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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- HEBE'S GARDEN, Broadway, -Afternoon and Evening. THE ROYAL THEATRE, Broadway, -The Hunchback. WALLACE'S THEATRE, 54 Broadway, -LADY OF LYONS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, April 26, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

There is nothing important to report from Yorktown. Everything goes on there vigorously and actively.

From the Rappahannock we have some interesting intelligence received through our special correspondence from Fredericksburg.

The Norfolk Day Book of yesterday contains a despatch from New Orleans, dated the 23d instant, to the effect that there had been a heavy and continued bombardment of Fort Jackson all night.

The Norfolk letter has the following:—The present manufacturing crisis is the subject of general preoccupation. The city of Ghent is the place most seriously affected.

The St. George's Society of this city did not this year celebrate the day dedicated to their patron saint in their usual manner. It has been customary for the "jolly Englishmen" to sit down to a "jolly good dinner" on the evening of the 23d of April; but this year they have dispensed with that part of their celebration.

On account of the death of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the members of the St. George's Society forego their usual festival on this day.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Barnard, David Loftus and John Ellis were tried for a felonious assault on Martin Waters, in a grocery, on election day, by striking him with the butt ends of pistols.

John Morris, the militia man, who has been a terror to male civilians and civil maidens, in the peremptory extortion of money for militia fines from parties who are legally exempt from duty, was arraigned yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on an indictment found against him by the Grand Jury.

In the Senate yesterday, resolutions from the Legislature of Ohio, concerning the rebel prisoners at Columbus, Ohio, saying that the loyal feelings of the people of Ohio had been outraged by the fact that the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase were allowed to retain their slaves by Colonel Moody, thus practically establishing slavery in Ohio in the name of the "people of Ohio, and solemnly protesting against this outrage upon the loyalty of the people of Ohio. The resolutions were accompanied by a note from Governor Tod, saying that Colonel Moody did not permit it, but that the negroes had been sent there as prisoners, and that Colonel Moody was obliged to take care of them. Mr. Wilson said he should call the subject up on Monday. The bill establishing a line of armed steamers between San Francisco and Shanghai and Japan was passed. A bill protecting United States officers from suits growing out of arrests of disloyal persons, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. An executive session was held and a number of army appointments confirmed.

In the House of Representatives, the bill providing bounties for the widows and heirs of volunteers was discussed, and Mr. Dawes defended the Government Contract Investigating Committee from the assaults made upon them during their absence.

Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We have the official reports of the killed, wounded and missing in the First and Fourth divisions at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The First Division was commanded by General John A. McClernand, and the Fourth by General S. A. Hurlbut. The following is the recapitulation:

Table with 3 columns: Killed, Wounded, Missing. Rows for 1st Div. and 4th Div. Total.

The Uniontown (Kentucky) News, formerly a secession journal, about seven months ago was forced to suspend, for the want of patronage. The rebels having now been driven out of that section of the State, and the Union sentiment firmly re-established, the editor has again started his paper, but has the hardihood to say that he is yet a secessionist, and to admit his cowardice by stating that he will support the Union only because he is compelled to do so. This fellow should be watched.

The secessionists in Nashville seem determined to keep up a show of feeling against the government. Many of them say they will man the house-tops and shoot down our soldiers when the occasion presents itself for them to do so with safety to themselves.

The "fire in the rear" of General Halleck is getting very warm. As soon as he left St. Louis to take command of his forces at Pittsburg Landing, the abolition papers opened on him, and they are keeping up the attack with their heaviest guns. The Cincinnati Gazette has charge of the battery in that quarter.

Mr. John C. Bull, of the firm of Bull & Graham, commission merchants in St. Louis, with his whole family, have been placed under arrest and confined in their own house, with orders not to leave it. Their offence was displaying a secession flag.

Among the wounded soldiers who arrived at St. Louis on the 19th inst., on the steamer Empress, was a woman who had followed her husband to the war and received a gunshot wound in the battle of Pittsburg Landing. On the way up the Mississippi she gave birth to a fine, healthy female child, which was named Empress. Her husband was killed in the battle.

