# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXVI.....No. 213


AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—TEMPTATION—THRICE MARRIED—NAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—SEVEN SISTERS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—JONATHAN BRADFORD—VALENTINE AND ORSON—TRAITOR'S DOOM.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—DAY AND EVENING—LEGERDEMAIN AND NATURAL MAGIC BY PROF. ANDERSON, JR.—BEARS, SEA LION AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, FARCES, &c.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway.—SONGS, BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, &c.—UNCLE JEFF.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.—BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, PANTOMIMES—BLACK BLUNDERS

**New York, Saturday, August 3, 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, and it is now ready for delivery. Agents desiring copies are requested to send in their orders immediately. Single copies six cents. Wholesale price the same as for the WEEKLY HERALD.

## THE SITUATION.

Order is being rapidly restored among the army at and around Washington. The orders of General McClellan and the active co-operation of Provost Marshal Porter have succeeded in gathering in the stragglers and restoring discipline among the troops.

Congress has taken another bold step in the prosecution of the war. The Tariff and Direct Tax bill passed both houses yesterday, providing for a direct tax of twenty millions. The bill imposes a tax of three per cent on incomes over $800 per annum. The duty on sugar is fixed at two cents a pound, on coffee at three and a half cents, and on tea at fifteen cents.

It having been observed for some few days past that rebel engineers were making observations near the Chain Bridge, it was thought possibly with a view to an attack in that direction, General McClellan, accompanied by his usual body guard of cavalry, who escort him upon all occasions, visits that vicinity daily, and has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the entire locality and its defences. No fears are entertained that the rebels can assail the capital from that quarter.

A flag of truce, together with two despatches, was brought yesterday by two or three officers of the rebel army to a portion of Colonel McCunn's brigade, near Bailey's Cross roads. Lieutenant De Lacy, of the engineer corps, Thirty-seventh Irish Rifles, received the rebel officers, and conducted them to headquarters, where they were detained, while Colonel McCunn bore their despatches to Washington. One of them, it appears, was addressed to General McDowell, and had reference to a rumor prevalent in the rebel camp that some of their officers captured at Bull run were to be hanged. The other despatch was addressed to General Scott, and the purport of it has not transpired. It was thought that the whole embassy was a ruse to obtain information.

From Harrisburg we learn that the entire reserve regiments of Pennsylvania, eleven thousand of whom have already been sent forward, by order of General McClellan, have been placed under command of General McCall.

Despatches from Springfield, Missouri, inform us that hundreds of Unionists are flying into that State from Texas and Arkansas, to avoid the persecution of the rebels, and they state that if the government would only provide them with arms the Unionists in these two States would fight for the constitution and the Union.

No military movements of importance are reported from any of the different points of operation within the past twenty-four hours.

## THE NEWS.

The steamship Fulton, which left Havre on the 23d and Southampton on the 24th ult., arrived off Cape Race at four o'clock on Friday morning. Her advices are three days later than those previously received.

The political news is unimportant.

Three ships had arrived from Australia, bringing one hundred thousand ounces of gold.

In London consols and American securities had advanced—the former to 89⅞ a 90 for money, and 90 a 90⅛ for account.

At Liverpool the cotton market was buoyant, at an advance of one-sixteenth to one-eighth of a penny per pound. No material change had occurred in breadstuffs or provisions.

The steamship Northern Light, Captain Tinklepaugh, from Aspinwall, arrived at this port yesterday with over two millions in specie and over four hundred passengers. She brings the mails and passengers which should have come by the steamer of the 23d ult. The Union sentiment is represented as very strong all along the Pacific slope. In Peru, judging from the tone of the press, the strongest sympathy is felt for the present administration in their efforts to re-establish the Union. The *Comercio*, of Valparaiso, expresses the wish that the war may eventuate in the utter destruction of slavery. The last news from Lima represents that city as on the eve of a serious disturbance from political causes. All the troops were under arms.

The war in New Granada appears to have taken a turn, and fortune now smiles on the government side. Mosquera's chances of success are very much diminished. The last news from the interior represents him in retreat, after an unsuccessful attack upon the government forces, which had been a few days previously repulsed from his intrenchments.

