

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The Great Battle of Murfreesboro—The Report of the Third Day.

Our brief report of the third day's operations in the late desperate and sanguinary battle in West Tennessee, dated "Battle Field, near Murfreesboro, January 2—P. M.," is more encouraging than might have been reasonably apprehended from the suggestive details of the struggle of the two preceding days.

It appears that our army bivouached on the same ground on the night of the second day (New Year) which they occupied at the close of the first day of the battle (the last day of the old year), but that although we gained some advantages on the second day, they were purchased at a heavy cost in killed and wounded.

Our report further says that the losses on both sides on this day "can only be described as absolutely tremendous," and a glowing tribute is paid to the splendid bravery throughout the day's terrific struggle, of General Rosecrans and of his subordinate generals, Wegley, Rousseau, McCook, and the troops, respectively commanded.

On the third day the battle was renewed "with great ferocity," and at the hour at which our aforesaid despatch was sent from the field (Friday afternoon) the enemy had been "driven two miles," the reserve brigades of Gen. Rosecrans were getting into line and reinforcements were arriving to support him, and he is declared as having "determined to destroy the rebels at any cost." This does not look like a defeat.

On the contrary, from what follows—viz: that "all the houses in Murfreesboro and the neighboring villages are occupied by our troops," and that "we are sending many wounded men to Nashville by rail"—we are led to infer that, while Gen. Rosecrans occupied Murfreesboro on Friday afternoon, his communication with Nashville—over thirty miles in his rear—remained intact.

Thus, apparently, the contest of Friday terminated. It is believed that the rebels had a much larger army than ours. It is apparent that the rebel generals handled their troops skilfully, and that they fought with remarkable tenacity, and it is feared that in falling back on Friday they may have contrived to entangle the Union forces on Saturday in an impassable network of intrenchments and masked batteries. That the rebel army had been in the neighborhood of Murfreesboro long enough to throw up a line of defensive works similar to those at Fredericksburg we all know; but if they had such works in their rear we think they would have fallen back upon them before bringing on a general engagement.

The details before us, carefully considered, do not justify the conclusion that we have gained a great victory; but they do not indicate a defeat. They leave the issue in doubt, and the news of yesterday's fight, such as it is, does not still settle the final result, although it is somewhat discouraging, unsatisfactory and mysterious.

THE LOSS OF THE MONITOR.—That invaluable "chess box on a raft," the unconquerable little Monitor in battle, is lost, having gone down to the bottom in that perilous sea off Cape Hatteras, with four of her gallant officers and twelve of her brave men. Bound upon an important Southern expedition, the loss of this favorite little ship, under the circumstances, may be said to be equal to the loss of a battleship, while she has done enough to give a glorious immortality to Ericsson, as one of the great heroes of the Union, and enough to place our naval power ahead of that of England, we trust that her loss will not defeat the objects of the expedition to which she was attached. When we shall have learned the particulars of the foundering of this noble vessel—the pioneer of our iron-clad navy—we may perhaps gain some useful instruction from the misfortune. At all events, her loss is the loss of the pet of the people.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, THE ALABAMA AND THE OCEAN QUEEN.—Yesterday we announced the arrival of the Ocean Queen at this port from Aspinwall, with \$1,277,788 in treasure on freight from San Francisco, which includes what had been left behind by the Ariel's Captain Tinklepaugh, taking the responsibility, knew how to evade the Alabama if she is any longer on the track of the California steamers. He has been completely successful, and thus saves the drowsy Secretary of the Navy the necessity of giving any convoy to the California treasure ships. Had Semmes fallen in with the Ocean Queen, the Connecticut would have been too late to do any service. The probability is that he had shifted to another cruising ground, for it is not his game to remain too long in one place. The best thing the Secretary of the Navy can now do is to send the Connecticut and other fast ships in pursuit of the Alabama in a different direction. With ordinary energy she and her notorious captain and crew might have been captured long ago; but we fear that the buccaners will do vast damage to our shipping interest before their career is cut short by such an old fogey as Secretary Welles. Perhaps the wisest course for the shipowners and insurance offices would be to fit out a heavily armed vessel of their own, and putting on board of her an enterprising captain like Tinklepaugh, and a daring crew, send her after the Alabama and her freebooters. The President could easily give the necessary commission to legalize the proceeding; and we venture to say that she would be more likely to succeed than any ship controlled and hampered by the Navy Department.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S INAUGURAL.—The inaugural address of Governor Seymour, which was published yesterday, was unusually brief. Evidently he designedly avoided committing himself upon any question, whether of national or State affairs, until he could discuss the whole matter fully and calmly in his first message to the Legislature, and thus give the expression of his views all the dignity and gravity of an official communication. The Governor's speech, therefore, amounted simply to this—That he had sworn to faithfully execute the laws of the State of New York; that, so help him God, he would most assuredly do so; and that the first of the laws which he had sworn to uphold was that declaring "it shall be the duty of the Governor to maintain and defend the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the State." Here Governor Seymour stopped, and reserved for another occasion his explanation of what he understood to be his duty under this law and under the present circumstances of the nation. Without going any further than Governor Seymour, therefore, we may simply say that, while he supports the government and upholds the constitution we shall stand by him; but that, if he misconstrues the laws of this State to authorize anything contrary to the constitution of the United States or the welfare of the country, we shall certainly not stand by him. More upon this subject at another time.