Our correspondent at Bridgetown, Barbados, writing on the 14th inst., says:—"The weather for the last two weeks has been very favorable, being attended with copious showers of rain, which are of the greatest benefit to the growing crops. But very little sugar remains in port. The crop has yielded about 55,000 hogsheads. The growing cane is very favorable. Fresh water and stone ballast are plenty and of the best kind. Several light vessels have come here and left for parts unknown, after throwing overboard their ballast. It is rumored that several large vessels, deeply laden, during the last four or five months, have been seen off this island, and the conjecture is that they have discharged their cargoes into those schooners, which have, in all probability, proceeded to the rebel States, at the hazard of running the blockade. Business is dull and the island is healthy."

The census returns from Barbados, as taken on the 7th April last, exhibit a population amounting in the whole to 135,930 persons; making an increase during the last ten years of 16,750. The new crop of sugar is said to be of good quality, and the shipments to latest dates amount to:—Sugar, 2,096 hds., 122 tierces, 426 bls.; molasses, 20 puncheons, 18 bls. The public health is generally good, but some cases of smallpox are reported as existing in one of the parishes. The bark Candidate, which sailed for London on the 27th ult., took out four packages containing articles for the great exhibition. They consist of the fruits of the island, in wax; the flowers, in feathers, and the flower, or, as it is termed, the arrow, of the case, in its natural state; shell work, and specimens of indigo, ochre fibre, and starch made from the sweet potato.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald, writing on the 3d of April, says the seventeen millions of francs assigned by the extraordinary budget to the navy are thus divided:—12,500,000 for the "transformation" of the fleet, and 4,000,000 for the building of docks sufficiently large to receive the vessels now constructing.

According to the returns of the chief constable of Manchester, England, made up to Tuesday, April 3, upwards of eight thousand workmen are totally out of employment in that city alone, while nearly double that number are on short time.

A Brussels letter has the following:—The present manufacturing crisis is the subject of general preoccupation. The city of Ghent is the place most seriously affected. The situation of Lyons and Saint Etienne cannot be compared to the horrible state of misery into which the civil war in America has plunged the workmen of Ghent.

The St. George's Society of this city did not this year celebrate the day dedicated to their patron saint in their usual manner. It has been customary for the "jolly Englishmen" to sit down to a "jolly good dinner" on the evening of the 23d of April; but this year they have dispensed with that part of their celebration. The cause of this action has been officially stated as follows:—"On account of the death of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the members of the St. George's Society forego their usual festival on this day."

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Barnard, David Loftus and John Ellis were tried for a felonious assault on Martin Waters, in a grocery, on election day, by striking him with the butt ends of pistols. It appeared that the accused was as rough as the accused, and had offered to fight them with the same weapons. Upon the whole of the evidence, the jury did not think that there was any retributive justice due to Mr. Martin Waters, and they acquitted his equally desperate assailants.

John Morris, the militia man, who has been a terror to male civilians and civil maidens, in the peremptory extortion of money for militia fines from parties who are legally exempt from duty, was arraigned yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on an indictment found against him by the Grand Jury. The accused pleaded not guilty, and said that he was acting under the law of this State. No particular day was named for his trial. It will be well for the militia authorities over the river, in the metal City of Churches, to take warning by this act of our Grand Jury. Instances have been furnished us where parties who have paid exemption fees are still summoned for duty, and threatened with all the pains and penalties of militia despotism, even to the confiscation of their bed and bedding, if they do not attend drill or step up to the "captain's office." This humbug has been long beyond endurance, and it is well that the law is about to interfere.

An action was commenced in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Smalley, at the suit of William Grover, against the New Jersey Railroad Company, for injuries sustained in September, 1860, through the alleged negligence of the defendant's servants. It appeared from the evidence that the plaintiff's foot was so injured that his medical attendant found it necessary to remove some of the small bones. The case will be resumed this morning.

The stock market was inactive and dull yesterday. Government declined 1/4, Toledo, which has been the most active stock on the list for the past few days, fell to 40, and then rallied to 41 1/2. It is supposed to be much overvalued. Money is abundant at 5 1/2 per cent; exchange steady at 113 1/4 & 113 1/2; gold, 101 1/4.