The Spanish treaty with Bolivia, which had been ready in Madrid ever since 1848, awaiting the signature of the latter, has been at length signed. It recognizes the independence and sovereignty of the republic of Bolivia, the government of which, on its side, agrees to pay certain debts claimed by Spain.

The new United States Minister to Ecuador had arrived.

In Chile business was at a very low ebb. Congress was in session, and among the matters which engaged attention was the grand project of a South American Union. The time has not yet come for that. In the election of Presidential electors the government party had triumphed. The Fourth was celebrated at Callao by the Americans resident there in fine style. Both natives and foreigners took part in the celebration, and general sympathy was displayed for the Union.

The first cotton grown in Nicaragua—about thirty bales—has been shipped to New York. Next year's crop is expected to be very large. Mr. Dickenson, United States Minister, had arrived at Managua and presented his credentials. The famous ship canal project has been revived, under, it is said, the highest auspices.

The British government had formally relinquished all claim to the Bay Islands.

The news from the remainder of the Central American States is unimportant.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were important. In the Senate the bill authorizing the charter or purchase of additional vessels for the revenue marine was passed; also the bill authorizing the construction of twelve small side-wheel war steamers. The resolution relative to the pay of the late Senator Douglas was adopted. A bill authorizing an increase of the corps of engineers and topographical engineers was laid over. A bill repealing the act retroceding Alexandria to Virginia was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The joint resolution approving the acts of the President in suppressing the rebellion was taken up, briefly discussed, and laid aside in order to take up the report of the Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes upon the Tariff and Direct Tax bills, which was adopted by a vote of 34 to 8. The bill levies a duty of four cents per pound on coffee, three cents on cocoa, two cents on sugar, two cents on chicory, two cents on ground chicory, fifteen cents on tea, and one dollar and twenty-five cents per gallon on brandy. On other liquors and wines ten cents per gallon ad valorem is added, and on imported and distilled liquors fifty cents. Ten per cent additional duty is levied on silk goods. A tax of three per cent on incomes of eight hundred dollars and upwards is levied; and five per cent is derived from persons residing abroad who draw money from their property in the United States. A joint resolution of condolence with the relatives of the soldiers who have fallen in the service of the country was adopted. A number of appropriations were agreed to, including $20,000,000 for organizing volunteers, and $30,000 for naval night signals.

In the House, a joint resolution was adopted thanking the soldiers of the republic for their loyalty and devotion, and declaring that while the national legislature expresses the sympathy of the nation for the bereaved families and friends of the fallen, we commend to a generous people and to the army, which is now eager to renew the contest with unyielding courage, the imperishable honor of their example. The Judiciary Committee reported a substitute for the Senate bill to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, which was rejected. Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, offered an amendment to the original bill, subjecting all property employed in resistance to the laws of the United States to capture wherever found, and that it is the duty of the President to cause the same to be seized, confiscated and condemned. He explained that the Senate bill applied to all insurrections, while his amendment restricted the provisions of the bill to the present insurrection. That part of the bill to discharge slaves who are engaged in aiding or promoting insurrection gave rise to considerable debate, and the amendment was finally rejected. Further discussion ensued, and on motion of Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, the bill was recommitted, by a vote of 69 against 48. The chairman of the Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the Tariff and Direct Tax bills made a report, which was adopted by a vote of 89 against 39. A bill punishing with fine and imprisonment persons guilty of enlisting men for service against th United States was passed.

General McClellan has ordered that the troops under his command shall be drilled once each week by the sound of the trumpet. The men now know nothing of the trumpet drill.

The Ohio troops for the war will probably number forty regiments, which, with the artillery and cavalry companies, will make an aggregate of forty-five thousand men. The Nineteenth Indiana regiment, numbering forty-eight men more than their complement, was to have left Lafayette yesterday, under command of Colonel Meredith, for Washington.

The Southern rebels, in consequence of their short supply of proper arms, have recently been trying to deceive themselves in regard to the power and accuracy of double barreled shot guns and fowling pieces, as compared with the regular army rifle and rifle musket. They had almost succeeded in forcing themselves into the belief that "if a ball is well fitted and patched for a shot gun, it will shoot with as much force and accuracy as a rifle." Mr. Mills, of Kentucky, formerly master armorer at Harper's Ferry, in a letter to a Frankfort paper, denies this, and says that a shot gun cannot be made to carry a ball one hundred yards with as much accuracy as a rifle will carry it three hundred yards. He also says that the Minie ball will not do for a small bore hunting rifle.

