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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1861.

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THE FUTURE.

We publish in another column a highly significant article from the New York *Journal of Commerce* in favor of peace. It is somewhat doubtful whether the *Journal* would have had the courage openly to oppose the continuance of the war, had not the triumph of the Southerners at Manassas crowned its sluggish sense of duty to the sticking point. That event has indeed proved of portentous significance. It has thrown a flood of light athwart the confounded vision of the Yankees, and enabled them to discern certain truths alike striking and unpleasant. Two months ago their vision seemed hopelessly sealed. The fight at Bethel tickered then languidly to raine their eyelids, while that at Bull Run almost shocked them into complete wakefulness; but Manassas Plains finished the work, and removed every mote and speck from their sight.

There is no earthly doubt that prior to the recent battles the impression prevailed, at least among the rank and file of the Northern volunteers, that the South was disheartened and indisposed to resist. With a view of encouraging enlistments the mendacious Northern sheets had sedulously disseminated this extraordinary falsehood, and has moreover cunningly coupled it with the assertion that our troops were few in numbers, impotently equipped, poorly disciplined, badly armed, and half-starved. The effect of these outrageous fabrications was to impart overweening confidence to the Southern. They advanced from Alexandria in the fallacious conviction of their ability to whip BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON, and overcome every obstacle which might be interposed to their triumphant march to Richmond. How terribly they erred it hideously slaughtered! But the lesson will prove salutary and lasting. Few, indeed, of the three months volunteers who escaped the slaughter at Manassas will feel the smallest inclination again to brave the perils of Southern batteries and bayonets, while much the greater number will tell a doleful tale of misplaced arrogance and unexpected disaster. Let them only narrate the results of their experience, and we shall soon perceive the effects in the altered tone of the masses. The latter are not particularly disposed to wade knee-deep in blood in the hopeless effort to subjugate the Southern Confederacy. The experiment might be worth trying if success were very probable, as in such an event the confiscation and plunder of Southern property would compensate Yankee speculators, and repay them for the sacrifices incurred. But when they are called upon to confront poverty and destitution; to risk their lives; to be saddled by severe pecuniary burdens, at a time when the pressure is least endurable; to have the tax gatherer in their houses, and to subject themselves to the odious exaction of an income tax—and all for the desperate undertaking of subduing a people essentially warlike, and who have manifested their superiority in arms in every contest, we fancy our Yankee ex brethren will gradually abandon their fealty, and wax tolerant and placable.

Even the Federal Congress itself—that nest of pestilent Abolitionists—felt incontinently the influence of the severe castigation inflicted on the North at Manassas. The vote on the question in the House of Representatives to suspend the rules, and receive Mr. COX's peace resolutions, has not attracted as much attention as it deserves. True, those resolutions were exceedingly namby-pamby ill, and would not for an instant satisfy the South, since they looked to a National Convention, a compromise, and a restoration of the Union. Nevertheless the fundamental idea of Mr. COX was PEACE, and he found forty-four men, besides himself, to sustain the motion to receive. Had Mr. COX submitted his resolutions a week earlier, it is questionable whether they would have been endorsed by half that number.

These are precursory signs of a reaction. Of course such movements are slow. Men do not readily surrender a fixed purpose, nor will a single defeat suffice to impair their energy. But wait until misery stalks over the land; wait until Mr. LINCOLN's direct tax and income tax, leech like, suck up the poor man's blood; wait till drafts and conscriptions tear from their families and friends those who of their own free will would never again help to swell the usurper's armies; and then the day will arrive when the outraged and deluded yeomanry of the North will assert their rights, and hurl from power the wretches who have involved them in ruin. As surely as there is a just GOD, who makes of calamities and immutable, the North is destined to a bitter expiation of the enormous sin and wickedness of which she has been guilty.

TENNESSEE.—The majority for Governor Harris is overwhelming. The vote upon the Permanent Constitution exhibits a gratifying decrease in the Union sentiment, particularly in East Tennessee, where every county heard from shows a Secession gain since June. A month or two more and East Tennessee will be all right.

The French iron-cased war steamship *Solferino*, of one thousand horse power, and carrying fifty-two rifled cannon, was launched on the 24th ultimo. This makes the sixth iron cased steamer now afloat in the French navy, and another, L'Heroine, will immediately be laid down.

A letter published in a Boston paper states that the Massachusetts was considerably damaged in the late engagement off Ship Island.

Four 32-pounder cannon, with their carriages and other appurtenances, such as round shot, grape and canister, have been sent from Norfolk to Apalachicola.

CONGRESS.—The following named acts were reported to Congress on Saturday, the 3d inst., as signed and approved by President DAVIS:

An act to amend an act entitled an act making appropriations for the support of the Government for the year ending the 4th of February, 1862.

