

NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway—AMERICA'S DREAM.

LAUREA KIDNEY'S THEATRE, No. 62 Broadway—SEVEN SISTERS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Broadway—CAPTAIN BYRON.

BANKER'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway—DAY AND NIGHT.

MADISON SQUARE GALLERY, No. 539 Broadway—PICTURES.

CANTERBURY THEATRE, 53 Broadway—SEVEN SISTERS.

GARDNER'S CONCERT ROOM, 68 Broadway—DRAWING ROOM.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 44 Broadway—SONS, BALLS, PASQUETTI, & CO.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 15 Broadway—MUSIC.

New York, Tuesday, July 30, 1861.

OUR WAR MAPS.

We have issued another edition of the numerous maps, plans and diagrams of the operations of the Union and rebel troops in Virginia, Missouri, Illinois, Florida, and on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers...

THE SITUATION.

No movement of special interest took place among the troops in and about Washington yesterday. General McClellan has not yet taken command of the army...

Private Dougherty, of the New York Seventy-first, Captain Allen of Massachusetts, and private Waldron, of the Second Wisconsin regiment, arrived in Washington yesterday from Ludley Church...

The launch of the steamboat Mary Powell, which was to have taken place yesterday afternoon at Jersey City, was postponed...

According to the Thursday report, there were 530 deaths in the city during the past week—a decrease of 2 as compared with the mortality of the week previous...

The news received by the African by the way of Cape Race, imparted great interest to the cotton market yesterday...

All the State prisoners confined at Fort Mifflin, including the Baltimore Police Commissioners and Marshal Kane, have been conveyed to Fortress Monroe for safe keeping.

The Union troops in Missouri are exceedingly active and successful in their forays upon the enemy.

THE NEWS.

By the Africa, off Cape Race on the 29th inst., we have telegraphic advices from Europe to the 21st of July—three days later than the newspaper reports of the City of Baltimore, which arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The Africa has forty-eight passengers and \$186,000 in specie.

The political news by the Africa is not important. Cotton had again advanced in Liverpool.

Breakfasts were dull, with a tendency to a decline.

Consols closed in London on Saturday, the 20th of July, at 87 1/4 for money, and 87 1/2 for account.

The Irish census records the fact of another decline in the population of that country, amounting to about three quarters of a million of persons in ten years.

Mr. Russell's letters to the London Times, from Cairo, Illinois, are still interesting.

Solomon Sturges, Esq., of Chicago, a day or two since, purchased two splendid horses, intended as a present to General McClellan.

The Senate at Washington yesterday transacted considerable business. The Committee on Commerce reported back the supplement to the Loan act, with an amendment authorizing the issue of Treasury notes of the denomination of five dollars, which was agreed to, and the act passed.

The Conference Committee's report on the bill for the better organization of the army was taken up, discussed and referred to another Conference

Committee was appointed. The bill constituting the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and making other additions to the working force of the Navy Department, was passed; also the bill increasing the navy medical corps. A bill was passed imposing a fine of twenty-five dollars for selling intoxicating liquor to a United States soldier in the District of Columbia. The bill requiring the oath of allegiance to be administered to all government employees, and that appropriating \$10,000,000 to purchase arms, ordnance and ordnance stores, were both passed. Mr. Sully offered a resolution of inquiry, which was laid over, in reference to arms sent to the State of Delaware. The Judiciary Committee made their report in the case of the arrested Baltimore Commissioners and Chief of Police, which was briefly debated, and its further consideration postponed till to-day. The tariff bill was then taken up, and a discussion was had on the amendment of the Committee providing for a tax on incomes of \$1,000, except those derived from government securities, and in that case to be only taxed two and one-half per cent, which was agreed to. During the progress of the debate on the tariff message came in from the House, announcing the passage by that body of the bill for the purchase of arms, on which the Senate took it up and immediately also passed it. While pursuing the consideration of the tariff the Senate found itself without a quorum and adjourned.

The Thirteenth regiment, New York State Militia, will arrive at Jersey City about six o'clock, will breakfast in New York, and will be received in Brooklyn by the Seventieth, Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth Reserves, and part of the Fire Department.