General Kelly, who was severely wounded at Philippi, was presented with a splendid horse by citizens of Wheeling, on the 31st ult., and the next day left to take his position in the army in Western Virginia.

General Barnard E. Bee, of South Carolina, who was killed in the rebel army at the battle of Bull run, was thirty-five years of age, and has left a wife and one child. He entered West Point in 1841, and when the rebellion broke out he was a first lieutenant in the American army.

Hon. Joseph Holt, Hon John M. Harlan and a number of other prominent speakers are announced to address a grand Union barbecue to be held at Eminence, Kentucky, to-day.

A man in Louisville, Ky., last week raised a rebel flag on the top of his house. When it was first observed he was waited upon by a party of determined Unionists, who emphatically told him that it must come down. The man became slightly scared, and informed his visiters that he intended it for the Stars and Stripes, but admitted that it was peculiarly constructed, and had been spoiled in making.

In consequence of the scarcity of change in Charleston and other places, the State Bank of South Carolina has issued shinplasters of the denomination of fifty and twenty-five cents.

Benjamin Hallock, who has been engaged in buying cattle in the West for the New York market for the last five years, was robbed in a sleeping car on the Great Western Railroad, on the 30th ult., of three thousand five hundred dollars.

We learn from Captain Phelps, of the United States surveying schooner Vixen, that he saw but eight vessels ashore south of Cape Henry, two of which were ships, and but one of the number had recently gone on.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced 2,100 bales, including 1,500 closed late in the afternoon. The market was firm on the basis of 16¼c. a 16⅜c. for middling uplands. Flour was active, while the recent concession in freights led to an increased demand for export. Shipping brands closed about five cents per barrel higher, while other grades were without change of moment. Southern flour, including new, was in good demand, and sales active. The flour and wheat denominated Southern comes to hand from ports north of Virginia, and hence, compared with former periods, the receipts are restricted. Shipping lots of wheat were firm and in good demand at full prices; other descriptions were unchanged. The transactions were chiefly for export to English ports and to the Continent. Corn was active, and prices for prime shipping lots were firmer, with a fair amount of sales. Pork was unchanged; sales of mess were made at $15 75, with 200 bbls. extra quality, for export to Liverpool, at $16, and prime at $10 50 a $10 75. Sugars were steady and in good demand, with sales of 1,600 hhds., at prices given in another column. Coffee was firm, with sales of 3,000 bags Rio at 13c. a 14½c., 500 St. Domingo at p. t., and 500 do. at 14c. a 14½c., now held at 15c., and 558 do Jamaica at 16c. At the recent decline freights were more active. The chief shipments making were of grain and flour, both to England and the Continent, at rates given in another place.

## The Disaster at Bull Run, and How to Repair It.

Early in June General Scott, being asked how long it would take to whip the rebels into subjection, replied that "if no serious accident happened he would accomplish it with the first frost; but if any great disaster happened it would take another year." Now the question is, has any accident so serious occurred as to prevent the reduction of rebellion by the 1st of May, 1862? We think not. The affair at Bull run was a sad disaster; but after all it may be what military men call a reconnoissance in force. The strength of the enemy was felt, a retreat took place, and there is no good reason why General Scott's prediction may not be fulfilled in nine months.

The result of the information obtained at Bull run was that the enemy fought bravely, were abundantly supplied with cannon and all the munitions of war; that they were well drilled, admirably officered and generaled, and held a naturally strong position, rendered doubly strong by science. On our side it was determined that our troops fought like heroes, and are able to whip the enemy in a fair field under equal circumstances, but that our men were badly officered, and generaled still worse. We had also a deficiency of cannon and scarcely any cavalry. General Scott and General McClellan, having thus obtained, in the most practical and direct manner, the information they needed, are making their arrangements accordingly, and are organizing one of the finest and best equipped armies that ever entered a field. We have found our own weak points as well as the strong points of the enemy, and if we are whipped next time we will deserve it. The federal army has measured itself with the foe, and we now know what is necessary to be done to overthrow him. We have the men, we have the money and the resources—all we want is proper organization and good generalship.

