The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,179.

THE DAILY BEE.
Published by
C. P. WHELAN, }
P. LIMOT. } Editors.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$10
Country Paper, one year (in advance).....$5
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing for their paper to be stopped. Any person remitting the money for a year, or otherwise, will be considered a subscriber, and will be expected to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

In a recent article we dwelt upon the many desperate artifices that an unscrupulous enemy was likely to resort to in the frantic struggle to recover lost prestige and advantage. We spoke particularly of descents upon our coast, and the reported intention of obstructing our harbors and inlets by sinking stone-laden hulks across the channels. Since that publication Butler's expedition has sailed from Fortress Monroe and captured three forts that guard the entrances to Albemarle and Pamlico sounds, without serious resistance. These sounds, which embrace one-half of the North Carolina coast, and were the principal refuge for our Atlantic privateers, are divided from the sea by a low range of sand islands and shoals, about one hundred and fifty miles in extent, running from the northern boundary of the State nearly to Beaufort harbor, having but three practicable inlets, defended by the forts we have lost. With the command of these sounds the enemy will doubtless run up to the ports of Newbern, Washington, Columbia, and others, and commit every possible depredation upon an unprotected shore. Whether they will be able to get the naval steam which they so much need from the warehouses of those cities, or towns, is a question which expends upon the patriotism of the citizens and the energy of the authorities. Edenton will never be captured. The painful lesson of Hampton may have to be repeated.

But the present success of this expedition will not probably satisfy its commander. The original programme was likely more extensive in its range, and the ambitious Butler will only be led on to further and perhaps grander attempts. It does not seem reasonable that four thousand troops would have been embarked merely for the purpose of operating against those three little batteries on the sand island. Hatteras may be only the first chapter in the history of Butler's progress. In which direction may we look to find the scene of the next one?

It is wisest the range of possibility that any principal seaport is to be attacked, for they are too strongly defended to be menaced with a hope of success by an expedition twice the strength of the present one. Nor can any serious land operations be intended from Newbern into the interior. A short time may be spent in alarming the coast and pillaging, after which the principal object of the plan will be developed. Five hundred or a thousand men will be left to hold the captured fortifications, and the vessels must then steer their course elsewhere. If their after destination is any point on the Atlantic coast, we can more easily calculate the chances. Beaufort and Wilmington, in North Carolina, are too well protected in comparison with their commercial or strategic importance to warrant their assault, and we might assume the same probability for Georgetown, Beaufort and Hall's Bay, in South Carolina, and Brunswick, in Georgia. The expedition, as we have said, is not strong enough to menace Charleston or Savannah. There is a port in Florida, however, that of Fernandina, which has become equally odious with the Hatteras inlets to Lincoln, for the refuge it gave to our bold privateers and their prizes. To seize the defenses of this important harbor may be the next undertaking in the list.

But what seems more probable than any further attempts upon the Atlantic coast, is the most unreasonable presumption of a grand *coup de main* intended in the Gulf. The memorable Beaufort expedition of 1861, it will be remembered, commenced its career by a raid up the Chesapeake, although its real and principal object was the seizure of New Orleans. So Butler may wish to attract the attention of the South to the North Carolina coast, while he is hastening to the consummation of some grand scheme in the Gulf of Mexico. Assuming this to be the case, we see but three points likely to attract his serious attention. One of these is Pensacola. With his fleet temporarily increased by the new vessels, he might find at Key West and off Santa Rosa, with five hundred additional men from forts Taylor and Jefferson, and a thousand from Major Harvey Brown's command, he might effect a landing on the Perdido river and make a demonstration against the rear of General Bragg's army, while Pickens and the batteries of Santa Rosa engaged their attention in front.

Such an enterprise would end disastrously to the enemy. At the utmost Butler could not move more than five thousand men, and it would be in a country unfixed for the operation of either cavalry or artillery. Among the piney woods of Escambia the hunters of Bragg's army would make short and bloody work of such a party. This idea being unlikely, we come along the coast to Ship Island, the fortifications upon which guard the whole Mississippi Sound. This situation is very similar to that of Hatteras Island, geographically and strategically, and it does not seem improbable that a strong effort might be made to seize it. We are satisfied, however, that there are more than twenty rounds of ammunition in its batteries, and that the enemy will find a much more stubborn resistance here than they might expect. Another supposable project is to seize one of the heads of the passes in the Mississippi river, and the erection of such a fortification there as would, with the aid of a few vessels of war, maintain an effectual blockade of the principal harbor of the South.