An act to extend the provisions of an act entitled an act to prohibit the exportation of cotton from the Confederate States, except through the seaboards of said States, and to punish persons offending therein.

An act to amend an act to make further provision for the public defense, approved May 11, 1861.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to increase the military establishment of the Confederate States.

An act to amend an act for the establishment and organization of the army of the Confederate States, approved May 16, 1861.

An act to amend an act in reference to the issue of Treasury notes.

And an act to amend an act to provide revenue on commodities imported from foreign countries, approved May 21, 1861.

REGIMENT AT CAIRO.—A gentleman who arrived at Memphis on the 5th informs the *Bulletin* that there was great excitement at Cairo on account of the capture of the steamer Chenney. Says the *Bulletin*:

Our informant states that there are no less than nine gunboats, or rather nine steamboats with guns upon them, now at Cairo, and it was reported at Columbus on Saturday that they intended coming down and taking any of our boats which should venture up. It was also said that Lincoln, who is at Cairo, had telegraphed to Cairo for boats to come down and take the S. H. Tucker, but they did not attempt it. Latimore, it is said, was particularly chagrined because the Tucker had left his boat had no right to do so, not acting from instructions from any one in authority. The names of the gunboats now at Cairo awarding an opportunity to "pick up" any of our steamers are as follows: Lexington, Conestoga, A. O. Tyler, City of Louisiana, D. A. January, G. W. Graham, Empress, Steubenville and City of Alton. The last named boat, it is said, has steam up all the time, ready to run down and pounce upon any of our boats that may venture up so high. In consequence of this fact, the Kentucky did not go up beyond Hickman on her last trip up the river.

CONTEMPLATING THE SOUTH.—The New York *Express* thinks that the battle should serve as a lesson to the North, and remarks:

For the first time the question of, and reason of, the geographical party of the North, we begin to hope for our unhappy country. The Bull Run disaster has sobered and allayed the madness of the North, and many and sense will now begin to have sway in the Northern mind. The South in being compelled—its force, its enthusiasm, its power, its fortifications, even, are understood. It is not treason any longer—as it was in March and April—to tell our people, the South will fight, means to fight, can fight! It is not treason to say that this is a terrible war, and a long war, we are in, and that to wage it successfully, all the men we can muster are necessary, and all the money we can raise, not alone through imports, but by direct taxes! It is not treason any longer to doubt the infallibility of administration—of President or Secretaries, or to discuss points of military plan, with the view of demonstrating what is best for the whole country. The question of discussion now is one of policy—of policy others, as now, forbids discussion; while charges of "treason" but provoke men to discuss. Events, also! too fatally, but demonstrate the ingenuity and foresight, and sagacity, even, of the New York *Express* for these ten years past—and hence, as we record history now, we have but to ask our readers to re-read back files, for in them they have the entire history.

The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

(TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.)

Reported Capture of Gen. Lyon.

Louisville, August 8.—The St. Louis *Herald* of yesterday afternoon, in an extra, has reports from various sources indicating that Gen. Lyon has been captured.

Later advices from St. Louis, however, do not confirm this statement.

A Confederate Lieutenant-Colonel Arrested in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, August 7.—Charles H. Tyler, a nephew of ex-President John Tyler, and formerly a Federal captain, but now a Confederate lieutenant-colonel, was arrested in this city to-day.

Lieut.-Col. Tyler came here after his wife, with whom he contemplated returning to Virginia.

Loss of a Confederate Privateer.

Philadelphia, August 7.—The gunboat Flag, with thirty-six prisoners from a Confederate war vessel sunk by the St. Lawrence, off Charleston, arrived here to-day. Five South-erners were drowned.

This vessel was formerly a revenue cutter, and her Confederate name was the Petrel.

U. S. Minister to Honduras.

Washington, August 7.—H. C. Wolfe, of Michigan, has been appointed U. S. Minister to Honduras by the President.

Doings of Privateers on the Atlantic Coast.

Washington, August 7.—Refugees from Fort Ocracon give startling accounts of the doings on the North Carolina coast. At Hatteras Inlet three steamers and a pilot-boat were privateering. One of them, the Gordon, which run the blockade at Charleston, has captured the Wm. B. McGilvery and Proctor.

All the privateers are armed with rifled cannon, and make their headquarters Hawkins, North Carolina.

Gunboats are being collected and manned at Norfolk, to be taken down the canal.

The bark Glenn, with Federal coal, has been captured.

The Wabash has arrived from off Charleston, leaving the Roanoke there.

The Wabash has recaptured the Depiste's prize, the Mary Alice. Her prize crew are prisoners on the Wabash. She also captured the Mary Star, from Wilmington to Liverpool, sailing under colors.

Defalcation.

Lieutenant Walter H. Stevens, of the Corps of Engineers, has been dismissed from the service for being a defaulter.

From Havana.