THE PAPER MAKERS' MONOPOLY BEFORE CONGRESS.—It appears that the paper makers do not feel quite so secure in their monopoly as the strong language used by the President of their combination in his letter to us a few days ago induced the uninitiated to believe. "However you may write under" the extravagant price of paper, said the for- cible and elegant gentleman, "you must pay it." A decision so judicial and so equitable we of course regarded as final, and should as soon have thought of disputing his ipse dixit upon the subject as that of any other "Daniel come to judgement." Now, however, it seems that these paper men are not quite so sure that "we must pay it." They have discovered that Congress has something to say about the matter, and that by simply re- ducing the tariff upon imported paper to the same per centum as the tax upon domestic paper, we shall not have "to pay it" after all. Consequently the paper monopolists are very much troubled about Congress and the tariff just at present, and have held two meetings, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, to consider what is to be done to keep the price of paper up and the literature of the country down.

At these meetings the paper monopolists appointed a committee to go to Washington and resist the proposed reduction of the tariff. A large assessment upon each paper manufacturer was made to defray the expenses which the committee would have to incur, and one of the monopolists offered to contribute a large sum of money in order to defeat the measure which the committee is instructed to resist. We must confess that we are somewhat astonished at these proceedings. If, as the President informed us in the polite note from which we have already quoted, the rise in the price of paper was in consequence of the scarcity of "cotton, the basis of paper manufacture," why should the paper men object to the reduction of the tariff? Is not "cotton, the basis of paper manufacture," quite as scarce in Europe as it is here? Are not several thousand Lancashire operatives starving for the want of cotton? If, then, cotton is "the basis of paper manufacture," why should not imported paper be dearer than our own at the same tariff? And these facts being established, why should not the paper men allow us to see for ourselves that imported paper would be dearer than our own, so that we might come humbly back to them and purchase their paper at any price they pleased, since by actual demonstration and experiment we were convinced that "we must pay it." This would be the only course of honorable business men, and the paper monopolists assure us that they belong to this class. Or, if, on the other hand, paper is cheaper in Europe, and would be imported in immense quantities if the present tariff of thirty-five per cent were not absolutely prohibitory, upon what grounds can the paper monopolists resist a reduction of the tariff? Surely such patriotic and public spirited citizens as they claim to be cannot wish to defraud the national treasury of a large revenue from imports, and subject the reading and writing public to a heavy and unnecessary tax simply for the purpose of maintaining a monopoly and filling their own pockets with money coined from the distresses of the people? Whether the reduction of the tariff would reduce the price of paper or not, therefore, we must express our wonder at finding such pure patriots among the opponents of this measure.

But even admitting the justice and patriotism of this opposition, why should large assessments be made and large sums of money be subscribed in order to make the opposition effectual? What, in the name of impartial legislation, is to be done with this amount of money? How is it to be used? For ourselves and other sufferers it was sufficient to draw up a petition to Congress representing the real facts of the case, suggesting the remedy and asking for the redress of our grievances. If the paper monopolists have any just grounds of public interest and expediency upon which to oppose our petition, why would not a counter-petition or memorial have done quite as well as all this money? Is it possible that the paper monopolists intend to bribe Congress? Do they suppose that our national legislators can be bought, like Judas, with a price? Are they aware that Senator Simmons has resigned? Do they intend us to infer that we have a Congress of Simonesses? Do they mean us to understand that they can go on to Washington, buy up members of Congress like sheep, and defeat our measure, not by weight of truth and reason, but by mere weight of filthy lucre? If a reduction of the tariff will increase the public revenue, do the paper monopolists believe that they can purchase Congressmen to oppose such a reduction, and thus rob the national Treasury for the sake of a few dollars? If a reduction of the tariff will reduce the price of printing and writing paper, do the paper monopolists expect to find Congressmen so base as to continue to load the people with an unnecessary tax upon knowledge for the bribe of a few greenbacks? What opinion can these monopolists have of our Congressmen? What can they think of the character of our national Legislature, when they thus deliberately insult it in advance? If our former accusations against them were "unjust and untrue," what do they mean by raising large sums of money to defeat a just measure before Congress? If our statements were true, and they are willing to sacrifice country, knowledge, the people, everything to the almighty dollar, what do they mean by denying our assertions, and then honoring the national capital with their presence and the national Congress with their insinuations of corruption? We pause for a reply.