The greater portion of the day in the House of Representatives was taken up in a discussion on the Direct Tax bill. It was voted back to the House from the Committee on Ways and Means, with the following amendments:—Reducing the amount to be raised by direct tax from thirty to twenty millions, to be divided among the States in proportion to population; arranging for collection of the same; placing a tax on pleasure carriages of from one to fifty dollars; on gold watches of one dollar, and on silver watches of fifty cents; on spirituous liquors of five cents per gallon, and on fermented liquors of two cents; on all incomes of over six hundred dollars per annum, three per centum tax. Besides these there were some other amendments, and the bill provides for taxing all interests in the country in fair proportion. The bill, as thus amended, was debated at length, and various other substitutes and propositions offered, but it was finally passed in this shape, by 77 to 60. The bill for the purchase of arms was passed. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, wished to offer a preamble and resolutions for a compromise with the rebels; but the House, by 85 to 45, refused to allow their introduction. The Senate bill to reduce and equalize the compensation of government employees was taken up, but did not receive final action. The bill making further provision for the collection of duties was passed.

Captain Gardner, of the bark Casco, arrived yesterday from Havana, reports that on the 22d inst., to the southeast of Hatteras, was boarded by the United States steamer Albatross, who reported the day previous was in chase of a steamer having a schooner in tow, and exchanged shots with her, but on the Albatross throwing shells at her she kept off and ran into New Inlet, N. C., where the Albatross could not follow.

The Richmond Whig of Monday, July 23, says that Colonel Loring, late of the United States Army, was on the previous Saturday appointed by Jeff. Davis a Brigadier General of the rebel States, and entrusted with command of the division lately under General Garnett.

The launch of the steamboat Mary Powell, which was to have taken place yesterday afternoon at Jersey City, was postponed, owing to the fact that they were unable to get her off the stocks. It will probably take place on Thursday.

According to the Thursday report, there were 530 deaths in the city during the past week—a decrease of 2 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 26 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 3 deaths of alcoholism, 5 of diseases of the bones, joints, &c.; 103 of the brain and nerves, 6 of the generative organs, 15 of the heart and blood vessels, 82 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 6 of old age, 46 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 9 premature births, 214 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 18 of uncertain seat and general fevers, 21 of violence, &c.; 1 of disease of the urinary organs, and 3 unknown. The recapitulation table gives 404 natives of the United States, 6 of England, 78 of Ireland, 26 of Germany, 2 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The news received by the African by the way of Cape Race, imparted great interest to the cotton market yesterday, while the sales were confined to about 200 bales, closing stiff on the basis of 14 1/2 c. a lb. for irregular to even lots of middling uplands. Some holders have withdrawn their supplies from the market. The stock at present is estimated at about 20,000 to 25,000 bales.

The Africa's news came to hand too late in the day for its effects to be developed on broadsheets. Flour opened with firmness, with a fair demand both from the trade and for export, and with sales to a fair extent. Wheat was active and in good demand, chiefly for shipment. Corn was heavy and closed at lower rates, sales were tolerably free, and in part for export. Pork was rather firm, with sales of mess at \$15 25 to \$15 37 1/2, and of prime at \$10 25. Sugar was steady, with sales of 1,000 blads, at full price. Coffee was steady and in fair demand, with sales of about 1,000 bags Rio at 15 1/2 c. a lb. Freight was firm, with a fair amount of engagements.

Our Way for the Union—The Real Commencement of the Work.

With the late expensive but instructive disaster to our army in Eastern Virginia the work of the suppression of our Southern rebellion practically begins. We have had a reconnaissance in force of the rebel army at Manassas Junction, and we have found it to be over one hundred thousand strong, admirably posted behind numerous batteries of powerful rifled artillery. Our blind and reckless attempt, with less than thirty thousand men, to dislodge this formidable army, resulted in a repulse, a panic and a confused retreat on the part of our brave but exhausted troops, which we may thank our lucky stars did not terminate in the occupation of Washington by the enemy. If we were ignorant of the strength of Beauregard in our assault, he was evidently as ignorant of our weakness in our retreat; and to this circumstance we are no doubt indebted for the escape of our national capital, and the prompt reorganization of its defensive army, which might otherwise have been destroyed.