By far the greatest material and moral advantages would accrue from the successful accomplishment of this last mentioned scheme; but is not its consummation the most difficult of all? It would not be proper for us to discuss this point as fully as we might do so, but we surely upon the sagacity and foresight of the veteran soldier who has such interests in his keeping. And, after all, the real object of the expedition may be to ravage the Texan coast, or to cut off the communication between that State and Louisiana, by the way of Berwick's Bay. On the whole, we ought to be grateful to the enemy for the lesson he taught us at Hatteras, and we think that in the future he may be welcome to all the fortifications he can find possessed of only twenty rounds of ammunition for their defense.

GEN. A. SIDNEY JOHNSON.—We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival in this city of the distinguished officer, in company with G. T. Howard, Esq. The General came here through Texas, and is on his way to Richmond.

NEW MUSIC.—Our thanks are due P. P. Werlein & Halsey, publishers, for the following new threemusic: "Nelly was bright and happy," words by "Apsalo," composed by Newman; "Flowers from foreign lands"—a pretty ballad; "Ellen Bayne," arranged with brilliant variations, by Muller; President Davis's Grand march, by Mrs. Byrne.

To Mr. Lorne Grunewaldwe are indebted for the following: "He's Gone" This is Degrave's charming song, *"Il va partir."* Washington Artillery Parade Polka March.

CAPTAIN, BARNES AND MEMBERS FOR BASE. Our readers will see by our advertising columns that E. J. Wilson, Esq., No. 12 Gravier street, and Jenkins & Co., corner of New Levee and Delord streets, have now for sale twenty grass, ranging from six to twenty-four pounders, fifty salutes for naval use, fifty muskets, and a lot of old iron and lead.

HUNTINGDON HALL.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that private teachers are required to fill vacancies in Huntingdon Hall, Savannah. Applications, with testimonials of qualifications and experience, must be made to the Rev. John T. Pryse, of that city. Huntingdon Hall is a boarding and day school for young ladies, and is regarded as a first-class educational institution.

DEATH OF THE MAYOR OF THE VIRGINIA PRESS.—Thomas G. Bromfield, Esquire, who has been editor of the Norfolk *Herald* for forty years, died in that city Saturday morning, 23d ultimo. He was the oldest, and one of the ablest editors in the State of Virginia.

THIRD DISTRICT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The public schools of the Third District reopen this day for the regular term of eight.

PLENTY OF LEAD IN TENNESSEE.—In his second geological report, Dr. Troost speaks no boldness of a "large vein of lead near Maryville," in East Tennessee. "It is worthy," he says, "of remark that this vein is very extensive and rich, and the ore is good. It has been penetrated about ten or twelve feet, and has already, at that shallow workable depth, produced 1,000 lbs. of lead. This vein being examined near a smelting, the result was inspected by the owner and the operation abandoned. By an apparent neglect, the vein may be found at a more considerable depth by erecting pumps in the pits and may, perhaps, be worked with advantage. It is very probable, as I mentioned above, that the lead ore of the veteran soldier who has such interests in his veins of lead in other parts of the State, and the precise of it are found on the banks of the Cumberland river in several places."

THE PUBLISHER,
73 Chartres street.

THE WAR.

Louisville, August 31.—The management of the Southern telegraph line are incorpt of a letter from Secretary Cameron proposing to place their line, through Kentucky, in charge of Anson Stager—thus allowing Kentucky telegraphic privileges.

The management reply that they cannot consent to such an arrangement, and that it would be more to their interest to wind up the Kentucky line; but, provided communication with the South were allowed, a censor might be placed at some point—say Bowling Green—who could see that nothing improper passed over the line. They will make no charges, except from legal or other compulsion, and will not willingly place their line in the hands of a Government agent.

The management of the Southern railroads say no interruption will be made in the regular trips without due notice. Travel is entirely uninterrupted.

Fortress Monroe, August 31.—The gunboat Iroquois has arrived from the blockade of Pamunah, and reports hearing heavy cannonading west of Cape Hatteras.

A Confederate tug, armed with rifled cannon, fired twenty-three shots at the Savannah, which in one, however, any thing. They retired towards Old Point and fired two shells—one of which exploded near the Seminole and the other close to the Big Bape. She then retired behind Sewall's Point.