The cotton market was firm yesterday, while the sales embraced 1,400 & 1,500 bales, closing on the basis of 20 1/2c. A 30c. for middling uplands. A good portion of the sales were made to spinners and to goons of market. The price closed at 29 1/2c. The four market was firmer, though less active, and closed at an improvement of 5c. per bill, and for some brands more. What was firm, but somewhat irregular, while sales were moderate. Corn was less active and prices rather easier, with sales of Western mix, at 50c. & 50 1/2c. in store and delivered. Pork was less active, and prices were rather easier, with sales of new mess at \$12 25 & \$13 50, closing at the inside figure. Beef and lard were firm. The contract for the following army supplies was awarded as annexed, viz:—Beef, 750,000 lbs. at 7 1/2c. per lb.; bacon, 614,240,000 lbs., at 8 1/2c. per lb.; pork, mess, 2,900,000 lbs., at \$12 60 & \$13. Sugars were firmer and more active. The sales embraced 2,200 hds., 115 boxes and 8,500 bags Manila, on terms given in another place. Coffee was quiet. A sale of 600 bags Laguayra was made at 16 1/2c. in bond, for export. Freight was steady, while engagements were moderate.

Waste of the Public Time in Congress. The time of members of Congress is paid for by the people, to be used in diligent and faithful legislation. Their time, therefore, during the session is public property, and they have no right to waste it. That they not only squander their time in the halls of legislation, but employ it mischievously against the interests and dignity of the nation, is too evident to all who read the morning papers. The debates of both houses on Thursday, which we published yesterday, are examples of this pernicious abuse of a public trust. Mr. Benjamin Wade, Senator from Ohio, in a speech outside of the Senate Chamber, had described Mr. Vallandigham as "a man who never had any sympathy with this republic, but whose every breath is devoted to its destruction, just as far as his heart dares permit him to go." Mr. Vallandigham rose in his place in the House of Representatives and said: "I denounce, and I speak it advisedly, the author of that speech as a liar, a scoundrel and a coward." Mr. Blake then charged the gentleman with "false pretence." Mr. Vallandigham said he was ready to meet his colleague outside. Such is the unseemly personality of men who profess to represent the people in Congress.

Then Mr. Lovejoy makes an exhibition of himself by indulging in the most absurd rant, and using language of a treasonable nature in a moral if not in a legal sense. He ridiculed the idea of any one appealing to the constitution for the protection of slavery; for slavery was "the progeny and firstborn of the archfiend; it was 'rebellion,' it was 'a monster,' 'an infernal assassin,' and, said he, 'it shall be slain in the name of my country and my God.' 'either slavery or the republic must perish.' How the members of the House could have patience to sit listening to such a farrago of fanaticism and treason is beyond comprehension. It is almost foolish to waste serious argument upon what is so ridiculous. But we would simply quote the words of Mrs. Glass in her receipt for cooking a savory dish of game:—"First catch your hare; then, &c. Let Mr. Lovejoy first catch the slaves, and then the question of setting them free will be in order. Neither silly talk about emancipation nor even resolutions or acts of Congress can do it. The country where the slaves dwell must first be in our possession, and the slaves must be ready and willing to abandon their masters, before their freedom could be forced. As far as our troops have yet penetrated there is no evidence of any such disposition. The inhuman proposition, therefore, introduced into Congress, to arm the slaves against the whites of the South for another St. Domingo massacre, would utterly fail. But if a forced emancipation, through blood and slaughter, were practicable, the question would then arise, Is that the best way of restoring harmony between the North and the South? and every sane man must answer, in the negative. The only effect of such speeches as that of Lovejoy is their tendency to give aid to the rebels, by driving to their side the loyal men of the South, and uniting the whole population against the federal government, thus rendering the restoration of the Union impossible. But Mr. Lovejoy says he takes the position that "either slavery or the Union must perish." The meaning of this is, that if slavery is not abolished the abolitionists will render the Union impossible. Are they not, therefore, as much traitors to the Union and the constitution as the secessionists? The protection of the institution of negro slavery is one of the conditions in the bond—it is part of the solemn league and covenant. By violating the condition and breaking the covenant we would justify the rebellion at the South; for, in the language of Daniel Webster on this very subject, "a bargain broken on one side is broken on all sides." It is gratifying to find that the sentiments of Lovejoy have very little weight in the House of Representatives. For instance, Mr. Rollins (republican) of Maine, who followed him, repudiated his perfidious doctrine. Let us, he said, stand by the resolution adopted at the extra session, "that the war is not waged in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for the overthrow of the institutions of the Southern States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution and the laws in all their dignity, and that as soon as these purposes are accomplished the war shall cease." He complimented President Lincoln for his patriotic efforts to preserve the Union. He was for punishing all the guilty leaders and holding out inducements to the deluded to return to their allegiance. He was opposed to ultra measures. Save the Union at any cost; and to this end he believed the constitution was amply sufficient.