New York, August 8.—Havana dates to the 3d instant state that the Captain-General was absent, taking formal possession of San Domingo.

Affairs in Missouri—Fight on the Upper Border.

St. Louis, August 8.—The last heard of Gen. Lyon was on Sunday, at which time he had determined to return to Springfield, fearing that the Southern cavalry would outflank him to take Springfield.

A fight occurred at Atheus, in Northwest Missouri, between Iowa troops, assisted by home guards, and Missourians. The latter, it is reported, were worsted.

Federal Resignation.

Fortress Monroe, August 7.—The resignation of Col. Bendix has been accepted.

Col. Phelps has received the appointment of Brigadier-General.

Washington Gossip.

New York, August 8.—The *Post's* Washington correspondent says that the wife of John Hart, late Superintendent of Public Printing, has left the city to join Hart, who is at Richmond. This lady has been engaged in transporting letters.

The *Commercial's* special Washington dispatch says that Mrs. Hart has carried valuable information to Richmond.

Privateers on Trial for Piracy.

Philadelphia, August 8.—The prize crew of the Enchantress have been committed for trial, charged with piracy.

From Washington.

Washington, August 8—A boat from Mathias Point states that the Southerners are planting batteries with the intention of cutting off water communication with Washington.

The total appropriation made by the last Congress, in two hundred and ninety seven millions of dollars to the army, and thirty five millions to the navy. The balance is miscellaneous.

Exciting News from the West.

Independence, Mo., August 8—By the arrival of the Santa Fe mail at this point, we learn that great excitement prevailed in New Mexico and Texas, threatening the public property.

One thousand troops were returning to the States, having been recalled.

Two Federal officers had deserted and joined the Texans.

The Texan forces at Fort Bliss were 700 strong, with pickets extended to within ten miles of Fort Fillmore, which is defended by thirteen companies of regulars.

Ohio Democratic Convention.

Columbus, August 8—The Democratic State Convention has nominated H. J. Jewett for Governor, and John Scott Harrison for Lieutenant-Governor.

Resolutions were adopted, the third of which recommends the States to call a National Convention, and the sixth condemns the President's suspension of the *habeas corpus*.

Reported Death of Gen. Lyon.

Baltimore, August 8.—The Washington *Star* reports that Gen. Lyon was killed in a later battle than the one fought at Dug Spring.

Contract for the Building of Gunboats.

Washington, August 8.—J. B. Eades, of St. Louis, has a contract to build seven gunboats at $89,000 each, and is to forfeit $200 for every day's delay after the contract time.

Further from Missouri.

Louisville, August 8.—The St. Louis correspondent of the New York Associated Press has been silent thirty-six hours.

Two Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamship Europa—Cotton Market Firm.

Boston, August 8.—The Cunard Royal mail steamship Europa has arrived from Liverpool on the 27th, and Queenstown on the 28th ult.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, July 27.—The sales of Cotton to-day (Saturday) were 12,000 bales, the market closing firm.

General News.

Sir Charles Wood, in the House of Lords, said that this year's product of India cotton reached three hundred thousand bales, showing an increase.

Italy.

The Italian people's protest against the French occupation of Rome was receiving an immense number of signatures.

Consols.

London, July 27.—Consols 89 ¾ to 90.

Manchester Cotton Market.

Havre, July 27.—New Orleans Tres Ordinaire, 117f.; Bas. 112f. The sales of the week comprised 15,000 bales.

THE BATTLE GROUND.—The editor of the Rockingham *Register* has recently visited Manassas Junction, and gives the following view of the field of battle:

On Thursday we visited the field on which the great battle of the Stone Bridge was fought. We here witnessed a scene the like of which we had never imagined. After burying our dead, our men tried to give their slaughtered enemies a decent interment, but the job was so great that, after several days' hard work, they were compelled, because of the horrid stench of the rotten Yankees, to retreat from the field they had so gloriously won, and abandon their humane undertaking.

We had proposed to take a survey of the whole field, but the putrefying bodies of the corrupt Republicans so far outstank any thing we ever smelt, that we too were compelled, to some extent, to abandon our purpose. We, however, succeeded in getting to the point where Sherman's Battery was captured and where the flower of Mr. Lincoln's army fell by thousands under the irresistible charges of our intrepid soldiers. Here we saw hundreds of the "pet lambs," regulars, &c., &c., in quiet possession of the farms assigned to them in Old Virginia, but for miles around as they were occupying the lands of freemen they had dared to coerce. Besides dead men, we saw dead horses, mules, hogs, &c., &c., scattered over the fields. The whole country through which the invaders passed was marked with desolation; farms laid waste, houses destroyed, forests felled, and many other witnesses testified to us that a barbarous foe had thus far advanced upon our soil.