With the selection of General McClellan we have every reason to expect the appointment of good officers, and a thorough organization in the commissariat and quartermaster departments. In point of generalship, we think his rapid and masterly movements in Western Virginia give sure promise of the skill of the new commander upon a larger and more difficult theatre of war, and with abler generals and better troops to cope with. He has displayed qualities which show he possesses the energy and vigilance of a good general, with the highest gift of strategy, in which the art of war chiefly consists, and which, wherever troops are equal, always wins the battle against inferior skill.

In vain will valor bleed and die if it is not disciplined, and if it is not handled upon the scientific principles of war, which cannot be violated with impunity by the bravest troops. Under McClellan's conduct of the army the nation expects much, and it will not, we think, be disappointed. In his hands by next October will be a disciplined force which, hurled against rebellion, will shatter it in pieces, like a potter's vessel, and by the 1st of May the Union will be restored in all its integrity, peace and prosperity will prevail over the thirty-four States, and the republic will become greater, more stable and more powerful than it ever was before.

FILIBUSTERS IN THE PRESENT WAR.—Our old friends, the filibusters, appear to be pretty well represented in the present war, especially upon the side of the South, whence they formerly derived the most of their aid and support. The telegraph informs us that Major Robert—better known here as General—Wheat was mortally wounded at the battle of Bull run. Major Wheat was a fine, handsome fellow, of tried and undoubted bravery. He has been engaged in almost all the filibuster fights, was an aid to Alvarez in Mexico, and fought, at first *en amateur*, and afterwards on Avezzana's staff, in Italy, during the late Garibaldian war.

In the fight at Scarey's creek—appropriate name—we find another filibuster, Colonel Frank Anderson, who was second in command in Walker's last expedition, and was captured by the British and sent to New Orleans. Colonel Anderson is a natural filibuster, and went into the Southern army as if by instinct. Probably his old failure and capture reawaits him.

Of the same character as Anderson, and quite as well known here as General Wheat, is a third representative filibuster, General Henningsen, now the Colonel of a Georgia regiment in General Flint Lock Wise's division, formerly of Western Virginia. Henningsen is a fine, soldierly, chivalric fellow, of great military knowledge and experience, and is undoubtedly a valuable acquisition to the rebel ranks. He fought through the Peninsular war; was with Kossuth, commanded the forces at Granada during its siege by the armies of five Central American States, and his name is synonymous with American filibustering.

These gentlemen are on the side of the South, and the Northern armies have, so far as we know, but two filibusters in responsible positions. One of these is Captain Farnham, now a major in one of Sickles' regiments, and the other is Lieutenant Charles Allen, who was in all Walker's expeditions, and is now in the army of Western Virginia, under General Rosencranz. We wish all these gentlemen a happy meeting and a fair fight.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.—Our latest correspondence from the far Orient does not present to us a very flattering picture either of the commercial condition and prospects of foreigners in Japan or of the domestic harmony there prevailing. The policy of the government is represented as exclusive, and hostile to the extension of foreign trade, as, indeed, the request which it recently made to the representatives of all the treaty Powers to defer opening the new ports would indicate. Trade at Kanagawa appears to be dull and unprofitable for the most part, although some valuable cargoes of tea and silks had been shipped to San Francisco. The demand for steam communication between the latter port and Japan was much felt and talked about, and the probability is that a monthly line, calling at the Sandwich Islands *en route*, would pay. It is not likely, however, that just now any enterprise of the kind will be undertaken.

MODE OF OBTAINING SUPPLIES FOR THE REBEL ARMY.—We would specially recommend to Aminadab Sleek, Hon. Jeremiah Wood and all other advocates, defenders and secret agents of the rebels in our midst, as well as those who are complaining about the violation of the constitution by the President, to carefully read and inwardly digest the three proclamations of General Beauregard, Commander-in-Chief of the rebel army at Manassas, issued since the first day of June; and if they are then convinced that the only wrong that has been committed has been on the part of the North, and their consciences will still permit them to praise and uphold the tyranny and military despotism of the South, we would advise them to pack up their traps and pitch their tents in that portion of the Old Dominion coming directly under the supervision of Toutant Beauregard.