Assuming that Washington is now comparatively safe, the administration cannot fail to comprehend its great and urgent responsibilities. It has at length discovered that Jefferson Davis and his confederates, in choosing Virginia as their battle ground, have resolved, if possible, that the battle shall be fought out in Virginia, so that beyond that State the integrity of Southern slavery may not be endangered by contact with a Northern invasion. This important object will explain the submission of the reprinted States in this war to the most absolute and terrible despotism on the face of the earth. Jefferson Davis, his Cabinet, his Congress, his military subordinates and vigilance committees are exercising an unlimited power over the lives and property of the inhabitants of the Southern States. Expulsions and executions of suspect-

ed individuals, imprisonments, confiscations of property, conscriptions and forced contributions are the order of the day, from Virginia to Texas. A reign of terror and frantic excitement exists throughout the rebel South, which, like that of the first French Revolution, under the cry of "liberty," divides the people and carries everything before it. Hence the rebel army of over one hundred thousand men at Manassas, and the additional rebel forces, amounting to eighty thousand, between Richmond and Washington.

In the very outset of his administration Mr. Lincoln discovered that in order to grapple with this formidable rebellion and its despotic and sweeping assumptions of power, and its desperate violence, it was necessary on his part to assume the responsibility for the time being of exercising certain powers which more properly belonged to Congress. It was the simple question of life or death to the government upon which he was called to act, and in acting to save the government he acted well and wisely. His conduct has been fully approved by Congress and our loyal people, and now, with authority to call out an army of five hundred thousand men, and to appropriate for the great cause of this holy war for the Union five hundred millions of dollars, a successful issue depends entirely upon a prompt, energetic and judicious exercise of these extraordinary powers by the executive head of our government.

Our late premature and disastrous battle has shown, beyond a doubt, that President Lincoln and General Scott were both strangely ignorant or incredulous of the strength of the rebels. That mistake will probably not occur again; but this will hardly suffice. The prestige which we have lost in that blunder can only be fully recovered on the very ground where the blunder was committed. Meantime, however, the first duty of the President, his Cabinet and his military advisers, is to make Washington perfectly secure against all possible contingencies. To this end an additional hundred thousand men should be distributed along the Potomac from Harper's Ferry to Washington without delay, and General McClellan, who has proved himself a superior and vigilant officer, should be entrusted with the fullest authority in the equipment, distribution and control of the whole army.

General Scott has confessed to a great mistake. Let him, then, assign the practical direction of the army to McClellan, and let the President signify rebuke any interference with him by incompetent Cabinet members or fanatical and foolish abolition politicians, and our army will soon be in a condition to repair the bloody blunder at Bull Run. We must have no divided and distracting councils in our army—no more intermeddling by crazy fanatics—no more of the impediments of the circumlocution office—no subordination of a military movement, great or small, to family jobs and contracts—no more conceited but ignorant politicians as army officers. And while the mischievous consequences of a single drunken officer in the hour of battle must be guarded against for the future, one of the most important duties devolving upon General McClellan is the establishment of such a state of discipline among his soldiers as will render them at all times the guardians and not the terror of helpless and unoffending citizens.

The humiliating affair at Bull Run has rendered it necessary to begin at the beginning of the work of this war. We not only want more soldiers before undertaking an onward movement to Richmond, but they want a better state of discipline, better handling in the field, a larger proportion of the best artillery, and much more of deliberation, method and common sense than we can boast of having had in the management of the late battle. But with the raw materials for the best soldiers in the world, and with all the means required for their complete equipment with the best weapons and the best subsistence, and with an officer at the head of our armies of such superior military qualities as McClellan, we may expect soon to realize all the advantages of a splendid army organization. We know what one capable man may do at the head of an army from what Napoleon the First achieved in Italy with the armies of the French republic, after they had become dispirited and demoralized by repeated defeats. We know that a good general makes a good army. Fresh from his brilliant campaign in Western Virginia, McClellan is already hailed as an invincible leader by the army at Washington.

Prince Napoleon and the Daughter of King Victor Emmanuel in New York.

The Prince and Princess Napoleon and suite are already added to our list of illustrious visitors. The announcement made yesterday morning of their arrival took the public somewhat by surprise; for although it was generally known that the imperial yacht Jerome Napoleon was on its way here, it was hardly expected so soon. The latter entered the harbor on Saturday afternoon, and the royal travellers not only passed a considerable portion of Sunday at one of our city hotels, but attended divine service at St. Stephen's church. Yet so strict was the incognito preserved that these events transpired only to a few at the time of their occurrence. Now, however, that their presence among us is no secret, we cannot do better than mark the occasion by some fitting demonstration.