BACHANOISTS IN NEW YORK.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

Since the late disaster at Manassas, the rebels and rebel sympathizers (for there are many such persons) in this city have grown bolder, and are even beginning to hoist their obnoxious colors and to speak their treasonable sentiments in public. Yesterday one of these "bold secesh" displayed a rebel flag from his (or her) residence in Wooster street. Capt. McVicar, of the Mounted Rifles, observing it, entered the building and ordered the man (or woman) to deliver the flag to him. The Secessionist obeyed the order, and delivered it up, but not before he had torn it in shreds.

If this incident had happened in Baltimore or Alexandria, it would scarcely have been remarked, but here, in the great Union city of New York, you will not wonder that it was many people thinking what next will happen.

On Saturday night Capt. Lovell, of the harbor police, was twice fired at when by five armed Federal boats, containing their full complement of men. Capt. Lovell was in a small cutter, proceeding to the dry-dock, anchored in the North River, between robber island, he turned from the dock, with five Federal launches in hot pursuit of him. This was repeated the second time, but no shots were fired from either side. Four 200 to 220 men must have been in the launches in all. What the Yankees were doing in the dry-dock we are unable to conjecture.—*Pensacola Observer, 5th inst.*

A Sensible View.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, originally a conservative paper, was dragooned by a mob into a reluctant supporter of the war. Recently, however, it has shown strong symptoms of a return to secesh opinions, and the battle at Manassas has proved exceedingly useful in quickening its perceptions. Witness the first salutary effect of that conflict in the annexed judicious article:

REACTION IN PUBLIC SENTIMENT.—Few of our readers, we suspect, are fully aware of the reaction which has taken place in the public sentiment of the Northern States on the subject of our present national difficulties. In nearly every city, town and neighborhood from which we have intelligence, there are accounts of a revulsion in the public mind, which must soon produce a powerful reaction and lead to a more careful examination into the causes and the probable consequences of the war. On the breaking out of hostilities the patriotic impulses of the people led to a general outburst in support of the Government and the maintenance of the Constitution, and the enlargement of the once heavily satisfied of that cool examination and reflection which were necessary to a full understanding of the issues involved in the controversy. The general declaration that the war was to be waged to uphold and support the Constitution was sufficient to enlist the sympathies of the people in fighting its battles; but when the fact was disclosed that, instead of supporting the Constitution, the war has been made the excuse and justification for violating and trampling under foot its provisions, the public mind became in some measure aroused to the questions presented for consideration, and more careful inquiry has in consequence been instituted into the causes, objects and probable effect of the war.

This inquiry has been stimulated in no small degree by the developments which have appeared from time to time, touching the enormous burdens which the war is to cast upon the people, the fearful sacrifice of life which will be demanded to give it success, or to insure its defeats. These burdens and sacrifices, yet scarcely begun to be felt in the force and volume which they must ultimately acquire, have afforded some slight indications of what the country is to be called upon to suffer and endure before the end shall be reached, and the object of the war—if indeed it has a definite object—accomplished. Postponing for the moment the awful destruction of human life which the war must cost, the burdens upon the material interests of the country are likely to be such as to overwhelm its business in common ruin, and leave a legacy of debt for posterity fearful to contemplate. *But in order to maintain the credit of the Government sufficiently to obtain the enormous loans to carry on the war, a system of taxation, direct and indirect, must be resorted to, most oppressive in its character.* The imposition of a tax of fifteen cents per pound on tea, five cents on coffee, and two to five cents on sugar, to say nothing of the burdens proposed to be cast upon other necessaries of life, will be felt in every household, rich or poor, throughout the country. So too the direct tax which it is proposed to levy to pay the interest on the public debt, and without which it is not probable the money required can be borrowed, will strike at the root of all prosperity, and inflict severe burdens upon nearly all classes of people. In addition to the tax on lands, the owner of a watch, a carriage, or almost any other article of luxury, is to be compelled to pay a special tax, ranging from one to fifty dollars, while the government income tax will take from the already diminished earnings of every man three per cent, equal to fifteen dollars on a salary of five hundred dollars, thirty dollars on a salary of one thousand, sixty dollars on a salary of two thousand, ninety on three thousand, &c.—a very serious demand upon the labor of the country.

These questions are just beginning to be understood, as is also something of the horrors and sacrifices of life which must attend the war. We have had a slight experience in this way in the battle at Bull Run, but nothing to what must be experienced if hostilities are to be long continued. The realization of these things will be brought home to nearly every family; for few will be found who have not to mourn the loss, in battle or from the exposures and casualties of the camp, of some friend or relative, if not some near and dear one. These losses, greater than the latter mentioned causes then from battle, will demand an hundred thousand victims, even if the war shall not prove of long duration. *All these things must be suffered and borne if any great object were to be gained*—any substantial good accomplished. But in view of such considerations as we have stated, and of the moral evils and horrors of a civil war, of such magnitude as that which is just opening upon us, the people begin to ask, what good is to accrue from all this? Is substantial benefits to posterity, to ourselves, or to the cause of human liberty, are to be achieved through such fearful sacrifices. In many quarters, the more practical question shall have attention—can we subjugate and reduce the enemy against whom we are contending?

