Richmond Dispatch.

FRIDAY MORNING.....AUG. 30 1861.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF THE DISPATCH.

After the 1st of September, the following will be the rates of publication of the *Dispatch:*

DAILY PAPER.—*Two cents* per copy at the counter and from the regular carriers of the city. Per annum, $5. Six months, $3. Three months, $1.75.

SEMI-WEEKLY.—$3 per annum.

WEEKLY.—$2 per annum.

Neither the Semi-Weekly nor Weekly paper will be sent for a less term than twelve months.

An Appeal to the South.

We invite attention to the appeal, published this morning, in behalf of the St. Charles Hospital. We need not add a word to what is so well said by the committee. The response will doubtless be prompt and liberal. Our contemporaries throughout the Confederate States will confer a favor, and at the same time essentially aid a benevolent object, by publishing the appeal in their columns.

Patriotic Address.

We have had on file for some days a very patriotic and able address from the Hon. Wm. H. Goggin, of Bedford, for which we have been unable to make room in our columns. This fine address was delivered on the occasion of the departure of a volunteer company (the Wharton Artillery) for the seat of war. The ceremony took place on the 12th inst; and the length of time that has elapsed is a reason for omitting now an account of it, even were our columns sufficiently relieved to give place to it. The address is honorable to its author for its noble sentiments of fealty to the State and to the South, and the spirit of chivalry and constancy in the national defence which pervades it.

"A Little More Grape."

The Charleston *Mercury* learns from reliable authority that Brigadier General Braxton Bragg has been ordered to report for duty with the army of the Potomac. Brigadier General R. H. Anderson, a gallant officer, succeeds Gen. Bragg in the command at Pensacola.

The Expedition from Fortress Monroe.

Our dispatches announce the departure of a fleet from Fortress Monroe, under command of General Butler. The supposed destination is the coast of North Carolina, and the probable object is to fill up the inlets by sinking old hulks, in order to render Lincoln's blockade "effective."

A Fight in Fairfax.

The Warren *Old Flag* has information from a reliable source that there was a fight last Tuesday night near Falls Church, between a portion of our army and the Federalists. The result is not stated. Our telegraphic dispatches from Washington mention rumors of a fight on this side of the Potomac one night this week.

Reported Skirmishing.

Passengers by the central train yesterday mentioned a rumor—for the authenticity of which we do not vouch, in the absence of more direct information—that on Sunday last some portion of General Floyd's Brigade was surprised by the Federals, when an engagement took place, in which our loss was twenty five men. On the next day General Floyd sent out a party of 125 cavalry, who in turn surprised the enemy, routed him, took 175 prisoners, and captured 30 baggage wagons.—This report was current in the city last evening.

The Patrick Henry.

A telegraphic message from Fortress Monroe states that it is reported that the Confederate steamer Patrick Henry had run the blockade of the fort, and of course the ships also. We do credit the rumor. When the Patrick Henry gets out to sea, the fact of her escape will be too well known among the Federalists of the fort to admit of any doubtful and uncertain phrase in announcing it. Whether or not she ever gets out, remains to be seen. We have our own notion about that; but when she gets out, if she ever does, the fact will be positively known very soon afterwards, and it will make Northern merchants tremble for their hazards at sea.

Western Virginia Geography.

The Northern papers, and many of our own, have very much confounded the movements of our troops in Northwestern Virginia. We have two columns operating in that section of the State at considerable distances apart, over a most mountainous and impassable country.—One column, under Generals LEE and LORING are operating against ROSENCRANZ, in the county of Randolph and on the Cheat Mountain, in the direction of Grafton. The other column, under Generals FLOYD and WISE, is operating against Cox, in the direction of the Kanawha Valley, in the county of Fayette, on the New river, which becomes the Kanawha below the mouth of the Gauley river. At the mouth of Gauley the enemy are posted in force. The Hawk's Nest is on the right bank of New river, above the confluence of the Gauley.

When, therefore, the enemy's dispatches from Cincinnati mix up General WISE in the movements of Generals LEE and LORING that very fact proves that their authors are ignorant of the real locality of General WISE. The column with which he is operating is in the central West of the State, whereas that of General LEE is in the Northwest proper. You cross Sewell's Mountain and pass the Hawk's Nest, where Generals FLOYD and WISE are, on the road from Lewisburg to the Kanawha Salines and to Guyandotte; you cross Cheat Mountain, where Generals LEE and LORING are, on the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike road. BRADDOCK'S army crossed Cheat Mountain and Cheat river, on its march to Pittsburg, then Fort Duquesne. But you cross Sewell's Mountain in going from the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs to Cincinnati and to Kentucky, on the route pursued by LEWIS and his army in 1774, on their way to fight the Indians at Point Pleasant, where LOGAN was killed. In short, your course from Staunton to the mouth of Gauley, near which Generals FLOYD and WISE are operating, is due West; whereas the course from Staunton to Beverly and Cheat Mountain, where Gens. LEE and LORING are operating, is almost due North. From the mouth of Gauley to Beverly, from the Hawk's Nest to Rich Mountain, is a very long distance, more than a hundred miles, the way obstructed by the most stupendous mountains in the State, and marked by no direct road. If Professor LOWE could take the Yankee news-writers up in his balloon, and show them the distance and the character of country intervening between the counties of Randolph and of Fayette, those writers never would again confound the movements of our armies on the Sewell and the Cheat Mountains.

