the delays which the Expedition has experienced have enabled the Rebels to strengthen the old defenses and construct new ones on the banks of the Yazoo, and this may have considerable fighting to do before it reaches the rear of Vicksburg.

THE LATE RIOT AT DETROIT.—The inquest on the body of Chas. Langer, who was shot at the outbreak of the riot, and whose death was the ostensible cause of the bloody assault on the negro population, has found the following verdict: "The jury find that the deceased came to his death from a pistol or musket shot, fired by some one of the Fugitive Guard, to the jury unknown, which shooting this jury deem to have been entirely unnecessary, and hereby condemn the actions and say military officers for their conduct on that day."