This is the language of common sense, common honesty and common decency, which the Lovejoys are continually outraging. To the same effect, on the same evening, in the other branch of Congress, was the excellent speech of Mr. Collamer (republican), of Vermont. These gentlemen redeem New England from the disgrace of the Sumners and Garrisons, and Phillips, and prove that, after all, something good can come out of Nazareth. Mr. Collamer contends that this is an experiment of a free government before the world, whether it can be successful in hours of trial, and whether it can succeed according to the constitution and the laws. If it is obliged to depart therefrom, and resort to the expedients of despotisms, it is a confession that the principles of the government are insufficient to carry us through the struggle. Lovejoy and State governments, he argued, are necessary for our system as they are for that of a free government, and the system would be a failure without them. Consequently we must restore those State governments, or else we do not restore the system as it was. Whatever we do, we must keep within the limits of the constitution. But the constitution recognizes slavery as a State institution, over which the federal government has no control. It recognizes the right of the white master to the services of his negro slave, and it says that no man's property shall be taken from him but by due process of law. The constitution provides that only in the court of conviction, after a trial by jury in the State where the offence is committed, can any man be deemed guilty of treason, and to convict him there must be two witnesses. Only after such trial and conviction can he be deprived of his property; and even then he can only lose his own life interest. His family cannot be deprived of their legal rights by his guilt. The constitution expressly provides that there shall be "no bill of attainder or ex post facto law," and that "no attainder of treason shall work cor-

ruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained." The propositions now before Congress would beggar a whole people, including the women and children. Mr. Collamer denies the right of Congress to ride over those prohibitions of the constitution and to usurp the power of the government. He reminds his party that they pledged themselves not to interfere with slavery in the States. The course proposed he held to be a breach of pledged faith as well as an indirect violation of certain provisions of the constitution. Even if Congress had the constitutional power to inflict this punishment, and if the execution of such a penal law were practicable, the injustice of it would be evident from the fact that, while the rebels established a de facto government over the Southern population, the federal government was unable to render the people any protection, and consequently forfeited their right to punish them for obedience to the usurpation. The duty of protection and allegiance are reciprocal. Consequently only the leaders in the rebellion are justly liable to forfeiture of their property. Well does Mr. Collamer observe that it is beyond his comprehension how the road to peace runs through any such avenue as general confiscation; and well, too, does he expose the inconsistency of claiming this as a war right against belligerents while we refuse to recognize them as such. Martial law does not give the right; that only operates within military lines, and is temporary in its nature. It is not within the province of Congress. It belongs exclusively to the Executive and the generals of the army. It can only have effect in the States actually in insurrection and in such parts of them as are under the occupation of our troops. There can be no martial law in the loyal States; and when the States now insurgent again become loyal and return to their allegiance, martial law will cease to operate and the constitution and the civil law will be supreme. Let Congress, therefore, instead of wasting its time in unprofitable discussions about the negro and in personal altercations, leave the conduct of the war to the Executive and the generals, and hasten the Tax bill, by which alone the war can be eventually sustained and the credit of the country saved from disastrous collapse.

