

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- MILBURN GARDEN, Broadway, De Dilworth-Magic Theatre-Flora Traper. WALLACE'S THEATRE, No. 54 Broadway-Orange Blossoms-Eliot O'Connor. NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Scald Hunters-We and Adventures of Jack Sheppard.

New York, Monday, August 11, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

Rumors were rife in Washington yesterday—and were the source of considerable excitement—that a battle was progressing between Culpepper Court House and the Rapidan river. It having been known that General Jackson had crossed the Rapidan river to check Generals Sigel and Banks, the anxiety was all the greater.

Heavy skirmishing took place on the afternoon of Saturday. It turns out that a serious action occurred. The forces of Generals Banks, Pope and McDowell were engaged with the rebels, under Stonewall Jackson, near Cedar Mountain. The fight continued for several hours, and the loss on each side was said to amount to nearly 3,000 killed, wounded and missing.

Again we have intelligence of the destruction of the rebel ram Arkansas. This time the news comes from rebel sources exclusively. The Petersburg Va. Express of Friday says, that a despatch from General Van Dorn to Mr. Malory, the rebel Secretary of the Navy, states that the ram Arkansas, Lieutenant Stephens commanding, had been destroyed. The substance of the despatch is that the left Vicksburg on Monday to co-operate in the attack on Baton Rouge. After passing Bayou Sara her machinery became disabled, and while attempting to adjust it several of the enemy's gunboats attacked her. After a gallant resistance she was abandoned and blown up. Her officers and men reached the shore in safety.

A despatch from Brigadier General Schofield to General Halleck, dated at St. Louis on the 10th instant, states that Colonel McNeill, with one thousand men, had beaten Porter's forces—two thousand five hundred strong—at Kirksville, on the 7th, and again near Stockton on the 9th instant. Porter's forces were said to be terribly demoralized.

Our correspondence from New Orleans, Key West and the Gulf to-day contains a good deal of interesting news, to which we direct the attention of our readers.

In the details of the news from Europe by the Scotia, which we publish elsewhere, are some interesting points relative to the American question. Among others is the announcement that forty merchants and shipowners of Liverpool memorialized Earl Russell relative to the alleged violation of international law by the federal cruisers in the Bahamas waters, and that Lord Russell replied through Mr. Layard, justifying the proceedings of the cruisers, owing to the practice of sending vessels to the Bahamas for the purpose of running the blockade. He recommended strict attention to the Queen's neutrality proclamation, which prohibits British subjects aiding either side in our present struggle.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The telegraphic details of the European news by the Scotia, dated to the 3d of August, are published in the HERALD this morning. Our summary, given on Sunday contained the points of the financial and commercial intelligence. The Liverpool cotton market was reported by the Jura. On the 1st instant the quotations were unchanged. Breadstuffs were firm and steady. Consols closed in London on the 2d instant at 93 1/2 for 100.

by a rebel shore battery of three guns. Thirty shots were fired in quick succession, eight of them passing through the boat. One charge of grape lodged in the hull, one six pound shot went through the hull, six inches below the water line; one shot passed the cabin, killing Captain Brooks, of the Seventh Vermont regiment, who was in command of the guard on board. Several vessels of Admiral Farragut's fleet had recently arrived at New Orleans from Vicksburg. A heavy thunder and rain storm passed over New Orleans on the 23d ult. All the principal streets, especially in the rear of the city, were flooded, and the lightning struck in several places, doing some damage. A solemn high mass was to have been celebrated at the Jesuits' church in New Orleans on the 2d inst., to implore the Almighty for the restoration of peace and the termination of the calamities which now desolate the country. The health of New Orleans continues remarkably good. The sanitary measures adopted by General Butler were working successfully. Not a single case of yellow fever had been reported in New Orleans up to the 30th ult. From the 26th to the 30th ult. there arrived in New Orleans, from the interior of Louisiana, 4,220 hogsheads of sugar and 361 bales of cotton.