These are questions of no small importance, and are forcing themselves upon the public with pertinacity upon the public mind, and producing convictions unfavorable to the plan of the war party. *The President and his advisers failed in the outset to comprehend the magnitude and extent of the revolution which has been inaugurated in the Southern States*—failed to appreciate, if not the cause of this revolution, at least the resources and ability which are brought to its support. The leading war papers, since the battle at Bull Run, and the revelations respecting the battle and the troops at Manassas, publicly acknowledge their ignorance respecting the enemy's power. With these facts and confessions before them, the people, we believe, will not stand the deaths of thousands already committed, demand that a war begun under a misapprehension of the motives and resources of the enemy, having for its prosecution as well defined object, unless it be that of overthrowing, in violation of constitutional guarantees, the domestic institutions existing in the Southern States, shall cease at the earliest moment that an honorable peace can be obtained. This feeling, contrary, perhaps, to the general impression, is stronger in the country than in the large cities, and is becoming so much more open, that it may soon find utterance in public expression, as well as in private conversation and action. From all sections of the country we hear of this growing sentiment for peace, and every day serves to increase and strengthen it among the masses of the people. It has already become too strong for suppression, and if we do not mistake the "logic of events," will soon become the controlling sentiment of the country.

An Admirable Reply.

We are indebted, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, to a gallant officer of the army for the following correspondence, coming on an underhanded and miserable attempt of General Cameron, United States Secretary of War, to obtain the body of his brother, and at the same time ignore the fact that it is a "belligerent nation" by whom the North has been defeated. Gen. Beauregard's reply is a model, and confirms our impression, in sending his letter accepting a sword from the New Orleans ladies, that he can write as well as he can fight. What comprehensiveness, dignity and patriotism in the brief answer of this glorious hero and gentleman! Evidently, here is the right man in the right place. He wields the sword of Washington and the pen of Hamilton:

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

JULY 22, 1861.

TO GEN. BEAUREGARD,

Or Commanding Officer Confederate Army:

SIR:—I send this by a friend and trusty servant, who is well known to many officers in your army. He is sent for the purpose of obtaining from you a permit for Mr. H. S. McGraw and myself to pass your lines to obtain the body of Col. Cameron, who fell in the action of yesterday. My solicitude in this matter is an impulse of private character. The rigid rules established in Washington with reference to flags of truce prevent me from carrying out my wishes without proceeding as I am now doing. I believe General B will recollect me while a resident in New Orleans; but if President Davis, Gen. Lee, Gen. Johnston, Gen. Wigfall, Colonels Miles, Keitt, or Withers, are present, they will not hesitate to vouch for me. General Beauregard, and in fact nearly all your officers, know me. In addition to the gratification of performing a sacred duty, I would be highly delighted to meet in your camp many of my most valued friends. It is proper for me to add that I have not been in any manner connected with the action of the Government here, and that I am a neutral.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

[Signed] ARNOLD HARRIS.

☞ Please make the passport for A. Harris, H. S. McGraw and two servants. I have not secured my friend's name, for prudential reasons, but either of the gentlemen above named can vouch for them.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Manassas Junction, July 23, 1861.

SIR: I am instructed by Gen. Beauregard, commanding the First Corps, Army of the Potomac, to say that he has received your note of the 22d, and to reply thereto.

The General declines giving an informal permit to any one residing beyond his advanced lines for any purpose which might be accomplished by those formal proceedings known to, and practiced by, civilized belligerent nations. By no act of his will he lower the dignity of the Confederate States as a nation by permitting thus to be done indirectly which the usages of civilized warfare accomplish directly.

The arbitrary and national course adopted in this case seems to speak their treasonable sentiments in public. Yesterday one of these "bold secesh" displayed a rebel flag from his (or her) residence in Wooster street. Capt. McVicar, of the Mounted Rifles, observing it, entered the building and ordered the man (or woman) to deliver the flag to him. The Secessionist obeyed the order, and delivered it up, but not before he had torn it in shreds.

If this incident had happened in Baltimore or Alexandria, it would scarcely have been remarked, but here, in the great Union city of New York, you will not wonder that it was many people thinking what next will happen.

Why the Bull Run Battle was Fought.

An interesting and somewhat remarkable letter appears in the Albany *Journal*, written by Mr. Wood. We copy a portion of it, which is an explanation of the advance on Manassas, by one holding confidential relations to the Administration, at least to some of its members:

Lieutenant-General Scott, in the discharge of his duty as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, conceived and perfected a plan or programme, by means of which he confidently, as the results of a summer and fall campaign, anticipated the overthrow of the Confederate army, and thus virtually to end the rebellion.