Washington, August 31.—The Government will not collect duties on shipboard, or declare the ports closed, but will rely on the efficiency of its blockade.

St. Louis, August 31.—General Fremont has proclaimed that circumstances render it necessary that the commanding general of the department should assume the administrative power of Missouri, and declare the State under martial law.

In accordance with this proclamation, persons found with arms in hand shall be court-martialed and shot; property, real and personal, of persons who shall take up arms against the Federal Government, will be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if they have any, are hereby declared, freemen; railroads, telegraph interrupters, false report circulators, and leaders of the enemy, from this day subject themselves to the severest penalties; people are warned to return to their homes, and any absence, without sufficient cause, will be considered prima facie evidence against absentees.

Provost Marshal McKinstry forbids persons from passing out of the country without a pass from his office. He orders ferries, railroads and steamboats to sell no tickets unless the applicants hold a pass.

Rolla, August 31.—A skirmish is reported to have occurred between Montgomery, of Kansas notoriety, and Gen. Raine.

Cincinnati, August 31.—The President signed a number of bills to-day, none of which have yet been made public.

Congress will bring its session to a close by adjourning to-night.

There are many rumors circulating about of skirmishes and battles, but only the former are reliable. The public generally express their opinion, and the signs generally indicate that an important battle is near at hand.

New York, August 31.—Richard S. Freeman was arrested yesterday on his way to New Hampshire to purchase a shoe-pegging machine for Georgia, and sent to Fort Lafayette.

Forty thousand dollars belonging to Southerners was seized yesterday in the Park Bank.

New York, August 31.—The sale of the Cotton market was brisk to-day. The sales embraced 4000 bales at 20½c.

[Special to the New York Post.]

Washington, August 31.—Startling news reaches us from Kentucky. If Crittenden Jackson, a member of Congress, left suddenly for Kentucky last night, having received urgent dispatches indicating the danger of an instant outbreak. Similar advices were received here to-day from Guthrie.

Louisville, August 31.—The above is entirely sensational. Mr. Jackson is doubtless coming to attend the session of the United Legislature and Congressmen. Guthrie has been spending most of the day with ex-President Pierce, who is here.

Did Mr. Guthrie expect an instant outbreak, the superintendent of the road of which he is president would not have authorized the statement that the road would not be stopped without ample notice.

Gen. Fremont's abolition proclamation was received here with amazement.

Clarksburg, Va., August 31.—The Confederates attacked the Federal pickets on this side below Huttonville, Randolph county, and after a skirmish retired.

[Special to the New York Times.]

Washington, August 31.—The Confederates, with three cannon, attacked the pickets at Falls Cross Roads. The Federals fell back, but again advanced, occupying their old position.

Titian L. Coffee is acting Attorney General during Bates's absence in St. Louis.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]

The Attorney-General has decided that the loan is not taxable, either by Federal, State or local authorities.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

It is estimated by men counted to know, that 75,000 Confederates are between Harper's Ferry and Edward's Ferry, awaiting all opportunity to force a crossing into Maryland. Meantime, the Maryland secessionists are gathering on the eastern shore.

New York, August 31.—The steamship brings intelligence that the Great Eastern was expected to sail with more troops from England for Canada.

The Italian reactionists were everywhere beaten.

The Bonnidesville Cannoniere.

We gladly find space for the following letter from Accomac, and congratulate the gallant artillerists upon the ready and liberal response of the enlightened Police Jury of that parish:

"THEY MUST HAVE THEM."

All honor, praise and thanks are due to the honorable, patriotic Pierre Oscar Arpaid, President of the Police Jury of Accomac, in assembling all the responsibility of convening the Police Jury in extra session, in order to realize what was said by the *True Delta* and *Bee*, in advocating the cause of the brave and gallant company of Donaldsonville Cannoniers, in relation to completing their battery of six pieces they are entitled to. These words found an echo in the patriotic soul of the worthy President of the Police Jury, and accordingly he issued an order on Sunday, the 25th ult., for the meeting of the jury, and on Tuesday, the 27th, they met, (in less than two days after the order was issued) were organized, and, in forcible, patriotic language, the honorable President explained to the jury his reasons for the calling of an extra session, viz: the furnishing of the gallant cannoniers with the means of procuring three additional pieces of artillery. After the remarks of the President, which were listened to with marked attention by the members of the jury and numerous citizens, anxious to see the wishes of the Cannoniers accomplished in furnishing the means of completing their battery, the honorable Mr. Mighton, in a few partinent, patriotic and eloquent remarks, introduced a resolution appropriating ten thousand dollars for the Cannoniers, by the issuing of bonds bearing eight per cent. interest. But one heart and one soul animated every juror in responding to the patriotic call of their worthy President, and but one heart and one soul animated the numerous citizens present to see their wishes accomplished in furnishing the means—ten thousand dollars—to enable this gallant company to proceed to the field of battle and render aid to their distinguished Creole, General Beauregard, assist in whipping the hordes of Black Republican Abolitionists and their chief, old Phrenology Scott, and, in so doing, help us to our birthright of our independence.