MOAN SPILLS FOR THE KING.—The Common Council have passed over the Mayor's veto the resolution raising the salaries of the police justices to five thousand dollars a year. The augmentation is made retrospective, the increase dating from the 1st of January, 1862. This places the police justices on a level in point of salary with the judges of the Superior Court, and gives them a thousand dollars a year more than the judges of the Supreme Court, of the Common Pleas and of the Marine Court. Considering that the office has become purely a political one, and that the duties are infinitely less arduous and responsible than those of the judges of the courts just named, this large addition to its emoluments is a most impudent and daring defiance of public opinion. It is of a piece with the effort to convert the Central Park into another appanage of the ring, and will help to create such a reaction against its authors as cannot fail to sweep every man of them from the positions which they now hold.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.—Effects of a New Solution.—The statement that the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has been sent to Rome to explain to the Pope the Emperor's views in regard to the concessions necessary on the part of the Pontifical government furnishes another proof of the embarrassment and perplexity which the Roman question causes to Louis Napoleon. Embarking as he is in fresh schemes of aggrandizement which demand his whole energies and resources, he dare not proceed further with them without first effecting some compromise between Pius IX. and his subjects. For him Italy is pregnant with menace and danger. She is now, as she has almost always been, the key to the political troubles and difficulties of Europe.

In her decadence, as in the zenith of her power, Italy has, in fact, always exercised a marked influence over the affairs of the world. From the time when, under the republic and empire, her conquests extended far and wide, down to the revolutions which in our own days have nearly resulted in restoring to her an undivided nationality, she has contrived to maintain a wonderful ascendancy over men's minds. When, through her follies and corruptions, she lost the political strength that she had so long enjoyed, she did not the less continue to occupy their attention and fears. In the catacombs, within the *succine* which had been disboned by the crimes and orgies of her emperors, there grew up a power unknown, irresistible and apparently superhuman, which soon transcended that which had passed away. To the effect which it had in contributing to the progress of civilization, until in turn it became enfeebled by the degeneracy and profligacy of the successors of the first heads of the church, history will bear attestation. Even then the influence of the Italian mind continued to manifest itself through its acts and literature; and now, when the temporal sovereignty of the church seems almost at its last extremity, and when the reviving political influence of Italy as a nation appears to have received a check, the great Powers of Europe are compelled to pay homage to both—the one through its fears, and the others through their interests.

Thus we see that, while England favors the full realization of the scheme of Italian unity as a counterpoise to the overshadowing influence of France on the European continent, the latter is eager to defeat it, from the same motives that render her so anxious to break up our own institutions. Italy not only embarrasses her at home, but hampers her abroad. She cannot push forward her designs against Mexico and this country unless she can have some security that the Roman question will not open a fire in her rear. England is desirous to see it settled in another manner than that proposed by France, because it would assure her the support of Italy, and enable her to prosecute the schemes in the Mediterranean. Russia is anxious that the question shall be left *in statu quo*, because it occupies her rivals in watching each other's movements, and leaves her free to carry out these projects in regard to China for which she has been making such extensive preparations. In the present condition of our own affairs, it is, perhaps, as well that matters in Italy should remain unchanged. The longer things continue complicated in that quarter the longer Louis Napoleon will hesitate to consummate the bold step which he has in contemplation—of an alliance with Jeff. Davis and an armed intervention on this continent. We rely a good deal on the well known obstinacy of the Pope. Unless we are mistaken in his character, it will prove a far greater stumbling block to the French Emperor's plans than did the firmness of his predecessor, Pius VII., to those of his uncle.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.—NEW PROJECTS OF ENTERPRISE.—Of all those who have contributed to the progress of civilization we know none who are more entitled to the respect and gratitude of mankind than that class of hardy explorers who have braved everything—even death itself—in the desire to enlarge the bounds of geographical knowledge. In the long list of illustrious men who have devoted themselves to perilous enterprises of this kind our own countrymen occupy no undistinguished positions. The lamented Kane contributed largely to the stock of scientific facts which former Arctic explorers had placed in its possession; and recently Mr. C. F. Hall, improving on the experience of his predecessors, has, with simpler means and less expenditure of money, cleared up mysteries that had baffled previous searches and speculations, and opened up a fresh field of research in a quarter that many had deemed closed to further explorations.