On the first day of June Beauregard, in great anxiety for reinforcements, issued his proclamation, sending it forth from his masked batteries at Manassas Junction to the people of Loudon, Fairfax and Prince William counties, commanding them to rally to his assistance to drive out the "unprincipled tyrant, Abraham Lincoln," who had sent his hosts among them with the "war cry of beauty and booty." The proclamation was filled with similar absurd and ridiculous statements, none of which reflect any credit on the talents of the man who is so loudly praised by his secession friends of the North, and is not at all calculated to leave an impression on the mind of an impartial reader of any great genius on the part of its author. The second document which we refer to is the letter to General Bonham, signed by Beauregard in his official capacity, directing him to arrest the following persons, viz:—Alfred Recher, Ebin Mason, John Mason, R. F. Roberts, Jonathan Roberts and Levi Deming, their offence being that they preferred the United States government to that of the so-called Confederate States, and had expressed themselves as being opposed to secession. "You will," says Beauregard, "obtain secret information proving the above charges. If the testimony should be deemed sufficient, you will have them arrested and forwarded to Governor William Smith, at Warrenton; but should the testimony amount only to suspicion, they will be allowed twenty-four hours to leave the country, not to return until after the war." At the end of the war they will certainly have no desire to return; for, according to the laws of the rebels, the property of all such persons is to be confiscated.

The last proclamation was issued on the 23d of July, when he sent forth his foraging parties for food and wagons to supply his army. In this document, after stating that "all classes must contribute their quota"—leaving no loophole—"if they do not," he modestly adds, "constraint must be employed with all who are forgetful of their obligations." This excels the tyranny of the despots of the Old World, and is perfect violation of all constitutional rights, personal liberty or freedom of speech. It shows beyond a question that the Southern government is simply a military despotism on a grand scale. Yet we suppose, from the course of the croakers and sticklers for the constitution in our midst, since they continue to uphold the South, that it is just the kind of constitutional liberty they are longing for. It is a beautiful illustration of the consistency of these sympathizers with secession, who applaud such despotic outrages of the South and cavil at the slightest necessary application of martial law at the North.

Every trivial success on the part of the rebels, instead of causing a modification of their tyranny, only makes them the more arrogant. The idea of freedom, under the rule of the leaders of the rebellion, is perfectly preposterous. Secession commenced with robbery, has been carried on with tyranny, carrying blight, ruin and devastation to every section that it touched, and, unless put down by the patriotism of the freedom loving people in the North, will end in anarchy, before which the deeds of the dark ages will sink into insignificance.

ILL TREATMENT OF OUR TROOPS.—It was impossible for any troops to hold out long under the circumstances in which our soldiers were placed at Bull run on the 21st of July. The right wing had marched sixteen or eighteen miles on a cracker to the battle field, under a broiling sun, and without water. They fought all day without food or water. Human nature could not stand it. Some of the troops bit their lips to cause the blood to flow, in order that they might moisten their parched tongues. Others took handfuls of clay, which seemed to be moist, and put it into their mouths to cool them. Others laid down and panted and foamed at the mouth like horses overcome with heat. Many, in order to obtain relief from the enemy, surrendered themselves prisoners of war. On the other hand, the Southern troops were well taken care of. Wherever one of them was shot he was found with drink in his canteen and bread and meat in his possession, while the good clothing of the Southern troops put to shame the filthy raiment of our ragged regiments. There is no excuse for this while there is so much money at the command of the government. The effect upon the troops engaged is very bad. It has demoralized and disorganized them. We hope it will be the last time that such treatment of our gallant troops will ever occur. It is already once too often.

A HINT FROM GENERAL BEAUREGARD TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—In the statement of Mr. Julius Bing, published among our Washington despatches yesterday, there is a fact which we trust will not escape the notice of the War Department. This gentleman, who was taken prisoner by the rebels at Bull run, but who was liberated on the ground of being a British subject, states that he had intended coming back from Manassas by way of Centreville, but was advised by General Beauregard that that route would be dangerous, and that he had better go by way of Richmond and Mathias Point, whence he could cross to the Maryland side and proceed safely to Washington. Our Washington letters have frequently called attention to the fact that it was by way of Mathias Point, where the Potomac is narrowest, and where small boats can easily cross unobserved, that the correspondence of the rebels with Washington has been carried on. When the late Captain Ward attacked their batteries there, it was said that he had risked too much for a small object. That he had not unduly appreciated the importance of the position is now made evident by General Beauregard's admission, and we would recommend to the government not to lose no time in acting upon the hint and stopping all further transit to the enemy by this route.