All honor, praise and thanks to the police jurors, collectively and individually, for responding with a promptness and unanimity worthy of the patriotic call of their honorable President. We tender them the thanks of the entire parish. We well know that an appeal would not be made in vain to their patriotism, and soon we shall see the desires of the ardent, patriotic hearts of our brave Cannoniers realized, and leave us for the field of battle to win for themselves and their country South imperishable honor. The eagle of the South which perched on the Southern banner at the inauguration of Free Speech will soon be seen to float over the Northern Capitol, and the Star Spangled Banner will be trampled in the dust by the feet of the Southern Confederate States.

Of one thing we are most certain: our Cannoniers will die on the field of battle, or like men, but never surrender—never, never, never!

SHINPLASTER.—Washington telegrams of the 29th say:

Information has reached here that there has been much firing across the river by the rebels at Connelsville, Virginia's Ranges. It is reported that an attack was threatened on Saturday at the Point of Rocks. The rebel regiments under Lomsberg has been moved some distance from the river. The health of our troops has improved. It is now believed that several of our soldiers were killed and wounded in the skirmishes on the Virginia side yesterday.

Edinburgh Pr.—The Nashville *Patriot* says:

The Chicago *Journal* of the 24th publishes an extract of a private letter from Washington saying to the editor that the Federal force in and around Washington by that date would be ten thousand strong. Let this be understood. The Yankees have a tremendous force before them; otherwise is a swindles away amazingly. What becomes of them?

RAISING THE BLOCKADE.—The New York *Herald* says:

Intelligence has reached this city from Hilton Head, South Carolina, upon the authority of the commander of a French frigate now in that country, that an effort to raise the blockade from the south will be made by the Rebels from the coast of the Atlantic, now on their way to Europe, and accordingly he issued an order on Sunday, the 25th ult., for the meeting of the jury, and on Tuesday, the 27th, they met, (in less than two days after the order was issued) were organized, and, in forcible, patriotic language, the honorable President explained to the jury his reasons for the calling of an extra session, viz: the furnishing of the gallant cannoniers with the means of procuring three additional pieces of artillery. After the remarks of the President, which were listened to with marked attention by the members of the jury and numerous citizens, anxious to see the wishes of the Cannoniers accomplished in furnishing the means of completing their battery, the honorable Mr. Mighton, in a few partinent, patriotic and eloquent remarks, introduced a resolution appropriating ten thousand dollars for the Cannoniers, by the issuing of bonds bearing eight per cent. interest. But one heart and one soul animated every juror in responding to the patriotic call of their worthy President, and but one heart and one soul animated the numerous citizens present to see their wishes accomplished in furnishing the means—ten thousand dollars—to enable this gallant company to proceed to the field of battle and render aid to their distinguished Creole, General Beauregard, assist in whipping the hordes of Black Republican Abolitionists and their chief, old Phrenology Scott, and, in so doing, help us to our birthright of our independence.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

News From the Confederate Capital—Secession vote Unanimous—Acts Approved by the President.

Richmond, September 1.—Congress adjourned yesterday at midnight until the third Monday in November, unless convened sooner by the President.

The armored acts have been approved by the President, and made public.

An act establishing rules and regulations on newspapers and periodicals sent to letters through mail or express. The rates are the same as those paid by regular subscribers.

An act requiring postmasters to receive treasury notes in sums of five dollars and upwards for stamps and stamped envelopes.

An act for the sequestration of estates, property and effects of alien enemies, and for the indemnity of citizens of the Confederate States, and persons aiding the same in the existing war. The preamble of this act reads as follows:

Whereas the Government and people of the United States have departed from the usages of civilized warfare in confiscating and destroying the property of the people of the Confederate States, of all kinds, whether used for military purposes or not; and

Whereas our only protection against such outrages is found in the measures as the indemnity of our citizens for them, and restrain the wanton excesses of our enemy.