It is true, as we have remarked, that the Prince is here in disguise, and not as the son of Jerome Napoleon, ex-King of Westphalia, and first cousin of the Emperor of France; but so was the Prince of Wales; and doubtless Napoleon can be brought out as willingly as Albert Edward was. We showed no lack of hospitality to the heir apparent of the Crown of England, and why should we to this member of the imperial family of France and the young and interesting daughter of the King of Italy? Our hospitality, we are sure, is not exhausted. There is between this country and France a romantic attachment, growing out of the old French Revolution, which latter was an indirect result of our own; and an affinity of ideas has long existed between Americans and the French. Between Italy and the United States the tie of friendship is still closer. The new kingdom has hardly yet emerged from a contest similar to our own. Garibaldi fought for the unity of Italy, and the war now going forward on this continent is for the unity of our States.

To the representative of Italy, therefore, as well as the representative of France, we are closely allied by the warmest sympathies and the strongest national sentiments, and the opportunity now presented to us for expressing our regard for the reigning families of those nations ought not to be lost. With this view, the Common Council of New York ought immediately to take measures for tendering the royal party the courtesies of the city, and giving them

such a reception as may be most agreeable to them.

Where is Peter Cooper, who knows how to manage these delicate matters so nicely? His assistance just now would be invaluable. His gallantry and grace, and the exquisite manner in which he officiated as master of the ceremonies and gold stick in waiting at the memorable Prince of Wales ball, earned for him so many encomiums that his reputation in all matters of court etiquette is beyond question. Moreover, he has grown accustomed to royalty, and can sustain an easy dignity under all circumstances. In the selection and introduction of princes' partners for the dance his action is worthy of Chesterfield, and the unembarrassed and general freedom of his conversation—whether with prince or peer, or of the belle of the evening—is equally entitled to our admiration. In the dance we have, unfortunately, never had the pleasure of observing his movements; but doubtless they are strictly a la mode. By all means, therefore, let Peter Cooper come forward and make his bow to the Prince.

It is very fortunate for the royal party that they have come at an opportune moment; for just now there is a lull in events connected with the war. It is the calm following the storm—the silence after the battle. We shall thus have an opportunity of paying more attention to them than if our minds were busily occupied in sifting momentous war news. Gen. Scott is actively preparing for the capture of Manassas; and captured it must be; but, meanwhile, it is refreshing to turn from the field of battle to the peaceful entertainment of our friends—to avert our gaze from the solemnity of tragedy to the happier side of life. The change is good for us, like a summer trip to the breezy sea coast or cheerful Saratoga. There is every reason why we should court the change just now; and we shall, by doing a graceful thing at the proper time, experience a grateful sense of satisfaction in the end, apart from every advantage the policy of being hospitable may confer upon us as a people.

We understand that one object of this royal visit is the improvement of the health of the Princess; but doubtless the prospect of a tour throughout the land in which his father, when comparatively unknown to fame, was once a sojourner, has long been looked forward to by the Prince. It may be, too, that he has chosen the present exciting time for his coming in order that he may be a personal witness of those great events which in the Old World mark the rise and fall of nations, but which here will only tend to consolidate our national strength and secure upon a firmer basis than ever the republic of the United States of America, with thirty-four stars still glittering in the azure field of its glorious banner.

WHAT THE CLERGY SAY OF THE PROFANATION OF THE SABBATH AT BULL RUN.—JUST as we anticipated, the clergy of the Sabbath Committee came out on Sunday against the government, General Scott and the whole army, for profaning Sunday by fighting the battle of Bull Run on that day of rest. At Dr. Hague's church, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-first street, a large assemblage congregated on Sunday evening to hear the report of the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. It appears that 35,000 copies of the Soldier's Hymn Book were distributed, and various religious exercises, including prayer meetings, were practised throughout the night. We are not informed whether the Sixty-ninth regiment, which fought so well, took any part in the prayer meetings or received their fair share of the hymn books.

But the principal feature of the meeting was the onslaught made by Rev. Dr. Tyng and Rev. E. Pierce upon the administration and the generals of the army for fighting on the Lord's Day. "Dr. Tyng," says the reporter, "condemned severely the authorities who inaugurated the Bull Run battle on the Sabbath. It was a matter upon which this community and this nation must speak. Never can there be, ought there be, will there be, success to that side of an army who commence their warfare on the Sabbath." Then the fire was followed up by Rev. E. Pierce, Chaplain of the Seventy-first, who is informed, who "related his experience among the soldiers, and briefly described the march to Bull Run." He thought the battle should have been delayed over the Sabbath, and did not fail to denounce the politicians, editors and others who had urged General Scott to make the attack before he was ready. He intimated that those parties would not influence the future design of General Scott. The audience seemed gratified at this suggestion, and several of the number stamped the floor; but the Chaplain reminded them that it was the Sabbath, and the demonstration was not repeated. The Chaplain said he had recorded in his notebook these lines:—

On Sunday, July 21, 1861, the politicians' battle was fought at Bull Run, and we were defeated.