The importance of the movements of Gen. LEE consists, besides driving the enemy out of our State, in getting possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and thus cutting off the most direct communication between Cincinnati and St. Louis, with Washington city.

The importance of the movements of General FLOYD and WISE, besides the same object of driving the enemy beyond our borders, consists in reclaiming the Kanawha Salines, and the rich and wealthy Kanawha Valley, and at the same time affording a support to the Southern sentiment in Eastern Kentucky; an object now become doubly important from the crisis which affairs are reaching in that State.

We have said enough to show that we have two columns operating in two widely separated fields, for two widely distinct objects. The one column looks to bringing back Northwestern Virginia to its allegiance, and commanding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The other looks to holding middle Western Virginia to its true and natural fealty, securing the control of the Salines and supporting the Confederates in Eastern Kentucky. We confidently expect the success of both expeditions; but not without a good deal of hard fighting.

Big Talk.

Our neighbor of the *Whig* compares the Yankees to the Chinese, and they certainly do resemble them in a very surprising degree. When the Celestials had seen Canton stormed and pillaged—when they had been routed wherever they dared to make a stand—when the whole empire was in a state of anarchy, and Pekin itself in the possession of the outside barbarians—the Mandarins constantly announced the forthcoming of mighty expeditions that were to exterminate the rebels, or drive them into the bottomless deep.

The American Chinese began this war with a sounding of gongs, the like of which had never been heard this side of Canton. They were going to march to Richmond. Old SCOTT indicated the grip he intended to take upon this devoted city, by slowly closing his hand until his fist was doubled. The several routes indicated the fingers of the hand. BUTLER'S was one finger, McCLELLAN'S was another, his own was the third, a force from Norfolk on the South side was the fourth, and another force from the Tennessee Railroad was to be the fifth. Well, the march began in military state. BUTLER got as far as Bethel, McCLELLAN got to Cheat Mountain, and old SCOTT got to Bull Run. Baffled, defeated, surrounded, cut up in all directions, the Mandarins are, even now, giving forth to the world that they are preparing a mightier event. It was Richmond before; it is to be the whole South this time.

The New York *Herald*, the Big Gong of the Mandarin concern at Washington, almost sinks beneath the weight of this mighty subject. The army of the Celestials is to drink dry rivers as they pass. The cattle on a thousand hills are to be slain for their food. The primeval forests of the boundless West are to be felled for their fuel. The cowards of Bull Run are to be metamorphosed into grim warriors, to whom the Tenth Legion of CÆSAR and the Old Guard of NAPOLEON were mere Sunday soldiers. This mighty host is not to be in a hurry. It is to take its own time.—BENNETT has allowed it until October. For a month or two, we are told, it will be as much as can be done by SCOTT, McCLELLAN, WOOL, ROSENCRANZ, ANDERSON, PRENTISS, FREMONT, and the other Generals, to make the needful preparations, &c. We should suppose it would. At the end of that time all are to advance. A powerful naval armament is to move along our coast, carrying on board forty thousand troops. The others are to move through Virginia and down the Mississippi into the heart of the Cotton States. The mouth of the ancient plunderer waters at the bare prospect of the spoils. All the cotton belonging to the Government of the Confederacy is to be seized as lawful plunder. Lord PALMERSTON will be taught that cotton supplies are to be obtained only by acknowledging the supremacy of the Union.

There are several objections to this plan. In the first place, where will ROSENCRANZ and FREMONT be by October? In the second place, where is our army to be while all this planning and scheming and plundering and dividing is going on? If the Federalists have not been able in four months to take Richmond, how long will it take them to sweep the whole country from Texas to Virginia? If a man cannot accomplish a small enterprise, how is he to manage a great one? In the third place, where is the money to come from? England won't touch. The associated bank scheme is a mere swindle, and the Yankees are too poor to be taxed. In the fourth place, where are the men to come from? All these things are worthy of consideration before entering upon a scheme of conquest so vast.

Bureau of Army Intelligence.

We understand that a bill has been introduced in Congress providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Army Intelligence, but are not advised what is the prospect of its passage and approval by the President. One thing, however, is certain, the organization of such a Bureau is much to be desired, and we trust Congress will not adjourn before acting upon this measure, or some similar one.