NEWSPAPER ATTACKS ON SECRETARY STANTON.—The Secretary at War is being sharply pitched into by the newspapers for his conduct in connection with the censorship of the press. It is worthy of note that the journals that thus assail him are the organs of the party with whom he has been lately accused of coquetting. For ourselves we have no complaint to make against Mr. Stanton. Although his course in regard to the press has been marked by some eccentricities, more especially in the high-flown bulletins in which he has issued his orders, we are not disposed to quarrel with them. Due allowance should be made for the unusual and critical character of the circumstances that called them forth, and for the absence on the part of the government and the public journals of a proper understanding as to their respective duties towards each other in the altered condition of the country. These mistakes, such as they were, have in no way affected the HERALD. Secretary Stanton has not sought to interfere with us, for the simple reason that we knew too well our duty as the conductor of a patriotic journal, and had too well instructed our correspondents and agents, to afford him an opportunity of doing so. It is true that in one instance a correspondent of ours furnished the subject of one of these bulletins; but that was not through our fault, but through that of the War Department in entrusting him with more than he ought to have known, or than we ourselves would have cared to confide to him. His indiscretions would, however, have been amply punished by his being turned out of doors, or by his being left to us to deal with; for he was not a Southerner by birth, was certainly neither a spy nor a traitor, and consequently did not merit so severe a punishment as incarceration in a government fort. All these complaints about the censorship, however, are now without a basis; for it is at present in the hands of the military supervisor of telegraphs, who appears to understand the exact limits of his duties, and has made arrangements that ought to prove satisfactory to the press. Whether they will content our republican contemporaries is, however, another question. They seem to be disposed to treat Secretary Stanton with as much asperity as they do poor Secretary Welles, who is an amiable, good natured sort of man, although, as every one acknowledged, utterly incompetent for his present position. Notwithstanding the difference in their capacities, the measure of hostility against them seems to be about the same. In fact, were it not for Wendell Phillips and the HERALD, Secretary Stanton would be without a defender.

OPERATIONS OF SPAIN IN HAITI.—It appears from recent intelligence that Spain, having seized the republic of Dominica, is now proceeding to annex the republic of Hayti, under pretence of a dispute about the boundary, and thus to clutch the whole island. We invite the attention of Mr. Sumner to these proceedings. He is chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. If a big fat nigge, worth \$1,500 in South Carolina before the rebellion broke out, is to represent the black empire of Hayti at Washington, why not protect its independence against the tyranny of Spain. Let a dozen iron-clad gunboats be fitted out and sent to drive the Spaniards from the whole of the island, and let only one government exist in the island, and blacks and whites amalgamate on a footing of perfect equality. If the white man is to be brought down to the level of the negro here, let us have the same thing in Hayti. If the principle is good, let us go through with it. And if it is right for the white men of the United States to kill each other in thousands in a dispute about the blacks of the South, then, to be consistent, let us kill a goodly number of the Spaniards in order to realize the same delectable negro fraternity and equality in the island of St. Domingo.

THE MONEY EXPENDED IN THE ALBANY LOBBY.—It is understood the lobby at Albany had a dull season this year. Business has been hard with them. There have been only a few measures which they could squeeze any currency out of. It is estimated that only from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars were received by them this year. This is a mere bagatelle compared with that of previous years. It is rumored that many of these philosophers will spend their summer recreation in a canal boat, and come to the next Legislature for canal damages.

The Gun Manufacturing of Greeley & Co. Fagin, the Jew, a well known character in one of Dickens' earlier novels, was the president of an association of rogues and rascals, whom he educated into knavery, and upon whose illicit earnings he managed to subsist. When justice at last overtook this rascal and tutor of rascals, however, he could be made to realize neither his own crimes nor the punishment which awaited him. Bill Sykes must swing—the Artful Dodger was trapped—yes, he could understand that; but, for himself, he had done nothing wrong; the evidence against him was "pure fabrication"; he was a good man, with no "personal controversies"; and no harm could happen him.