The draft order, which has proved such a horrible bugbear to so many of our weak-kneed and secess citizens, is not such a horrid specter after all. The first call will unquestionably be filled up with volunteers, and the last, of which the proportion of New York State will be about fifty-two thousand, will be partially made up by volunteer regiments from the uniformed militia. An effort is now being made, which in a measure will no doubt prove successful, to continue in the field our three months militia, of which we have ten regiments, and we see that a number of regiments in the State that have not yet been called on have signified their willingness to form a part of the last quota. There are enough of this class to fill one half of the necessary number. Our advice to our weak brethren, therefore, is not to get prematurely frightened.

A letter from the War Department says: "Whatever volunteer force above its ratable proportion shall be offered by a State any time before a draft is actually made will be accepted by the Department and credited upon the draft as a proportionable reduction." Go on with the enlistings.

The stores in Boston will be closed on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week at two o'clock P. M., to give the proprietors and employes a chance to aid in enlisting. The city bells will be rung each day at the hour of closing.

Men are enlisting in Massachusetts at the rate of one thousand per day. The Empire City Regatta Club has postponed their eighth annual regatta for one year, "or during the war."

The Rev. Mr. Garnett of the colored church in Prince street, delivered a sermon to his congregation last evening in reference to the recent difficulties between the colored and white laborers in Brooklyn and other places, which he attributed to a deep-rooted hatred to the negro, and not to a crime or wrong perpetrated by him. He advised his hearers to bear every persecution patiently, but to act with firmness and manhood whenever necessity demanded them to do so.

A collision occurred on the East river yesterday morning between the Sound steamer City of New York, from Boston, and the Williamsburg ferryboat Nebraska, by which the latter was nearly cut in two, and in a short time she sank. There were but few passengers on board the Nebraska at the time of the collision, and unfortunately no lives were lost.

The stock market on Saturday was better on government and steady, with rather a dull tendency at the close on railway shares. Exchange was quoted 124 1/2; a 125; gold 112 1/2. Money 4 per cent. The usual trade tables for the week will be found in the money article.

The cotton market on Saturday was firm, but not active. The sales embraced about 500 bales, closing stiff on the basis of 47 1/2c. for middling uplands. Flour was dull and heavy, and closed at a decline of 5c. a 10c. per bushel, and for some grades the falling off was reported as much as 15c., while sales were moderate. What was heavy, and declined from 1c. to 2c. per bushel, while sales were less active. Corn was heavy, and declined about 1c. a 1 1/2c. per bushel, closing at 56 1/2c. a 67c. for good to prime shipping lots of Western mixed. Pork was firmer, especially prime, and in good demand, with sales at \$11 3/4 a \$11 50, and good prime at \$8 7/8 a \$10. Sugar was steady, with sales of about 500 a 600 hds., including 300 New Orleans, common to fair quality, with a range of 9c. a 9c. The remainder consisted of Cubas at unchanged prices. Coffee was quiet and sales limited, while prices were unaltered. Freight was heavy for grain, and engagements moderate, while flour was steady and rates were unchanged.

A Vigorous War—The New Orders and Their Good Results.

Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1862, will be transmitted to the next generation as one of the most memorable and remarkable days in the annals of Manhattan Island—remarkable as the hottest day of this summer, and memorable on account of the successful enforcement of the late order from the War Office against runaways from the chances of being drafted into the military service of the United States. The morning opened with all the signs of an extraordinary sensation along the wharves of the steamships firing up for Europe, and before the close of the day the city, under Provost Marshal Kennedy, was invested with all the required reservations of martial law.

It was only on Friday last that the order was promulgated from Washington interdicting any citizen liable to the draft from an excursion, on business or pleasure, to any foreign country, until otherwise ordered; and to the numerous individuals directly concerned, from Chicago down the great lakes to Oswego, and from New York to Baltimore, it was a matter of extreme astonishment to find this peremptory stay-at-home edict in full and effective operation on Saturday. It appears, however, that the bulk of the men upon our docks who were thus turned back from an expected trip to Europe were unnaturalized Europeans, ignorant of their exemption under our military laws, but who, against any possible contingencies of a draft, were anxious to be on the safe side of the water. But, from the popular manifestations of the day, we are assured that the masses of our adopted fellow citizens are ashamed of those unworthy "skeddaddlers," and have no disposition to shrink from the shouldering of a musket if called upon to do so in behalf of the country which has given them homes, protection, happiness and prosperity.