Now this pious chaplain does not tell us whether he preached against the sin on the morning of the battle, so as to prevent it. Had it been successful it is highly probable we should never have heard a word about the sin of the deed; but, on the contrary, it would be regarded as a work of mercy, like taking an ox out of a pit on the Sabbath day; and so free the captive negro from the yoke of slavery is, in the estimation of the evangelists, a work of far greater importance, and, in fact, the true object of the war. The Duke of Marlborough won the great battle of Blenheim on Sunday, and established the Protestant interest in Europe, securing it from "Pope and Popery, brass money and wooden shoes." The Duke of Wellington won the battle of Waterloo on Sunday, which preserved Protestantism from being overthrown in its great stronghold. What do Rev. Messrs. Tyng and Pierce say to the examples set by these illustrious commanders of "glorious, pious and immortal memory"? A Sunday fight prospered with them, and why might it not equally prosper with General Scott or General McClellan? The Jews of old superstitiously refused to fight on Sunday at Jerusalem, and were out to pieces.

Very much depends on the nature of the war. If it be for a good and a holy purpose, then the better the day the better the deed. But if the contrary, then the day of battle is of small consequence. We would recommend Tyng & Co. to get up a chaplain's brigade, and send it with the army, to keep it in order on Sunday, and every other day; and if any of those spiritual warriors have a military education, and the talents of a general, they might assume the leadership of the troops in the field, like Bishop Polk of Louisiana, and issue fanatical addresses to fire the enthusiasm of the army. There is plenty of money in the treasury to pay for such services. By all means let us have a chaplain's brigade.

JEFFERSON BRICK IN TROUBLE.—The Hon. Jefferson Brick, the chief events of whose history are a race he performed in remarkably quick time from Solferino in Italy, and another with still superior speed from Bull Run in Virginia, is still in such a state of panic and excitement from the recent affair, that he hardly knows what he says. His language is very incoherent, and his feelings ought to look after him. In yesterday's issue of the Times he talks wildly about the Herald being a paper which "furnishes its readers with the truth in the shape of reliable information," and that it is a journal of "vital ability." The fact that he has only now made this discovery shows that his mind has been wandering of late, and that he is awaking to consciousness, like a man from a troubled dream. Before the battle of Bull Run we warned the government that the rebels had 80,000 men at Manassas Junction; and the event proves that the information was reliable; whereas the Times and all the republican journals of this city insisted that they had only a few thousand men, treated them with utter contempt, and shouted at the top of their voices, "On to Richmond!" It is no wonder that the "Little Villain" has his sleep disturbed.

As to the "masked batteries," behind which he says we assail the government, we have only to say that that mode of battle is not in our line. We like an open, fair, free fight. If masked batteries are used by any journalist in this country it is by Jefferson Brick. He wormed himself into the confidence of General Butler at Fortress Monroe, partook of his hospitality, learned the nature and strength of the fortified camps around, and then published the whole story, maps and all, in the Times, for the benefit of the enemy. In the same manner he gained access to the table of General Scott, and, having learned from him, in private conversation, the magnificent plan of his campaign for defeating the Confederates, he publishes it at length in the most conspicuous part of his journal, thus violating the usages of society and the confidence guarded by the sacred laws of hospitality.

If this is not assailing the government with masked batteries, we know not what other designation to give it. He puts the administration on the wrong track, and does his utmost to deceive it as to the enemy's strong position and numbers, while to the enemy he furnishes accurate information of the most dangerous kind, thanks to the facility of Butler and the unsuspecting and confiding nature of General Scott. Such are the recent developments of the runaway hero of Solferino and Bull Run. We trust that General Scott and all others entrusted with important army secrets will keep him at arm's length for the future.

WANT OF BACKBONE.—The deleterious effect of mercantile pursuits on the spinal cartilage is well known; but we never saw it more strikingly illustrated than it has been in Wall street within a week. For the last few days several leading bankers and moneyed men have been going about wringing their hands, and declaring that the affair at Bull Run has ruined the country. Our very first disaster seems to have knocked all the pluck out of these fellows, who are snivel-like whipped schoolboys. It is well for the country that Wall street has so little influence in directing our national affairs.