The plan, primarily, contemplated camps of instruction, where raw levies might, during the months of June, July and August, be subjected to discipline and inured to service, sending the regiments, as they became fit for duty, into the field, making room as they departed for green organizations.

With his disposable force (after the safety of the capital was assured) General Scott commenced operations at Fortress Monroe, near Hampton, and in Western Virginia, the latter point being most favorable, profiting as no other section did, by the co-operation and sympathies of loyal inhabitants. With Washington for his base of operations, the western wings of his army were to feel and fight their way southward, until, at the appointed time, having reached their designated positions, all his columns were to move simultaneously, Richmond falling, as Mexico fell, before an irresistible army.

But this plan did not accord with the popular idea. Prominent individuals, whose councils and clamors precipitated the outbreak, demanded precipitate action. These demands were more and more clamorous. Exciting appeals to popular feeling were soon followed by opprobrious epithets and denunciations of General Scott. And, finally, with a presumption and insolence unheard of, a leading journal, assuming command of the army, issued and reiterated the order—"On to Richmond."

While widely spread notwithstanding were thus weakening the Administration by assaults upon the commanding General, the ranks were filling and were aggravated by the persistent hostility and every-day aspersions of the Postmaster General, whose brother, a prominent member of Congress, urged him from the army.

Meanwhile Congress assembled. Senators and Representatives, with more zeal than knowledge, sought out and reiterated the cry, "On to Richmond." The impatient Congressmen were leading and influential. They waited upon the President to complain of the inactivity of the army, and upon Gen. Scott, urging him "On to Richmond." Army bills prepared with deliberation by Senator Wilson, (in accordance with the views of the Government) were denounced by the House Military Committee, of which Mr. Blair is chairman. The President and Cabinet had reason to apprehend, if not the censures of Congress, the failure of measures essential to the preservation of the war, unless the *Tribune's* order "On to RICHMOND" was obeyed.

And now the sensation journals began to disparage the strength and courage of the rebel army. "The rebels will not fight!" "The cowards will run!" &c., appeared in flaming capitals over fresh paragraphs. The whole political atmosphere was charged with these phrases of appeals. A movement upon Manassas was universally and blindly demanded. Passions and antipathies, hindred to theme which once delighted Freemen in blood, were being excited. The tyranny of the press, the denunciations of a Cabinet Minister, and the impatiently of a dozen members of Congress, exciting the masses, "moved the Government to the fatal hostilities." For once in his life his purposes were thwarted—for once "his mind became the mind of other men." The result has shown that it was a fatal weakness. And yet who knows what would have been the effect of an adherence to its plan?

The New York *Tribune* was schooling millions to distrust the wisdom of the Administration and the fidelity of the commanding Generals. Every day emboldened its assertions—every rill of distrust was disseminated its treason, and every hour augmented the popular discontent. Congress, though its session opened auspiciously, began to falter. The Blairs—one in the Cabinet and the other in the House—organized an "On to Richmond" faction. To appease insisted these demands would have overthrown the Administration—and might have destroyed the Government. Madness ruled the hour, and a battle at Manassas, wright or wrong, became not a military, but a political "necessity."

Says the Richmond *Whig*:

The New York *Herald* of a late date has a very sharp article on "the imbecility of the Rebels"—the argument being, in the very sufficient ground, that after the victory at Stone Bridge, they did not march upon and take Washington. "Had Jefferson Davis (it says) been equal to the occasion, we had he been succeeded by energetic and competent advisers, the troops of Gens. Beauregard and Johnston would, ere this, have annihilated the wreck of the Lincoln Government, and dissembled forces, and edifice from the White House," &c., &c.

We have heard something very like this very near our own doors, but to form an opinion on such a matter is beyond our head. We can commend the *Herald*, however, if it will moderate its impatience, that *the thing* shall be done at no very remote day. For the disagreeable delay, we can suggest to it various considerations. Gens. Beauregard and Johnston are the very pink of chivalry, and would sooner lose their right arms than take advantage of any body without notice, or disturb her evening entertainments. They were aware of Mrs. Lincoln's prior engagements, and as they had given no notice of their intention to send her a note of the rudeness of intrusion. They also had a tender regard for Old Scott's gout; and not knowing that Old Abe had his cap and cloak in readiness, and not wishing to take away his amusement, they restrained their eager legions. But besides these weighty considerations, they were under pledges to numerous friends, who were absent, that they would not be taken by surprise until they could join the army. Moreover, to have wound up the game at a single blow, would have spoilt the sport, put an end to plenty, exciting and exhausting excitement, and the Yankee nation so suddenly and entirely as to give rise to infinite doubts with all future historians whether it ever existed.