The general and spontaneous verdict of our loyal people regarding this order against would-be fugitives from the country at this crisis is that of unqualified approbation. The equal operation of the draft among all classes subject to military duty is thus substantially secured; for the man of means liable to military duty, who might otherwise run off to Canada or to Europe to escape this duty to the country which has enriched him, is compelled to remain and face the music with him whose only resources are the earnings of his daily labor. The penalty, if captured, of immediate shipment to the nearest military post for active service, with the degrading fines attached, will doubtless serve its purpose in reducing to an exceptional case here and there the number of runaways towards Canada, while the simple precaution of a passport makes all safe with re-

gard to our ocean steamers. We are engaged in a tremendous war, upon which depends the life or death of the nation. Everything is at stake—the Union, government, law and order, life and property—and in such a struggle every intelligent man must feel, or ought to know, that his own or falls, is saved or lost, with the government. Hence the universal acquiescence in this interdict against the departure from the country at this crisis of any man liable to a military draft.

The order in reference to the three hundred thousand additional volunteers called for since the late battles in front of Richmond, and the more recent order for a draft upon the militia to the extent of another body of three hundred thousand men, are working admirably. Under the limitation fixed for volunteering, the first of these calls, we may say, is already provided for in a body of three hundred thousand volunteers, equal to the best regiments heretofore sent to the field. Thus, within the limits of a week or so, with the encouragement of liberal bounties on the one side and of an impending draft on the other, we have secured this large body of volunteers, while the late badly managed, dilatory and discouraging system would not have given us three hundred thousand fresh troops till November or December next.

As it is, under these new orders and regulations from the War Office, by direction of the President and under the advice of Gen. Halleck, we feel already that the rebellion is surely within our grasp, and that the government may give a little more time to the filling up of the requisition for the three hundred thousand men by draft. Before the expiration of the present week thousands of our new volunteers from the East and West will be on the march, armed and equipped, for the seat of war. We are confident at length that if the rebel forces in Virginia, to the extent of two hundred thousand men, were to move forward this day for Washington, they would be met on the road by a Union army strong enough to put them to flight, without calling upon General McClellan.

The solid advantages, therefore, which we have gained under this new, comprehensive and vigorous war programme of President Lincoln, can hardly be exaggerated. We regard them as insuring the safety of Washington against all possible contingencies, and the suppression of this Southern rebellion without the necessity for a single negro brigade. The Fourth of July—the day which we had hoped would be signalized by the celebration of the fall of Richmond—was the darkest day of the war; but in the results and the teachings of those sanguinary battles on the Chickahominy, in arousing our government, our loyal States and people to the full measure of the rebellion, we have gained at last the road to certain success.

Our abolition disorganizers may continue to shriek and howl over the failure of their schemes for a crusade of extermination against Southern slavery, and our Northern democratic secessionists of the old hidebound Albany Regency faction may continue to mutter their treason in the dark; but in these recent orders from Washington a successful war for "the integrity of the Union" is amply provided for, and we have only to follow them up to achieve, before the end of the summer, a great, glorious and crowning victory.

HELP FOR THE ARMY—THE JAPANESE FUND AND THE IRISH FUND.—Money is very much needed just at this time to furnish the new regiments about to be raised, and it is being contributed pretty freely from different private sources. We see that the Police Commissioners have put a levy upon the members of that force to fit out the Metropolitan Police Guard. Captains are to be taxed \$20, sergeants \$15, patrolmen \$10, and doormen \$5 each. It may be fair enough to call upon the police force for contributions in aid of the war, as well as other citizens; but we would suggest to the Board of Police Commissioners that there is a fund at their disposal, of a pretty heavy figure, which might be appropriately used for this purpose. We allude to the sum donated by the Japanese Embassy to the police force some two years ago. It must amount now, with the accumulating interest, to about twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars, and we have no doubt, indeed we are informed, that every member of the force would gladly assign his portion of the fund as a contribution to the war. The Police Commissioners should not overlook this suggestion. Having declined to give it to the police officers, from prudential motives, they have now an opportunity to appropriate it to this patriotic and excellent purpose.