SCOUTING IN THE AIR.—From the experiments recently made at Washington, an impression prevails that ballooning, for scouting purposes, has failed. But this we think is incorrect. Balloons were used, and with great advantage, for purposes of observation by the French during the campaign in Lombardy, and the imperfect developement of the science of æronautics leads us to believe that new discoveries of great utility in the navigation of the air are in store for those who devote themselves to the study.

By our correspondence from Fortress Monroe it will be seen that La Mountain—the same who undertook the celebrated journey across the continent from St. Louis, and afterwards got caught in a forest in a gale of wind—has been making ærial reconnoissances there with considerable success. Directing his glass towards the enemy's position at Sewall's Point, his observations confirmed the surmises of military authorities as to the erection of batteries or intrenchments; for he discovered that a space had been cleared in the woods, where the rebels had thrown up an extensive redoubt facing north, and mounted three guns. In the rear of this intrenchment he counted fifty-two tents, and watched the movements of a number of soldiers. He could see as far as Norfolk, and enumerate all the batteries and guns between the fort and that city. From this we infer that he must have ascended nearly a thousand feet, an altitude so much greater than that from which the Washington æronauts observed—they only having gone up four hundred and six hundred feet—that to this cause we chiefly attribute his superior success. A quicker eye and a better telescope may also have had much to do with it. But that ballooning may be turned to very good account for scouting purposes this enterprise of Mr. La Mountain fully demonstrates. As he proposes to continue his ascensions, his services to the army may be of considerable advantage.

RIFLE CLUBS.—The guerrilla system of warfare adopted by the rebels gives to the rifle an importance that renders an acquaintance with its use a matter of vital necessity to our troops. Owing to the difficulty of getting supplies of the weapon fast enough, many of the new regiments have been served with it only just previously to their going into action, and consequently have not been able to turn it to as good an account as they would otherwise have done. We might easily provide against the inexperience induced by such causes. When the fear of invasion led to the raising of a large body of volunteers in England, it was felt that something more was necessary to make them proficient in the use of arms than a few hours' drilling every week. Rifle clubs for practice were accordingly instituted in every township and parish throughout the United Kingdom, and the result has been a surprising developement of skill in the use of that weapon amongst the English volunteers. The example should be at once acted upon throughout the North. We must neglect no advantage that military science holds out, and as we have to combat an enemy who fights only behind intrenchments or under the cover of ambuscades, we must give our troops the training that qualifies them for that peculiar mode of warfare. The movement commenced by Colonel Berdan will, we hope, be extensively followed, and in order to give it prompt effect no time should be lost in raising subscriptions for the formation of clubs for rifle practice in every district throughout the Union.

THE "LITTLE VILLAIN" AGAIN IN TROUBLE.—It will be remembered that our Quadrilateral contemporary has been visiting Fortress Monroe, marching with the army of the Potomac, and dining and wining with General Scott, and that he took advantage of these opportunities of acquiring valuable information to give aid and comfort to the enemy, by revealing the secrets of our fortifications and disclosing the plans of our Commander-in-Chief. It appears, however, that at General Scott's dinner his faculties were so beclouded and confused by the dust he kicked up in his run from Patterson's division to Washington, and by the strength and excellence of the General's old wine, that he made as great a mess of his report of General Scott's conversation as he did of his celebrated essay on the "elbows of the Mincio formed by the sympathies of youth." Colonel Frank Blair, in his speech in Congress on Thursday, effectually riddles the "Little Villain's" report, and shows that General Scott's statements were misreported. Poor Little Villain He offended the whole North by publishing what purported to be General Scott's plans, and now he has obtained the undying contempt of the rebels by unintentionally giving them false information—not to speak of General Scott's feelings towards one who attempted to reveal confidential conversations. The Little Villain is a first rate runner, but a bad reporter. His true sphere now is the Union Course, in a pedestrian match against time. What is bad for him, however, is good for the country, and we may congratulate ourselves that the enemy does not know our plans yet.