There is a story in the history of Rome which these weak backed money dealers should ponder. When Varro returned from the battle of Cannae, where he had lost 90,000 men, and had been most horribly beaten by the Carthaginians, he hastened to the Senate and told his story, extenuating nothing, denying nothing, and winding up with a request for "more men." The Senate instantly, on motion of its leader, passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Varro "for that he had not despaired of the republic." This is the way the Romans took their defeats.

We are not so foolish as to expect to take anything by appealing to the manhood of the backboneless bankers whose courage oozed out of their fingers when the little affair at Bull Run reached their ears. But they ought to think more of their interest than to whisper a word about compromise. Peace now would inaugurate secession as a cardinal principle of our government; would consecrate eternal anarchy throughout the country; would depreciate all kinds of property, and render government stocks absolutely worthless; would render trade forever insecure and liable to periodical revolutions; would compel us to keep permanently on foot at least as large an army as we have at present, and would so disgrace us in the eyes of foreigners that no American would ever be able to hold up his head again. Let us hear none of it, then; let us rather thank Providence that the trifling rebuff our arms met with at Bull Run has put us in the way of correcting evils which, had they continued to exist, might have proved fatal to our interests hereafter.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.—There are now in this city about six thousand returned volunteers, and in Boston and Philadelphia there are probably the same number. These men are all tolerably well drilled soldiers, and are superior to most of the new recruits that have gone to Washington. They will be longing about the large cities in forced idleness, and if a proper inducement were held out to them we have no doubt that they could be easily got to re-enlist for the war. A bounty sufficiently large to enable them to make some present provision for their families would be the most potent argument that could be used. It would be more satisfactory also to the feelings of the community, which is pained and worried by the complaints made of the present inefficient mode of dealing out relief to them. They are treated like pauper dependents on the charity of the public, when they are in fact their protectors and benefactors.

Efforts are being made by certain incendiary politicians in this city to take advantage of the recent reverse to our arms to persuade the three months volunteers not to re-enlist. They will fall in their traitorous endeavors, for the simple reason that the patriotism of our returned soldiers is burning to wipe out the stain of their late defeat. They require only leaders on whom they can rely, and the assurance of pecuniary assistance for their families, to induce them to eagerly embrace the opportunity. More than this they do not ask, and, as husbands and fathers, they certainly ought not to be satisfied with less.

"ALAS! POOR YORICK!"—We hear that a number of people went yesterday to Printing House square, expecting to see Massa Greeley undergoing penance for his sins. They looked for him at the corner, with the label on his breast having the words "I have repented" printed thereon in red, but they could only find a poor blind man

there. He had, sure enough, a label on his breast; but the words were, "I am afflicted." Many took him for Greeley, and passed on with the remark, "Poor fellow!"

INDICATIONS OF AN APPROACHING RISE OF TEMPERATURE.—Just about the time that the South Carolinians opened their batteries upon Fort Sumter, the abolition clique, led by ex-General Greeley and the little Corporal Raymond—who caused the panics at Solferino and Bull Run—attempted to raise a riot in New York, for the purpose of tearing down or burning up the newspaper establishments which opposed them. Among others the Herald was especially singled out for destruction; and we feel a sort of personal interest, therefore, in the Hon. Booby Brooks' report that ex-General Greeley was hung in effigy last week at Union square. This is a new illustration of the old saw that "curses like children, come home to roost." We have no doubt—as Booby Brooks first started this report, and as his own \$7 a month establishment is located somewhere in that vicinity—that Brooks and his followers have got up this effigy of Greeley themselves, and we congratulate them upon thus paying off the ex-General in his own coin.

It is really rather hard upon poor Greeley however, for he has been doing penance in Printing House square for the last day or two, with the following doggerel, printed in red ink, like a pirate's confession, flapping against his breast:—

"I've been 'dubiously, terribly wrong,"

"But 'I' bar 'all' about; 'I' repent!"

"Pardon me—my wit is not very strong—

"And 'I shall die' truly content."

That, we think, ought to be punishment enough for Greeley, without any of this sham hanging. As for Corporal Raymond, he lost so much flesh in that warm Bull Run to Washington that there is not enough of him left to make an effigy of. If these two worthies will come down to the Herald establishment we will try and protect them, as we did ourselves, from any mob violence, and especially from Booby Brooks and his gang. If they come, however, let Greeley comb his hair, wash his face, and appear decent, and let Raymond pledge himself not to reveal any private conversations, in the style of his after dinner disclosures about General Scott.