There is another fund also which might very properly be disposed of in the same way, namely, the money raised in 1848 for the Irish insurrection. It must amount to a considerable sum by this time, and it could not be better used than in filling up the ranks of Meagher's gallant brigade, now thinned off by death on the battle field and sickness in the hospital.

JEFF DAVIS ON CIVILIZED WARFARE.—The impudence of the rebel leaders knows no limit. Witness the recent order of the Confederate War Department, and the accompanying letter of Jeff. Davis complaining of the action of General Pope in using the property of disloyal citizens in Virginia. Mr. Davis speaks of the "savagery cruelty" of our soldiers, talks about "outrages upon common humanity," and violation of the rules of "civilized warfare," conventionally forgetful of the fact that the rebel government has outraged all the rules of war by recognizing, encouraging and employing guerrillas, as they are pleased to call them, but in reality mere banditti and vagrant outlaws who prey upon foes and friends. The greatest generals of modern times have rejected the services of this class of troops. Napoleon and Wellington alike repressed them in Spain during the Peninsular war. It remained for the government of the "confederacy" to apply usages not recognized by civilized nations; and yet Mr. Davis has the impudence to rebuke our generals because they treat avowed traitors and spies—farmers by day and soldiers by night—with the stringency which they deserve.

The conduct of Albert Pike's savages in the West, who scalped the wounded soldiers of the Union army, and the coldblooded murder of General McCook by the guerrillas—the foulest deed that ever stained the annals of any war outside the realms of the King of Dahomey—remain upon record to attest which army has been governed by the dictates of humanity and the usages of civilized warfare. Impartial history will do justice to the armies engaged in this struggle upon that question; but, meantime, we denounce the baldness of Jeff. Davis about humanity and the honorable usages of war as false and impudent.

The Capture of the Ladona and Other Anglo-Rebel Steamers—Important Declaration of Earl Russell.

We have the news of the capture of another English-Confederate steamer. By the arrival of the United States steamer Connecticut yesterday from the Gulf, via Port Royal, we have information of the capture of the English steamer Ladona, of Hull, while attempting to force the blockade at Osabay Sound. She at first attempted to pass Fort Pulaski and run into Savannah; but the guns of that work quickly drove her to sea, and her second attempt at another port proved more fatal than the first; for she fell into the arms of one of our cruisers, and was, when the Connecticut left, safely at anchor in the harbor of Port Royal.

The capture of English and Confederate steamers has of late given our blockading vessels and cruisers active employment; and, from the number that have been seized and sent into our ports for adjudication, we are of the opinion that parties engaged in the speculation of supplying "Dixie" with arms, munitions of war and other supplies will find the game a losing one.

The value of the steamers and their cargoes that have been captured is enormous, but cannot be properly estimated until they are sold. The Memphis, for instance, will bring double what she would had she been captured three months since, on account of the rise in cotton, and the probabilities are that before she is condemned and sold the vessel and cargo will realize a larger amount than even the present estimate.

In calculating the value of a prize and her cargo to the government and the captors every allowance must be made for the expenses attending the condemnation and sale. These are at all times enormous, no matter how plain the case may be, and we know some instances where the costs and charges have consumed the greater part of the proceeds of sale. Delay in the condemnation and sale of a prize and its cargo is sometimes, but very seldom, of advantage to the captors. In the case of the schooner Lizzie Weston, captured by the United States gunboat Itasca, with three hundred bales of cotton on board, we have an instance of this kind. She was sent to Key West, and the cargo shipped North to this port. On its arrival here cotton was selling for twenty-four or twenty-five cents per pound; yet, by delaying the condemnation and sale, it realized, instead of twenty-four, nearly forty-eight cents per pound, doubling its value in a very short time.

The following is a list of steamers—English and Confederate—that have thus far been captured by our cruisers, and the probabilities are the list will swell rapidly, unless our friends in England, the Bahamas and Cuba find they are furnishing us at an extremely low figure a miniature navy, with the arms, munitions of war and provisions to supply it, and the wherewithal to clothe the officers and crews. As other steamers are daily arriving at Nassau, we may naturally look for more captures. We have no objection, and can only say, "Keep sending 'em!"

Table with 4 columns: Name, Where captured, Cargo, Nationality. Includes entries for Calhoun, Wallace, Lowell, Florida, Circassian, Havana, Ada, Iowa, Reliance, Bermuda, Ella Warley, Nassau, Stettin, Cambridge, Memphis, Tubal Cain, and Ladona.