All these obstacles are now disappearing. The guests are notified, etiquette has been satisfied, Mrs. Lincoln's cards "at home" been issued; the day of doom is at hand.

INCIDENTS OF THE RETREAT.—The Richmond correspondent of the Columbia *South Carolinian* relates the following:

On the retreat a tired Yankee stopped at a farm-house and begged for water. Mrs. Thornton, the owner, handed him a tumbler, pouring in little brandy into it, as he seemed very exhausted. As she offered it, he shrunk back for a moment, but took it and drank it. She asked him why he did so, and he replied, "To be candid with you, I thought you had put poison into it." She replied, "Sir, you do not know you are speaking to a Virginia lady; to be equally candid with you, you go no farther." She then called two of her servants and directed them to disarm him, which they did. Another coming up for water, she made the servants treat him similarly, and then took two prisoners. A few minutes after another Yankee went to the spring, and a servant girl gave him every half-beat, from "Good-bye, girl," when she said, "No, you must go to my mistress and thank her not me." She marched him up, and as she got near the party, she cried out, "Mistress, here is my prisoner," and then another was bagged, and the three guarded until a squad of cavalry came and marched them to headquarters.

An Aid of Gen. Beauregard told us that he had just been over to thank the lady, in the General's name, for her heroic conduct.

A number of British subjects residing in New York have become alarmed at the extreme ill feeling manifested towards them. They have addressed Lord Lyons on the subject. We quote the following from their petition:

We regret to say that circumstances of recent occurrence have confirmed our fears; and the danger is none the less that, instead of originating in the lower classes of the people, it is manifested by those who have the highest grade of society. Citizens occupying the most eminent positions, members of the Union Defense Committee, do not hesitate in their official capacity to give utterance to doctrines of the most atrocious character, and fraught with dangerous consequences. In proof of this, we have only to submit the following quotations from a report of the proceedings of the Union Defense Committee, as it appears in the *Herald* of this day:

"General Wetmore. * * * For his part, he held that any man that would connect any thing with the Government, and aid the rebels should be immediately taken and hanged."

"Mr. Grinnell. * * * No longer than Monday night last he was speaking to one of the gentlemen present, and he said he had fired three inches high, and he told him what he meant, that if he were strong enough he would take and hang him up to the nearest lamp post.

"A gentleman sitting by the side here remarked that a little of this kind of hanging would have a decidedly salutary effect."

In times like these, when deeds treed closely on the heels of words, and such sentiments are openly and approvingly promulgated by the leaders of public opinion, we deem our lives and properties in great danger. We would, therefore, respectfully suggest to your lordship the propriety of placing in our harbor, for the protection of peaceful and inoffensive British subjects, one of your vessels of war bearing the flag of our country, so as to give a sense of security to many who are now looking to the future with great anxiety.

May we, without impropriety, ask your lordship to give us early assurance that the needed protection will be granted?

CAPTAIN M. L. SHUMAKER.—The conduct of this officer in the retreat of Garnett's command is the subject of general admiration in the Northwestern army. His battery did all, and more than all that was expected of it in the hour of peril. At Cheat river he rallied his men with extraordinary quickness, from the confusion into which they were thrown by the furious assault of the enemy, and made red havoc in their ranks by his rapid and well directed fire. His general bearing as an officer has made the most favorable impression on all who have come in contact with him. An officer from a Southern State, who has been an observer of his movements for the last few weeks, expresses the opinion that Capt. Shumaker needs nothing but the opportunity to gain the highest attainable distinction as an artillery officer.

Capt. Shumaker is a resident of Pittsylvania, from which county his company is made up.—*Richmond Enquirer, 5th inst.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Louisiana Brigade.—We have intelligence from out army in Virginia by private correspondence to the 3d instant. In the reorganization of the Confederate army by General Beauregard he has placed all of the Louisiana infantry together, under one of their own officers, the veteran Colonel Isaac G. Seymour, who will enjoy the implicit confidence up to her the esteem of every man in the column. This is a wise and admirable measure, and which has given much satisfaction to the men. This Louisiana Brigade is now made up as follows:

Acting Brigadier-General Seymour (Provisional Army) commanding.

Sixth Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Leonidas Lay commanding.

Seventh Regiment, Colonel Harry T. Hays.

Eighth Regiment, Colonel Henry T. Kelly.

Ninth Regiment, Colonel H. R. Taylor.

Special Battalion, Captain Robt. T. Harris (commanding Major Wheat wounded).

To this force is to be added the company of the Washington Artillery, with a battery of four guns, and two or three companies of cavalry, not yet selected. The brigade will then represent an available strength of about 4,000 fighting men.