THE REAL AUTHORS OF THE DISASTROUS ADVANCE.—Since the disaster at Bull Run there has been a great deal of inquiry, in all quarters, as to who were the parties really responsible for the advance towards Richmond. Politicians charged the instigation of this wrong move upon the Tribune. The Tribune confessed its faults, but accused General Scott. The veteran General admitted that he was to blame, but found fault with the President. The defenders of the President, in their turn, owned up that he had blundered, but pointed out the "politicians around him" as the real mischiefmakers. The fact is, however, that the first instigators of this mad-approach advance were the fifteen republican Senators who offered and supported in caucus a resolution censuring the President for dilatoriness, and urging an advance. We have taken the pains to ascertain who those Senators were, and we find them to be: Messrs. Sumner, of Massachusetts; Hale and Clark, of New Hampshire; Trumbull, of Illinois; Chandler, of Michigan; Wade, of Ohio; Simmons, of Rhode Island; Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Grimes, of Iowa; Wilkinson, of Minnesota; Morrill and Fessenden, of Maine; Foot, of Vermont; Foster, of Connecticut, and King, of New York.

The resolution which these gentlemen offered the remainder of the caucus had too much good sense to pass; but the result shows that, by private conversations and wirepulling, they succeeded in accomplishing the end they desired. The President was decidedly wrong to allow himself to be thus led by the nose, and General Scott is to blame for not resigning sooner than consenting to fight before he was ready. But the original and the most guilty parties are the Senators named above, who stepped out of their places to outrage their fanatical ignorance upon the President and the Commander-in-Chief, and who made poor Greeley and his clique their tools. If Massa Greeley will come out manfully and aid us in exposing these fellows, we will promise to do all we can to avert from him the fate of which his being hung in effigy the other day was but the premonition.

RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY.—There will, we fear, be some difficulty in manning the additional vessels which the Navy Department is authorized to purchase, if the rule insisting upon a three years service on the part of sailors be not relaxed. Numbers of able bodied seamen belonging to our commercial marine would eagerly enlist for an engagement for any further term. As our need of sailors is pressing, the Department would consult the public interest in taking the additional number of men required on the former condition. If they refuse them now they will lose the chance at a later period of securing their services. The stagnation of our commerce for any lengthened period will drive them to ship on foreign vessels; so that when we most require them they will be beyond our reach.

GIVE US THE FIGURES.—Why do not the Union Defence Committee publish a statement of their financial operations? They have had a heavy trust reposed in them, and should not wait to have this question put. The late speeches of Messrs. Marshall and Grinnell are very well in their way, but they do not satisfy the public as to the pecuniary non-accountability of the Committee. They want to know exactly how their money has been spent—a desire reasonable enough in a community which believes only in figures. Hurry up with the account, gentlemen; and whilst you are making a clean breast of it be good enough to let us know what has become of the meeting by which you proposed to sustain the administration?

Interesting from Port au Prince.

A FORMIDABLE SPANISH FLEET AT ANCHOR OFF THE TOWN.—THE ISLANDS OF SPAIN—A COMPROMISE AGREED TO, ETC.

Captain Larraway, of the brig King Brothers, from Port au Prince, arrived yesterday, bringing dates to July 14. On the 6th of July Spanish Admiral Casto's steam frigates came to anchor off the town. The demands of Spain being pretty well known there was great excitement on shore, and a complete suspension of all business. The Spanish Consul handed out with his despatches, which were received by the President, the demands of Spain being \$200,000 as indemnity and a salute of twenty-one guns.—The Spanish Admiral not to return till. On the 9th all the foreign residents were notified to leave within forty-eight hours. When half the time had expired a compromise was effected, mainly through the efforts of the British Consul, who exerted himself to the utmost. The money part of the question is to be settled by commissioners, and the salute was a mutual exchange, which took place on the 10th. Had the President complied with the demands of Spain, the Haytiens would have revolted, and he had not force sufficient to have driven off the fleet. An appeal was made to the generosity of Spain, which is a vulnerable point with her. On the 14th the Spanish Admiral, with two frigates, sailed, and on the 15th two others left, leaving but one at this date. The Spanish Consul had taken up his residence at Port au Prince.