REMARKS.—The Calhoun was "whitewashed" in Havana. The Magnolia ran the blockade at the Passes of the Mississippi river. The Florida was "whitewashed" in Havana. The Circassian was from Bordeaux, the Ana from London, the Adela from England, the Swann from Mobile, the Reliance from Doboy Sound, and the Bermuda from England.

The Ella Warley and Nassau were "whitewashed" in Nassau. The Stettin and Cambridge were from Nassau, the Memphis from Charleston, the Tubal Cain from Nassau, and the Ladona from England.

The Plester was delivered up by the crew. The term "whitewashed" means a bogus transfer from rebel to English colors.

The steamer Yamacraw (rebel) was lost at sea on the passage from Havana to New Orleans, and the Cocle was wrecked on Abaco.

The value of these steamers and cargoes is estimated to be from five to eight millions of dollars. The existing law respecting the division of this immense sum of prize money is as follows:—

- Where the prize is of superior or equal force to the vessel making the capture, the entire proceeds belong to the captors, less the expenses attending the condemnation and sale; but if the prize is less in force, then half the proceeds go to the government and the other half to the officers and crew of the vessel making the capture, and in the following manner:— One-twentieth of one-half to the commander of the squadron to which the vessel making the capture is attached. Two-twentieths of one-half to the commander of the vessel making the capture. Two-twentieths of one-half to lieutenants, captains of marines and sailing masters. Three-twentieths of one-half to chaplains, lieutenants of marines, surgeons, pursers, gunners, boatswains, carpenters and masters' mates. Three-twentieths of one-half to midshipmen, surgeons' mates, captains' clerks, schoolmasters, boatswains' mates, gunners' mates, carpenters' mates, ships' stewards, sailmakers, masters-at-arms, armorers, coxswains and coopers. Two-twentieths of one-half to gunners and boatswains, yeomen, quartermasters, quartermasters, sailmakers' mates, sergeants and corporals of marines, drummers, fifers and extra petty officers. Seven-twentieths of one-half to seamen, ordinary seamen, marines, landmen and boys. Should the vessel making the capture be unattached to any squadron, or be on her way to join a squadron and not yet reported to its commander, then the first three-twentieths are the property of the commander of the vessel, and no commander of a squadron is entitled to a share in the prize. In the case of the capture of the Lizzie Weston by the Itasca, and of the Memphis by the Magnolia, both of these vessels were on their way to join a squadron, but had not yet reported; consequently their commanders are entitled to three-twentieths of one-half the net proceeds of the sale of vessels and cargoes.

first called the attention of Earl Russell to the number of vessels fitting out in England with arms and munitions of war for the South, his reply was, "Why do your cruisers not catch them?" We hear now that Earl Russell, in reply to a memorial respecting the operations of our men-of-war near the Bahamas, justifies them, and calls the attention of British subjects again to her Majesty's proclamation respecting strict neutrality.

This news is most important and gratifying. It leads us to believe that, without the government to back them up, the men in England who have been shipping all manner of goods contraband of war, under the protection of the English flag, will see the folly of attempting further shipments. Should they choose to continue it, however, and run the risk, why the fault will be their own, and their losses will be heavy; for our vessels-of-war, under Earl Russell's answer, will seize them whenever and wherever they may be found, no matter how much fault the people of Nassau may find at their doing so.

Is General McClellan a Soldier?

The public are well aware that we have, at all times, expressed in the columns of the HERALD the greatest confidence in the skill, energy and ability of General McClellan, and that at no time have we wavered or doubted his capacity as a military leader. Notwithstanding the labored assault upon him by the radical Senator from Michigan and the revivings of the organs of the "Internal republicans," we to-day entertain a higher opinion of his qualities as a general than at any other period during the war. The facts and data upon which we base our confidence are not the mere hearsay statements or the ipse dixit of this or that man, but the result of a careful analysis of the circumstances and events in the peninsula campaign, which our position as public journalists has enabled us to obtain. We have heard, read and carefully examined the statements of both sides, and fully believe that when the history of this war is candidly and impartially written it will be shown that to General McClellan are we indebted for the salvation of the country.