We can point to no brighter or prouder page of Arctic history than that which records these facts—that during two years and three months of Mr. Hall's absence in his late voyage, with the aid and companionship of Esquimaux alone, he explored more than one thousand miles of coast; determined the so-called Frobisher Strait to be a bay terminating in latitude sixty-three degrees forty-eight minutes, longitude seventy degrees west of Greenwich; rediscovered the "country of Warwick's Sound," of Martin Frobisher and the island bearing the name of the same personage, where he found and recovered relics (since transmitted to the Royal Geographical Society of London) of the colony which the Virgin Queen desired to plant there in 1578; learned the fate of the five men who were captured from Frobisher on his first voyage (1576), and discovered a great glacier and fossil mountain between Hudson's Strait and Frobisher Bay, from whence he brought home a number of fossils, four of which have been pronounced by our State Geologist and Dr. Stevens to be entirely new, and of so valuable a character that their discovery would alone be a sufficient return for the whole expenses and hardships of his voyage.

After the achievement of such important results it was not to be expected that Mr. Hall would rest satisfied with the laurels that he had won. Accordingly we are not surprised to learn that he is making active preparations for the renewal of his explorations next spring. After clearing up the many mysteries still hanging over the expedition of Sir John Franklin, this daring navigator and explorer of the "arctic ribbed ice seas" of the North, purposes to make his third voyage an attempt to reach the North axis of our globe, which he feels confident he can do by using his Esquimaux friends and acquaintances of the west side of Davis' Straits as his auxiliaries.

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mand in complying with the requests that are constantly pouring in on him to communicate to the public in the form of lectures the experiences of his last voyage.

He carries round with him on these occasions the Esquimaux family that accompanied him here, whose language he speaks perfectly, and whom he thus renders an interesting feature of his lectures.

We see by the Providence (R. I.) papers that in response to an invitation from the inhabitants of that city, he is to speak before them to-morrow evening, and that on the afternoon of Wednesday he is to address the assembled children of the schools of the same place, a holiday being granted to them for this laudable purpose.

The subject matter and manner of Mr. Hall's lectures will, no doubt, form a refreshing contrast to the dreary exhibitions which, under a similar title, draw so largely on the patience and good nature of our American audiences.

ENGLISH PREPARATIONS FOR A WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.—One of the Cincinnati papers has a statement from "a reliable gentleman," just returned from Canada, to the effect that arms, cannon and equipments for an army of two hundred thousand men have been sent during the past summer from England to the British provinces, and that the British government has in addition been quietly collecting at Bermuda all the materials for the construction of forty iron-clad gunboats, destined for service on our lakes.

Assuming that this story is correct, the concentration of such a large quantity of warlike stores on our frontier is rather an agreeable fact than otherwise.

Everything that is gathered together in that line cannot fail to prove of great assistance to us in the event of a war breaking out between Great Britain and the United States.

At the sound of the very first hostile gun we should make such a clean sweep of the Canadian territory and arsenals that there would not be left sufficient of all this accumulation of war material to fire even the customary salute on Queen Victoria's birthday.

A few facts will, however, serve to demonstrate the utter improbability of our contemporary's statement. The whole regular army of Great Britain does not amount to more than one hundred and twenty-six thousand men, and these are scattered over her dependencies in different quarters of the globe.

Not a man of the number can be spared to Canada beyond the few regiments sent out there at the time of the Trent difficulty.

As to despatching volunteers or militia for its defence, every one knows how impracticable such a step would be.

The very fear of France, which led to the enrolment of the volunteer force in England, would prevent the diversion of any portion of it for such a purpose.

To add to its numbers would be entirely out of the question, for it was with the utmost difficulty the one hundred and fifty thousand men composing it were drummed up, even the Queen being obliged to assume the functions of the recruiting sergeant to bring it to its present aggregate.

The idea that Canada could herself raise the army of two hundred thousand men for which these supplies are said to have been sent out is simply ridiculous.

In the first place that amount of persons liable to military duty is entirely out of proportion with its population; and again, the probabilities are that in a war with the United States it could not raise anything like even that proportion.

There is more of American and republican feeling in Canada than is generally supposed, and if matters were pushed to extremities it would undoubtedly manifest