The act then proceeds to explain the way such confiscations shall be conducted.

A resolution was approved directing the Secretary of War, whenever practicable, to supply the troops with well baked bread, also, rations of fresh vegetables, when the latter can be obtained at reasonable cost.

An act authorizing the appointment by the President from civil life of persons to the staff of generals, who are recommended by persons of high military rank. Also an act providing for the appointment by the President of adjutants of regiments or legions, upon the recommendation of the colonels thereof.

An act authorizing the Secretary of War to receive and forward clothes, shoes, blankets and other articles of necessity sent to the army by private contributions.

An act allowing chaplains in the army the same salaries as privates.

Passengers who left Manassas this morning report all quiet. From other points there is nothing interesting.

Battle of Summerville.

The following is the latest version of the affair given to Northern papers by the telegraph:

The battle at Cross Lanes, near Summerville, on the 26th inst., proved to be a bloody affair. The following are all the particulars we have learned: "The Seventy-Ohio Regiment, Col. Tyler, was surrounded while at breakfast, and attacked on both flanks and in front simultaneously. Our men immediately formed for battle and fought bravely, while they saw but little chance of success, the enemy being too powerful. Col. Tyler sent forward to the baggage train, which was coming up, and ordered it back, and had it turned back towards Gauley, which point it reached in safety. Companies B, C and I skirmished most severely. They particularly were in the hottest of the fight, and stood their ground bravely, and fought their way through fearful odds, making dreadful slaughter in the enemy's ranks. The rebel force consisted of 3000 infantry, 400 cavalry and 10 guns. The Federal forces scattered after they had cut their way through, but soon formed again and fired, but could not reply as powder was all gone. Our loss cannot be definitely ascertained, though not over 300 are missing out of 900 engaged. The rebel loss is fearful. Lieut Col. Creighton captured the enemy's colors and standard."

The Louisville *Courier* of the 30th ult. has the annexed interesting statement:

A summary dispatch from Cincinnati yesterday announced a signal victory by the rebel forces under Gen. Floyd, over Col. Tyler's Ohio regiment in Virginia. Floyd formed the middle division of Gen. McClellan's army of 25,000, and had some 5000 under him. He was on his way to Gauley river to form a junction with Gen. Cox, who had succeeded Gen. Reynolds to a point beyond Gauley Bridge. The point at which Floyd cut Tyler off was north of the river, at Summerville. The force of Gen. Rosecrantz is still further north, at Carnifex Ferry, on the Fayetteburg Railroad. The following force is under Gen. Rosecrantz, who is now threatened by Gens. Lee and Loring: Three regiments of Ohio troops, 3 Wagner Virginia, in about 20,000 men. The force is well organized in brigades, under Benham, Cox and Reynolds, and although necessarily scattered, in order to protect every point and guard every river pass, telegraphic communication with Clarksburg is so excellent that a strong army can be concentrated at any point within a short time. Two companies of the Fourth U.S. Artillery, Company G, Capt. Howe, 84 men, and Company E, Capt. Howard, 125 men, have been ordered to Gen. Rosecrantz, in addition to Newport (Ky.) Barracks. They have full batteries, equipments, and every thing complete."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has the following:

"Gen. Cox telegraphed Gov. Dennison on Monday, that Floyd, with which Tyler was cut to pieces, from Columbus, that there is not an Army of the rebel army within twenty-five miles of Gauley river."

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 28th, having then no news of the rout of Col. Tyler, has the following article concerning him:

There is a Colonel Tyler in the Federal army, who belongs to Cox's division, and whose regiment was marched into Nicholas county, to Carnifex Ferry, with the view of getting behind Wise. This Colonel is well known in Western Virginia as a pedlar in furs, or rather a dealer in furs. His business was to buy skins from the hunters in that part of the State. He is a Yankee by birth and character. Those who know him well speak of him as a great rascal, and we have no doubt that he is. His general reputation among Western Virginians is that of a sharper and cheat. He acquired very considerable knowledge of the country, and learned all the highways and by-ways of the mountains. It was probably this knowledge, more than any real merit, that placed so unmeritorious a man in a position of command. It was, no doubt, thought that a man so well posted on the topography of the country could easily find his way to its heart, and desolate the hearth-stones of those kind and hospitable people who had given him the right hand of fare with a view of how he had so often cheated of their property. Such a man for such a purpose was a marvelous proper one for Lincoln, and, of course, was promoted from his occupation of pilfering to colonelling among the people he had so often defrauded. It is to be hoped the Colonel will fall into the hands of some who remember him for past offenses. If he does, he may thank his stars if he be saves his own skin.