The brilliant career of the young McClellan in the Mexican war, where he won his captaincy by skill and bravery on the battle field, has long formed a portion of the history of the country, and is well known to all, especially those writers who are now assailing him and endeavoring to prove that he is no soldier. It was there that he won the confidence of the veteran Scott, who, to this day, looks upon him as one of the first military men of the age. But his exploits in that war are not all that he has done to inspire public confidence. Elsewhere will be found a review of his short and brilliant campaign in Western Virginia, with all his proclamations, plans of the campaign, military orders, Napoleonic despatches and incidents connected with it, which we commend to the special attention of his accusers. Through the instrumentality of General Scott everything connected with the campaign in Western Virginia was placed entirely under the charge of General McClellan. There was no red tape or political jugglery to interpose to break up his plans or divert his attention from the work to be done. Left entirely to himself, he organized his forces in a comparatively brief period, adopted a comprehensive plan, and marched into Western Virginia. The celerity of his movements inspired the public, and was universally commended, resulting in driving the rebel forces out of that portion of the State, and liberating Western Virginia in a short but brilliant campaign. It also proves that when left to himself, free from the intrigues of the politicians, and not cabined, cribbed and hampered by the Jacobins, Congressional meddlers and officious Marplots, he carries into his operations all the activity and dash of Napoleon. He arrived at Grafton on the 23d of June, and in less than one month accomplished his object, and issued a congratulatory address to his soldiers.

The first campaign of the rebellion was thus brought to a decisive and satisfactory conclusion, furnishing a striking contrast with the blunders and miserable failures on the lower Potomac, where the political generals were trying to control military affairs. At this juncture our forces at Washington, poorly drilled and worse officered, were, through the pressure of the "Onward to Richmond" fanatics, forced upon the well organized forces of the rebels, resulting in the Bull run rout. The successes in Western Virginia had illy prepared the public mind for this terrible disaster. The masses were, therefore, appalled at the spectacle presented. Dismayed, but not disheartened, they looked around for a military leader, young and active, to reorganize our forces and lead them to victory. All eyes were centered upon McClellan as the man of the hour, and with the advice of General Scott the President summoned him, by telegraph, to Washington to take command of the disorganized forces at the national capital. On his arrival there he found nothing but chaos and confusion; the capital threatened and at the mercy of a victorious enemy. The administration and the public hourly expecting an attack, he was called upon, not only to reorganize the helpless mob into an army to protect the capital, but to retrieve our disasters. To this task he applied himself, and for weeks he spent long days of hard and active work and sleepless nights in the accomplishment of this object. He found arms, ammunition and equipments lacking, and regiments and companies pouring in from the populous North without the necessary equipments to defend themselves. Yet out of all this he, in a comparatively short period, prepared one of the finest armies known in the history of the world. Even his accusers are compelled to admit this fact, and give to him the credit of having no superior in the world as an organizer of an army.

When Congress adjourned, after the Bull run rout, Washington was at the mercy of the rebel army, and could have been easily captured; but when it again met in December all danger had been removed by the skill, energy and discipline of the young commander. But, unfortunately, with the assembling of Congress commenced the intrigues and disorganizing work of the fanatical politicians. Public confidence had been restored, and the "Onward to Richmond" conspirators had recovered from the fear of the wrath of the people for their former misdeeds. Our youthful commander was no longer permitted to direct his entire energies to preparing his army for the contest; but while perfecting and disciplining his forces he was obliged at every step to fortify himself against his assailants. In this way he spent most of the winter months. Although for a long time

prostrated by disease, brought on by overwork in the cause of his country, he was not allowed any peace by the disorganizers, but advantage was taken of this misfortune to embarrass his operations in every possible manner. At length he ordered the army in the West to move under his well prepared plan, resulting in victory after victory. This was soon followed by the evacuation of Manassas and the transfer of a portion of the army of the Potomac to the peninsula, with directions that other divisions should follow at the appointed time, leaving enough behind to protect Washington in any emergency. He had commenced operations in his new field, his guns had opened upon the enemy, and he was hourly looking for the arrival of McDowell's corps to carry out the plan marked out before he left Washington; but, instead of their arrival, a telegram from Washington announced that that corps upon which the success of his plans depended had been taken out of his command and a new department created. The result is known.