A man named Wilkinson—whom, perhaps, poor Greeley has unfortunately forgotten—once used part of Fagin's history to illustrate the character of his old master, Thurlow Weed. But, all things considered, Fagin's coat fits Wilkinson's new master, Greeley, much better, especially as Weed never professed to have Fagin's lack of memory. Greeley, like Fagin, is the presiding genius of an association, and Greeley plans, arranges and executes public jobs, just as Fagin planned, arranged and executed private robberies. Like Fagin, too, he never can recollect his rogues, and, when hard pushed, he is extremely apt to put all criminal responsibilities upon the shoulders of his associates and dodge the confessional by a flood of "I help me Gods." He tried this game in regard to the Matteson one thousand dollar draft. He tried it again in regard to the "Forward to Richmond" articles, and had the insufferable assurance to attempt to divert the storm of public reprobation from his own guilty self and turn it upon his subordinates, the mere pupils in his Fagin's shop, the Tribune Association. Again, in yesterday's Tribune, poor Fagin Greeley tries this same unmasterly stroke of policy. His reply to our scathing exposé of the fact that the Tribune Association is a gang of public jobbers, with a contract for muskets to be delivered in 1863, is substantially this:—"First, that he 'does not know Mr. Army by sight'; and, second, that our statement is 'a false assertion' and 'gross fabrication.'" Let us look at the evidence, honest Fagin, and see how this old game of shifting the responsibility will work this time.

In Secretary of War Stanton's official reply to a resolution of the House, passed December 23, 1861, in relation to the purchase of arms by Greeley's pet General, Fremont, we find the whole story of Greeley & Co.'s jobbery and the official documents to prove it. On page 165 and section 63 of Secretary Stanton's letter is the following application for a contract:—

New York, Dec. 12, 1861. Sir:—The Eagle Manufacturing Company, of Mansfield, Connecticut, by their treasurer, fully authorized, will contract with the government to manufacture, subject to the inspection and approval of inspectors duly appointed, twenty-five thousand muskets of the Springfield pattern, to be delivered weekly in New York, at twenty dollars each, with the incidental charges of boxes, &c. The delivery shall commence on or before the first day of May next, and the payment to be made on the receipt of invoice. Yours, &c. A. H. ALMY, Treasurer. Col. Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War.

This Mr. A. H. Almy, who signs himself Treasurer of the Eagle Manufacturing Company, is the commercial or dry goods editor of the Tribune, and a shareholder in the Tribune Association. Of this gentleman poor Greeley says yesterday:—"A Mr. Almy has occasionally written a dry goods report for this paper (the Tribune), and been paid therefor (doubtful), and that is all the connection he has, or ever had, with the Tribune." Now, however, "occasional" the Tribune's dry goods reports may be, Mr. Almy has certainly written them for some time past. He has been receiving a salary from the Tribune, and has spent a great part of his time at the Tribune office. If he does not do so now, it is because the Eagle Manufacturing Company demands his time and attention. Does Greeley pretend to deny these facts, pray? If so, allow us to introduce to his notice Mr. Snow, the financial manager and money reporter, and Mr. Wilkinson, the Washington correspondent, of the Tribune, who make their debut in the following extract from page 166 of Secretary Stanton's letter:—

The following words are written on the first page of the above proposal:—"The Eagle Manufacturing Company, of Mansfield, Connecticut, by their treasurer, fully authorized, will contract with the government to manufacture, subject to the inspection and approval of inspectors duly appointed, twenty-five thousand muskets of the Springfield pattern, to be delivered weekly in New York, at twenty dollars each, with the incidental charges of boxes, &c. The delivery shall commence on or before the first day of May next, and the payment to be made on the receipt of invoice. Yours, &c. A. H. ALMY, Treasurer. Col. Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War." Attached to the proposal the following telegram:—"New York, Dec. 19, 1861. Eagle Manufacturing Company, A. H. Almy, Treasurer, I regret to hear no contract. It is organized under an existing charter, and no contract can be made. Colonel Scott's Eagle Company is another concern. SNOW. SAMUEL WILKINSON, Ebbett House, Washington."