We presume the object of the measure is to provide for the appointment of officers regularly commissioned to accompany and report upon the doings of the various divisions of the Army.

We can foresee that perhaps the Generals of the army might object to officers of this description being authorized to communicate from their camps with the Government and the public; but were the officers referred to subject to, and under the direction of, commanding officers, there might be less opposition to the measure. The public are deeply interested in their friends and relatives in the field, and are entitled to the earliest and most authentic information respecting them, which commanding officers cannot be expected to give.

Had such a corps been in existence at the battle of Manassas, every fact might have been ascertained and published, in which the public were interested, within a few days after the battle, whereas weeks elapsed before a list of the killed and wounded was obtained; and, even up to this day, no complete and authentic list has been made public, if any such be in existence. And, were such a bureau in existence, the public would not be tantalized, from day to day, as they have been, and now are, by the numberless baseless rumors which find currency, as the officers of the bureau would be relied upon to transmit to Richmond promptly such facts as should be known, and such information as would at once relieve the public anxiety.

Col. Tyler, of the Confederate Army.

The following letter is sent us for publication. It explains the manner of the arrest of Col. TYLER, at Cincinnati. It is evident that the telegraph, acting under the control of the Government, suppressed the replies of Mrs. TYLER to Col. T.'s messages, and thus laid the toils for him:

NEWPORT BARRACKS, Aug. 14th, 1861.

Not having any positive information of the whereabouts of my wife, whom I had heard from but once since my resignation from the U. S. Army, and having reason to suppose she was in a community which did not sympathize with me in the great national struggle, I obtained from Gen. Beauregard a leave of absence for ten days for the purpose of finding her, with the intention of taking her to Virginia. Meeting Lieut. Waddy, recently resigned, I learned from him that my family was near Cincinnati. I repaired to Nashville, telegraphed twice; but could get no reply.—With a natural anxiety, but imprudently, as the sequel will show, I resolved to brave the dangers of an arrest by searching for it in Ohio. The cars which left Louisville at 11:30 were advertised to reach Cincinnati at daylight next morning. The train was behind time, and when I was searching for an omnibus to take me to the country place where my wife was sojourning, I was arrested by Col. Outhwaite, who, I understand, has just returned from service in Western Virginia. He carried me before the U. S. Attorney General, who decided that I should be turned over to the military authorities.

Adj't Gen'l McClellan telegraphed to Gen. Scott, who directed I should be sent to these barracks in confinement. Subsequent rumors indicate that I shall be sent to Fort Lafayette, New York. An attempt has been made by Kentuckians to have me released by a writ of *habeas corpus*; but the civil authorities were prohibited the garrison.

I am closely guarded, but treated with courtesy and kindness. The news of my arrest created intense excitement, and for a time an apprehension of a mob was general. My captor, Col. Guthrie, assigned as his especial reason for arresting me, that it was to procure the exchange of Lieut. Col. Woodruff, recently captured in Virginia, and promises to make propositions to the United States Government to that effect. I hope my friends will do all they can to effect an early exchange.

Mr. Editor:—My brother, Col. Tyler, sent me the above, which I was requested to copy and have published. I also copy a piece taken from a Northern paper, which, if you have room in your columns, you will oblige me to insert. Respectfully, H. TYLER.

THE REBEL OFFICER AT NEWPORT.—Lieut. Col. C. H. Tyler, the Secession prisoner of war now in Newport Barracks, is kept in close quarters, well guarded by sentinels. His wife keeps him company in his loneliness. The facts attending Tyler's capture, correctly stated, are as follows: On Monday last he telegraphed from Lexington, Ky., to Dr. J. B. Wright, his father-in-law, telling him to send his wife to Lexington to meet him. The dispatch was signed Charles Humphreys. Dr. Wright did not recognize the signature, but Mrs. Tyler knew it to mean Charles Humphrey Tyler, and immediately replied that she would meet him on Tuesday. Tyler changed his mind, and telegraphed to his wife to meet him at Louisville. His wife replied that she would do so. To the failure or blunders of the telegraph, Col. Tyler owes his ill fortune. He did not receive the replies sent him, and fearing that the messages he sent had not reached this city, he started from Louisville and arrived here Wednesday morning. Mrs. Tyler was on the omnibus going to the Louisville mail boat when she was informed that her husband was a prisoner of war. With the remaining facts of the case our readers are already aware.

ARIZONA.

COL. BAYLOR'S PROCLAMATION.

The following is the proclamation of Colonel Baylor, the commander of Confederate forces in Arizona, to which a brief allusion was made yesterday:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

The social and political condition of Arizona being little short of general anarchy, and the people being literally destitute of law, order and protection, the said Territory from the date hereof is hereby declared temporarily organized as a military government, until such time as Congress may otherwise provide.