FREE SPEECH NORTH AND SOUTH.—If it be true that a good cause need not fear discussion, the rebels would seem to have no faith in the justice of theirs. Not only is the expression of Unionist sentiments anywhere within the seceded States dangerous to the life of him who utters them, but the mere fact of a man being a Northerner subjects him to impressment, or in case of refusal to imprisonment or expulsion. What a contrast does the North offer in this respect. There are in the free States, at least a dozen journals which are daily advocating the cause of the rebels. In the Senate and House of Representatives Messrs. Breckinridge and Burnett never lose an opportunity of uttering treasonable sentiments, and that, in the name of a constitution which they have endeavored to destroy. In the capital, under the very nose of the government, female sympathizers with rebellion are nightly permitted to hold receptions, which are mere clearings for the assembling of traitors; while in the departments and enjoying the public pay are numbers of disaffected employes, through whose instrumentality the rebel leaders are kept informed of all the plans of the administration. If this be not free speech, we know not what is. It certainly argues a confidence which a bad cause or a consciousness of weakness could not possibly entertain.

GENERAL SCOTT'S SYMPATHIES.—The late General Orders, No. 13, from General Scott, in regard to the desecration of Mount Vernon by the rebels in Virginia, show very emphatically where General Scott's sympathies are in this war. While he adheres to the Union with the patriotism of a true soldier, he regards this Southern rebellion with abhorrence, and his whole heart is in the work to put it down. This can no longer be doubted by inquisitive mischiefmakers.

WHAT LOST THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN, MISMANAGEMENT OR WHISKEY?—There is a great deal being said in various quarters as to who was to blame for the defeat of the Union troops at Bull run. Now it is put upon the shoulders of one person, now upon those of another—the last victim being Colonel Miles, who commanded the reserve. It is charged that the disaster is due to him, because he drank a glass of whiskey during the engagement. It is very probable that he was not the only man on the field who drank a glass of whiskey on that day. By all accounts the rebels, who were victorious, were brimfull of that enticing stimulant. The truth is, however, that although Colonel Miles might have comforted the inner man, he was quite as capable of performing his duties after it as before. Whiskey, in fact, had no more to do with the defeat than the muddy water of Bull run. It was caused by the bad management of the commanding officers.

Providence was on the side of our troops, and Providence knew that the reconnoissance in force, attempted as it was, would only lead to greater loss of life if pushed too far. But the generals did not know that they were defeated. The men knew it a great deal better, and they acted accordingly by leaving the field in a hurry, to gather strength and wisdom for another and more successful effort.

It is all nonsense, however, to be indulging in faultfinding and recrimination, or shifting the blame from this one to that. What we have to do now is simply what Henry Clay once advised the Kentucky hunter to do—"pick our flint and try it again."

CHINA AND THE WESTERN NATIONS.—The British government has received from its Ambassador to China reports of the most satisfactory character relative to the reception of the mission at Pekin. The authorities there had acted in a manner so friendly that there was every prospect of establishing commercial intercourse with the Flowery Land on a much better footing than has hitherto existed. This, while extremely gratifying to Great Britain, is not without advantages to Western nations generally, and particularly our own country. The moral effect of the recent British victory over the Chinese has paved the way for the advancing civilization of the West, and broken down more than ever those barriers against foreign intercourse which the Chinese, adhering to their old policy of exclusiveness, strove to maintain. Born of the same race, and speaking the same language as the English, we shall be received without suspicion and admitted without bloodshed to those facilities of trade and transit which the British have acquired only by a succession of wars. It will be strange, too, if we do not command a larger share of the good will of the people than those who have mowed them down with Armstrong artillery and impoverished them by the exaction of heavy indemnities.

MRS. GENERAL GAINES FOR THE UNION.—A Washington despatch says that Mrs General Gaines has just returned to that city, from New Orleans, "a strong Union woman;" that "she considers the Southern confederacy already a failure, and says that such is the general feeling in New Orleans." We are inclined to believe in this report; for Mrs Gaines is a very intelligent person and a close observer; and, in her late visit to New Orleans, the terrible pressure upon the South of the Davis despotism, and its bankrupt treasury, of this war in all its aspects, of the blockade of the Southern seaboard, the Mississippi river, &c., could not have escaped her attention and her searching inquiry into all the gloomy manifestations of this rebellion, passing in solemn review before her, from Tennessee to New Orleans. Before six months are over we hope that the mass of the people down South will be convinced that their "Southern confederacy is a failure."