Every man in the Seventh Regiment and Wheat's Battalion, who were in the battle, as our readers know, is better equipped than when they left home, having India-rubber coats and splendid blankets, besides hats, shoes, pants, pistols, swords, and some money and jewelry, saved by them from the wrecks and waste of the enemy's flight. The Louisiana Brigade argues a part of honor in the next engagement, and if they have it, none need fear of their not winning fresh laurels.

Returned from the War.—We observe that Mr. C. E. Fortier, Esq., City Notary, had a member of the Washington Artillery, returned to his city yesterday on a furlough. We are informed that he was promoted on the field in the battle of Manassas for gallantry. We also learn with pleasure that another member of the Artillery, who was in the detachment engaged on the Island of Orleans, the Scott Mulligan, formerly of the fire establishment, was recommended on the field for the gold tourney and citizens elected.

Mad Dog at Large.—Yesterday morning a small yellowish dog, frothing at the jaws, with protruding eye-balls and every indication of being mad, dashed through the streets around the Upland Market in his course he bit every other dog, large and small, that came in his way, to the number of about fifty, and yet made his escape. We have not heard of any man, woman or child having been attacked by him, although the dog was frequently within reach of people and consequently within the range of his destructive powers. We hope that every dog bitten by him will be killed before it can go mad also.

Shifts the Responsibility.—An article was made in yesterday's *Delta*, and a personal statement of the same kind made to us by Lieut. Boykin, to the effect that no orders were given to the police clerk to withdraw from the posse the participants of Mr. Dewey's arrest. As we said so on the authority of the police clerk himself, who added that another reporter had called upon him to obtain the information from Lieut. Boykin, and that it would be useless to apply to him for it, this shifts the responsibility from the authorities to the police clerk, and leaves it a question between them, which we do not intend to trouble ourselves any further. "Bud nuf."

Sent to the Workhouse.—The man S. A. Hoggins had an examination yesterday before Mayor Monroe, and by his own showing was an Abolitionist, who could hardly have come into the South for any other purpose than as a spy. He says he is a native of Ohio, formerly published a religious paper at St. Louis, and then came down South, and has been traveling through Arkansas and Texas. In the latter State he was at one time in the hands of a vigilance committee, and escaped from them hanging by the intercession of a lawyer who had been a schoolmate to his mother. He subsequently fled from there to our city, and at the boarding house of Mrs. Grant on Baronne street, was quite free in the expression of his hostile sentiments to the Southern cause. He said he was a mason. He did not yet see why he did not confess his antipathy before to some one point where they could be more effective, to which he replied that he was more of a missionary than a preacher, and that he had the most decided antipathy to slavery and its political industry. The Mayor therupon informed him that perhaps the most degraded set of sinners and reprobates in the whole South were to be found in the City Workhouse, and that he would send him there for six months to see if he could return his ideas better.

Recorder Gautman's Court.—George Blanchard was sent before the Criminal Court on two charges—of larceny and assault and battery—preferred against him by Hyman Yarutski. The affairs took place in the latter's house in Immachulata house, No. 24 Old Levee street, and the sum stolen amounted to the modest sum of twenty-six bonnets.

Doubtfully a rich joke was the making of an affidavit by Polly Jedediah against Johnny Miller, charging him with "threatening and threatening to take the life of the deponent of his duty." It appeared that Miller defended his property, a horse that Polly was trying to run off to the pound, with a gun; and, in defending this property, he had to point it at Polly, Miller's dog, and the pump handle. The affair was settled by Polly, with much out here at Miller's expense, Miller appointed Polly his deputy, and Polly appointed Miller to the office of constable on the spot.

COMMERCIAL.

Tuesday, August 6, 1861.

COTTON.—We did not receive any cotton today. Receipts, 25 bales.

TOBACCO.—Nothing offering and no demand at either prices. About 600 hhds. were sold in Fairly Pair, 4¾ cts. ⅝ lb.

MOLASSES.—Nothing offering in little or none in the market, and weakness of market.

RICE.—Nothing offering and no demand at—, and 3¾ cts. ⅝ lb., which is the nominal rate.

CORN.—1,000 sacks damaged sold at 60c, and 1,000 White at 65c. ⅝ bushel.

OATS.—600 sacks sold at 40c, and 400 at 40c ⅝ bushel.

BRAN.—200 sacks sold at $1 20 ⅝ 100 lbs.

BALE ROPE.—270 and 150 coils machine sold at 10c ⅝ gallon.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—100 bbls. sold at 35c ⅝ gallon.

ROSIN.—2000 bbls. Res. 1 and 2 sold at the reduced rate of 3c ⅝ gal.

WHISKEY.—Rectified is retailing at 21½c ⅝ gallon.

PORK.—Mess is retailing at $16 ⅝ 200 lbs. net.

BACON.—Shoulders retail at 12½@13½c., Ribbed sides at 14@14½c., Clear sides at 16½@17c, and