THE FEELING IN BALTIMORE.—The New York press thus states the existing feeling in Baltimore:

The forbearance of the Government towards the rebels in Baltimore has only served to encourage and embolden them. It is said that there are now in that city more than a hundred who were engaged upon the side of the rebels at the battle of Bull Run, and incited by the furious invectives of the disunion press against the Government, and the impunity with which treason is permitted openly to be counselled, they have become emboldened in the pass of the city. Loyal citizens then expect another outbreak daily.

The leniency of General Dix towards the rebel prisoners in Baltimore yesterday, in the present exalted condition of popular feeling there, has excited much severe comment. Their passage through that city was allowed to be converted into an ovation of the most odious. They were treated more like princes than like prisoners, carried to a first class hotel, accorded the freedom of the city, permitted to attend a dinner gotten up for them by the leading rebels of the city at the principal restaurant, and to be escorted to the steamer that was to convey them to Fortress Monroe by a rabble of rebel sympathizers, singing rebel songs, and shouting for rebel chieftains. In a city where loyal citizens are prosecuted from outrage and mob violence only by the bayonets of a large body of Union soldiery, the passage of these prisoners through Baltimore has been perverted into an occasion for a most disgraceful rebel demonstration, that has given fresh encouragement to the treason already too bold and defiant there.

A MILITARY DICTATORSHIP FOR THE NORTH. In his second letter upon the Manassas rout to the London *Times*, Mr. Russell foreshadows the military dictatorship, which is but the aberration of anarchy at the North; in the following guarded manner:

Of the Cabinet, Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, is perhaps the only man who rose up against the disheartening intelligence on Monday morning; but Mr. Seward and others are renewing their spirits, as they feel that their army was more frightened than hurt, and that the Confederates did not advance on the capital immediately after their success. In war, and, rude estop of the brain to the cob-web spinners—to the spider politicians, who have been laying out webs in all directions, and are busily engaged in fixing or hanging the rags of their curious artifices. Nothing can reduce them to their places in the popular estimation; nothing could have kept them there but the stupid, unthinking masses of the people, and the speedy fulfillment of their projects. *The sword, they have drawn to hew down their heads by the hands of some coming man whose fury has not yet been spent, and their footsteps are already heard on the ground whose breath his breed.*

If Mr. Lincoln were indeed a despot, with the power to lead or direct an army, gave the command to whom he would, and to whatever purpose he might, he could be certainly of very great use. He is a man of considerable knowledge of the country, and learned all the highways and by-ways of the mountains. It was probably this knowledge, more than any real merit, that placed so unmeritorious a man in a position of command. It was, no doubt, thought that a man so well posted on the topography of the country could easily find his way to its heart, and desolate the hearth-stones of those kind and hospitable people who had given him the right hand of fare with a view of how he had so often cheated of their property. Such a man for such a purpose was a marvelous proper one for Lincoln, and, of course, was promoted from his occupation of pilfering to colonelling among the people he had so often defrauded. It is to be hoped the Colonel will fall into the hands of some who remember him for past offenses. If he does, he may thank his stars if he be saves his own skin.

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IMPORTANT FROM NEW GRANADA.—We clip the following from the New York *Herald*:

The steamship North Star, Captain Pine, arrived last evening from Aspinwall. The news from New Granada is of the highest importance. On the 18th of July, after an obstinate battle of five hours' duration, in which the Government army was completely routed, General Mosquera entered Bogota, the capital, in triumph. Ex President Ospina and the principal generals of the Government forces were captured. President Calvo fled to the French Consulate. This event brings us to the close of another chapter in South American history. The revolution has carried, in a few months, all before it, and the city has Saturday for the overthrow of drilling. They were expected back next day, but up to Wednesday last they had not arrived. It is supposed that they have gone further to execute their manœuvres under Gen. Hardee, and they had succeeded in joining him. They were splendidly armed and mounted, and as no other force of any consequence has appeared to dispute their progress, they are considered invincible. The authorities were unwilling to admit the fact of the secession movement, but they pleaded, that, as