THE SUPPLIES CAPTURED AT BULL RUN.—The Southern papers inform us that Jeff. Davis, on his arrival at Richmond, informed the public that they had captured provisions enough to keep an army of fifty thousand men for a whole year. Yet, in the face of that statement, we find that two days after the battle Beauregard was so hard pressed for provisions that he sent out foraging parties in every direction, with orders to take by force what they could not get otherwise. The people, he says, must feed the army. From this order we must either admit that one year has elapsed since the battle, or else Jeff. Davis has told what the people out West call a "whopper."

### Prince Napoleon in Philadelphia, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2, 1861.

Prince Napoleon visited the Navy Yard, Arsenal and Grey's Ferry. He will not leave before to-morrow.

### Brooklyn City News.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION—PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE EMPIRE OIL WORKS.—About ten o'clock on Thursday night a fire broke out in the main edifice of the Empire Oil Works, in Smith street, near Hamilton avenue, which was not subdued until property to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars was completely destroyed. The Fire Department was promptly on hand, and almost superhuman exertions were used to save the adjoining buildings. Engine Company No. 22 was at work upon the premises for ten hours, and accomplished a great deal towards confining the flames to the building in which the fire originated. The fire, which was confined to the southwest building, raged fiercely all night, and it was not until seven o'clock yesterday morning that the firemen gained complete mastery over the flames, and were permitted to go to their homes. The contents of the main building, consisting of four thousand gallons of oil, together with a great deal of valuable machinery, fell a prey to the flames. It is said that there is a partial insurance on the building and stock, but to what amount we could not learn.

### Personal Intelligence.

Mrs. Gen. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia; W. W. Clark, and family, of Ohio; Mr. Ralli and family, of England; W. E. Sedgwick, of Lenox; C. W. Brush, of Baltimore, and James R. Roche, of Washington, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

Viscount St. Asaph and Hon. J. Ashburnham, of England; Dr. Wilson and Alderman Parmenter, of Boston; Mrs. Don Piatt and family, of Ohio; J. A. Clark, of New Orleans; L. L. Nicholson, of the United States Coast Survey; Mr. Probasco and wife, of Cincinnati, and Dr. J. Whitridge, of Baltimore, are stopping at the Astor House.

Capt. Adams, A. S. Ridgley and C. G. Samelle, of the United States Army; James Bailey, of California; G. W. Alexander, of St. Louis; R. F. Lord and family, of Pennsylvania, and M. E. Tobin, of San Francisco, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. A. Pratt, of Michigan; M. J. Lord and family and H. Hubbard and wife, of California; T. Ewing, of Ohio, Judge Shaler and W. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania; J. C. Stimpson and George Johnson, of Boston; W. G. Boardman, of Albany, and A. M. Eastman, of New Hampshire, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Ellis and Lieut. Archer, of the United States Army; N. G. Hickley and family, and G. H. Clark, of Hartford; A. Potter, of New York; E. J. Warren, of Waterbury; S. Babcock, of New Haven; C. H. Green, of Utica; J. R. Catlin, of Troy; G. W. Simmons, of Montreal; J. W. Sherman, of Syracuse, are stopping at the Lafarge House.

Col. Casey, of the United States Army, and family; E. Perkins, of New London; Capt. Lunt, of the ship Bunker Hill; Mrs. R. S. Raven and family, Mrs. Moore, R. P. Johnson, N. H. Linderberger, W. F. Prosser, Y. M. Smith, J. L. Meredith, H. J. T. Ronton, and Messrs. Abbott and Vredenburgher, of California; E. Crore, of Arizona; C. G. Meir, of Rio de Janerio; Gen. Lykens, and Lieut. Col. Porter, of Virginia; C. H. White, of Green Bay, and A. Fellows, of Victoria, are stopping at the Astor House.

List of Americans registered at the office of Lherbette, Kane & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, up to July 19:—A. H. Strong and family, G. B. English and family, Felix Gelin, James D. Davis, Jas. S. Talbott, Dr. Gould and lady, T. Blankenkesch, F. Gibney and lady, S. A. Burrill and lady, of New York; Col. J. E. Caven, H. C. Covers, of South Carolina; A. B. Woodward and lady, Edward G. Bullum, of San Francisco.