Poor Greeley will hardly dare say that he "does not know Mr. Snow by sight." He will scarcely be able to cut the acquaintance of Mr. Wilkinson as summarily as he has that of Mr. Almy. Mr. Secretary Cameron evidently knew, if Greeley does not, who these gentlemen were, and he served them accordingly. He was informed, if Greeley was not, why Fitz Henry Warren was removed and Wilkinson was appointed to represent the Tribune in Washington. He was shown enough to understand that "the matter of Mr. Snow, of the New York Tribune, mentioned by Mr. Wilkinson," must be attended to, or the Tribune would resume the assaults made upon him through Warren, and which just ceased upon Wilkinson's appointment. Therefore he ordered that the Eagle Company should have the contract applied for, and on page 165, section 58, of Stanton's letter we find the order of the Secretary of War to that effect, as follows:—

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1861. Sir:—By direction of the Secretary of War, you are ordered to twenty-five thousand muskets, with appendages, of the Springfield pattern, on the following terms and conditions, viz:—These arms are to be furnished with the regular appendages, and are to be in all respects identical with the standard rifle musket made at the United States Armory at Springfield, Mass., and are to interchange with it, and to fit each other in all their parts. They are to be subject to inspection by United States inspectors, in the same manner that the Springfield arms are inspected, and bona fide to be received or paid for but such as pass inspection and are approved by the United States inspectors. These twenty-five thousand arms and appendages are to be delivered at your armory as follows, viz:—On or before the first day of the month of July, August and September, 1862; not less than one thousand in each of the months of October and November, 1862; and not less than one thousand five hundred in December, 1862, and not less than two thousand per month thereafter, until the entire twenty-five thousand shall have been delivered, and you are to have the right to deliver more rapidly than according to the number of arms before specified, if you can do so. In the case of any failure to make deliveries to the extent and within the times before specified, you are to forfeit the right to deliver whatever number may be defined in the specified number for the month in which the failure occurs. If the United States inspectors are to be delivered by you, and this order, if transferred to another party, is to be thereby forfeited. Payments are to be made in such funds as the Treasury Department may provide, for each delivery, on certificates of inspection and receipt by the United States inspectors, at the rate of twenty dollars for each arm, including appendages. All the arms and appendages are to be packed by you in boxes of the regular pattern, with twenty muskets and appendages in each box, for which a fair price is to be determined by the United States inspectors, will be allowed. Please signify, in writing, your acceptance or non-acceptance of this order, on the terms and conditions before stated herein. Respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES W. RIPLEY, Brigadier General.

From the telegram already given, signed by Snow, addressed to Wilkinson, left by Wilkin-

son with Cameron, and pinned by Cameron to the original proposal on file in the War Department, it appears that there are two Eagle Manufacturing Companies. One is located at Providence, Rhode Island, and the other—Greeley's own—at Mansfield, Connecticut. The latter company, Snow says, was revived, under an old charter, for the sole purpose of fulfilling this contract, which Wilkinson was to obtain. Colonel Scott had somehow or other identified the two companies, however, and General Bigley made the same mistake. Perceiving this, Snow sends back the acceptance of the contract, accompanied by a note to Sam. (Wilkinson), as see page 166 of Stanton's letter:—

MANSFIELD, Conn., Dec. 23, 1861. Sir:—Your order for the manufacture of 25,000 muskets, of the Springfield pattern, is accepted by this company, according to the specifications of your proposal of the 23th instant. Your obedient servant, A. H. ALMY, Treasurer Eagle Manufacturing Company, Brigadier General Ripley. The foregoing acceptance was accompanied by the following note:—

Sir:—I enclose the acceptance of the Eagle Manufacturing Company of the proposition to furnish 25,000 muskets of the Springfield pattern, as specified in your proposal of the 23th instant. Will you have this with corrected? (No signature.) This closes the record, and leaves Greeley & Company with a fine contract, paying them five hundred thousand dollars cash, and about two hundred thousand dollars profit for a lot of muskets, the first of which are to be delivered in July next, when the war will doubtless be concluded, and the balance some time next year, when all the government can do with the muskets is to sell them again at a dead loss. This is Greeley's idea of public economy. The facts are official, and can neither be disputed nor denied. They prove that these representatives of the Tribune—the financial, business and editorial controllers of the paper—are openly interested in a palpable job. They show that a fat contract was the price paid by Cameron to secure the cessation of the Tribune's assaults upon him; for Warren was removed about December, 1861, the very time that this contract scheme was carried into effect. They demonstrate that, in order to accept this contract, Greeley & Co. resurrected an old, "existing" charter for a manufacturing company in Connecticut; and by Cameron's own endorsement, it is evident that the Tribune Association and the Eagle Manufacturing Company are identical. For Greeley to say that he knows nothing of these facts is simply ridiculous and absurd. He profits by them; he turned Dana out of the Tribune on account of his refusal to allow a journal to be thus degraded, and he can escape neither the responsibility nor the disgrace of a participation in this job.