In no instance has Gen. McClellan underestimated the rebel forces or their desperate nature; but all along he has contended that we had a determined and desperate foe to contend with. Some time before hostilities commenced, and when the rebellion was in its incipient stages, a prominent and influential gentleman waited upon him in Cincinnati and asked him what he thought of the resources of the North, and how the rebellion could be put down in the event of a civil war? In reply to this McClellan took from his secretary a number of diagrams and maps and pointed out the strategic points, and, after stating the ability of the officers which the South would have to lead their forces, he gave the military movements and the force that would be necessary for a short and conclusive campaign. Subsequent events have shown that even at that early day he fully comprehended the magnitude of the rebellion; and, by placing his army in the best possible fighting order, by discipline and superior equipments, he has not departed from his early view of the work necessary.

But he did not capture Richmond, and now his accusers declare him a failure, and assert that he has done nothing but throw up dirt. He threw up dirt at Washington, in order that it might be defended by a small force, while his main army attacked the rebel capital. He was forced to throw up dirt on the Chickahominy, because his army was divided up and left no other alternative to protect itself. Then came the series of battles in front of Richmond. The public are well aware how his right flank was assailed by a superior force; but this was not all that the rebels were doing at that time. The failure of McDowell to come to McClellan's assistance after the latter had opened the way by clearing out the rebels at Hanover Court House, left the road open for Stonewall Jackson to make a circuit around in that direction to gain the rear of McClellan's right wing. At the very moment that a large force was engaging Porter's corps and a desperate fight was going on, Jackson with an immense force was making a circuitous route a long distance from the lines of the federal army, in order that he might not be discovered, but be able to reach the White House without being detected until he arrived there, and thus gain the rear of McClellan's right wing, and capture them before they had time to escape. This movement our young commander saw, and, after repulsing the attacking forces, wheeled his right wing around in the rear of his army, and thus defeated the plan of Jackson; for when he arrived there, instead of being in the rear of our forces, he was in front of them. This point gained, the army was saved, and only needed a careful and skillful movement to change its base to the James river, and thus be under the protection of the gunboats. How this was accomplished the public are well aware. In short, then, the rebels were outgeneralized by McClellan in every movement in the seven days' battles; all their plans, upon which they had staked everything, were defeated, and our army was saved from annihilation and capture. The accomplishment of this point against a force two or three to his, under all the circumstances, justly entitles General McClellan to the title of one of the first generals of the age, and should secure for him the perfect and unqualified confidence of the people, as he now has the implicit confidence of the officers and soldiers under him.

The New Treaty with Turkey.

A few days since we announced through our columns that a new treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and the Ottoman empire was concluded and signed by the respective plenipotentiaries at Constantinople on the 25th day of February last.

We infer from Article XX. that this is the first time that a direct treaty has been ratified between the United States and Turkey. Hitherto our relations have been based upon "the Commercial Convention of the 16th of August, 1838, between the Sublime Porte and Great Britain, on the footing of which the commerce of the United States of America has been heretofore placed." "The present treaty shall receive its execution in all and every one of the provinces of the Ottoman empire"—viz: Egypt, African possessions, Servia and the united principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. There are to be customs duties levied both upon imports and exports. The import duty on some goods is specific and on others ad valorem, but limited in either case to eight per cent. The export duty is seven per cent for the first year, diminishing at the rate of one per cent every year, until it is reduced to one per cent, at which low rate it is then to remain, merely to defray the expenses of registration. Goods destined for the principalities, passing through the Turkish dominions, are not to pay customs duty until they arrive at their destination; and all goods exported from these provinces through the Turkish dominions are to be subjected to export duties to the Porte. The customary transit duty, heretofore three per cent, is now reduced to two per cent.

There are but two articles upon which a restriction is placed—viz: tobacco and salt. These are not to be imported into the country. As an equivalent for these exceptions, tobacco is heretofore made free from export duty. Further: "The subjects and citizens of the contracting parties shall" not only "enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other equality of treatment with native subjects or citizens in regard to warehousing," &c., but "no duties of tonnage, harbor, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, levied