By the light of this record how singularly clear are the motives which have led Fagin Greeley to defend the swindlers who surrounded Fremont in Missouri. Poor Greeley was afraid that if Fremont was investigated his own jobbery would be discovered; and so it has proved. The same motives, and others connected with another Tribune stockholder and his real estate at Perth Amboy, induced Greeley to defend Secretary Welles, two-and-a-half per cent Morgan and all. From the Bes Moines Improvement Company to the Eagle Manufacturing Company, from a one thousand dollar draft to a five hundred thousand dollar contract, Greeley has progressed rapidly in jobbery. It is about time now that he should cease to add hypocrisy to his other transgressions. It will not do for the president of a nest of public jobbers to wear the white coat and white choker of a reformer, and prate about economy any longer. In one of his hypocritical moods Fagin Greeley once advised that all public jobbers should be hung. We heartily approve the motion.

SOME HOPE YET OF SECRETARY WELLES.—We have received the following agreeable note from Captain Ericsson:—

New York, April 25, 1862. To JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq.:—In reply to your remarks on the administration of the Navy Department in today's Herald, you have inadvertently done the Secretary of the Navy great injustice relative to the construction of the Monitor. A more prompt and spirited action is probably not on record in a similar case than that of the Navy Department as regards the Monitor. The former of naval commanders, appointed by the Secretary to decide on the plan of gunboats laid before the department, occupied less than two hours in explaining my system. In about two hours more the committee had come to a decision. After their favorable report had been made to the Secretary, I was called into his office, where I was detained less than five minutes. In order not to lose any time, the Secretary ordered me to go ahead at once. Consequently, while the clerks of the department were engaged in drawing up the formal contract, the iron which now forms the keel plate of the Monitor was drawn through the rolling mill. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, J. ERICSSON.

This is good, and we are glad to know the fact. The statement was made on excellent authority, but Capt. E.'s note settles the point. Now, if Mr. Welles has been so decided in the case of the Monitor, is it not charitable to suppose that he has been equally so in other matters connected with the navy, and that his activity has been interfered with by slow subordinates? We should begin to have hopes of making something out of the Secretary if he were only a little younger.

We are promised in one of the papers an expose from the Secretary's own pen in regard to the management of the navy, and that he intends to place himself rectus in curia in all matters about which he has been so much abused. Well and good. Let him come out with the document! Meanwhile, for the substantial vigor of the venerable gentleman, as testified to by Captain Ericsson in the case of the little Monitor, we presume Honest Old Abe will keep him in the Cabinet a little while longer.

THE REBELS' STRATEGY FOR THEIR OWN INTEREST.—It has always been considered a mark of good strategy when a besieged military force takes advantage of rivers and other bodies of water to impede the advance of the foe, or an invading army uses the same to cover its movements. But it scarcely can be considered so when, as we are informed by our despatches from the West, the besieged force injures itself or the country it is defending by turning the force of a mighty river like the Mississippi over its own grounds to such an extent as to cause its own friends to offer it "all they possess to have their families removed from their houses, which the water threatens to carry away." But destruction appears to be the only strategy of the rebels; for as they go the elements fire and water are pressed into the service to mark their course.

NAPOLEON'S MEXICAN POLICY.—The course of Napoleon in Mexico, as developed by our latest intelligence from that country, is curious. He deals with England and Spain as if they were his vassals, and he goes on without them. His superiority in iron-clad gunboats enables him to treat them with contempt. By this expedition he will dangle the French with the idea