I, John R. Baylor, Lieut.-Col. commanding the Confederate Army in the Territory of Arizona, hereby take possession of the said Territory in the name and behalf of the Confederate States of America.

For all the purposes herein specified, and until otherwise decreed or provided, the Territory of Arizona shall comprise all that portion of the recent Territory of New Mexico lying South of the 34th parallel of North latitude.

All offices, both civil and military, heretofore existing in this Territory, either under the laws of the late United States or the Territory of New Mexico, are hereby declared vacant, and from the date hereof shall forever cease to exist.

That the people of this Territory may enjoy the full benefits of law, order and protection, and, as far as possible, the blessings and advantages of a free Government, it is hereby decreed that the laws and enactments existing in this Territory prior to the date of this proclamation, and consistent with the Constitution and laws of the Confederate States of America and the provisions of this decree, shall continue in full force and effect, without interruption, until such time as the Confederate Congress may otherwise provide.

The said Territory from the date hereof is hereby declared temporarily organized under a military government, until such time as Congress shall otherwise provide.

The two Governments shall be divided into two separate and distinct departments, to wit—the Executive and Judicial.

The Executive authority of this Territory shall be vested in the commandant of the Confederate army in Arizona.

The Judicial power of this Territory shall be vested in a Supreme Court, two District Courts, two Probate Courts and a Justice of the Peace, together with such municipal and other inferior courts as the wants of the people may from time to time require.

The two District Judges shall constitute the Supreme Court, each of whom shall determine all appeals, exceptions, and writs of error removed from the District Court wherein the other presides. One of the said Judges shall be designated as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. There shall be but one session each year, which shall be holden at the seat of Government.

The District Judges shall hold two terms of court every year in their respective judicial districts. They may likewise hold special terms whenever, in their opinion, the ends of public justice require it.

The Judicial districts of this Territory shall be divided as follows: The first Judicial district shall comprise all that portion of Arizona lying east of the Apache Pass; the District and Probate Courts whereof shall be holden at La Mesilla. The second Judicial district shall comprise the remainder of the Territory; the District and Probate Courts shall be holden at Tucson. The Governor shall likewise appoint one Probate Judge and Sheriff, and the necessary Justices of the Peace in and for each Judicial district. The Constables shall be appointed by the respective Justices of the Peace.

Each District Judge shall appoint his own clerk, also shall be *ex officio* Clerk of the Probate Court within his district.

The District and Probate Courts of the two districts shall be holden at such times as heretofore provided by the Legislature of New Mexico for the counties of Dona Ana and Arizona.

All suits and other business now pending in any of the late Courts of New Mexico, within the Territory, shall be immediately transferred to the corresponding Courts of this Territory as herein established.

The style of all process shall be the Territory of Arizona, and all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name of the Territory of Arizona.

There shall likewise be appointed by the Governor, an Attorney-General, Secretary of the Territory, Treasurer, and Marshal, whose duty and compensation shall be the same as heretofore under the laws of New Mexico.

The city of Mesilla is hereby designated as the seat of Government of this Territory.

All Territorial officers shall hold their respective terms of office until otherwise provided by Congress, unless sooner removed by the power appointing them.

The salaries, fees and compensation of all Territorial offices shall remain the same as heretofore in the Territory of New Mexico.

The Treasurer, Marshal, Sheriffs and Constables, before acting as such, shall execute to the Territory a bond, with good and sufficient securities, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their official duties, in the same manner as heretofore provided under the laws of New Mexico.

All Territorial officers, before entering upon their official duties, shall take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution and laws of the Confederate States and of this Territory, and faithfully to discharge the duties incumbent upon them.

The Bill of Rights of the Territory of New Mexico, so far as consistent with the Constitution and laws of the Confederate States and the provisions of this decree, are hereby declared in full force and effect in the Territory of Arizona.

Given under my hand, at Mesilla, this 1st day of August, 1861. JNO. R. BAYLOR.

Lieut. Col. Com. Mounted Rifles, C. S. A.

Concerning this proclamation, the Mesilla Times discourses as follows:

DAWNING OF A GOLDEN ERA.

In another column will be found the proclamation of Lieut.-Col. Jno R. Baylor, commanding the Confederate forces of Arizona, by which the Territory of Arizona is taken possession of in the name of the Confederate States of America, establishing temporarily and until the action of Congress a form of government.

The importance and necessity of this movement is self evident. We should emerge from the chains and anarchy which have beset us, and assume the form and fact of a Territory, prepare to receive its organization and set in motion the machinery of courts, resolving that law and justice shall be enforced and sustained, and zealously set to work to develop, to improve and to adorn the land in which we have made our homes.

The effect of this proclamation will be to give us relief from the numerous obstacles which have surrounded us. The rights and privileges for which we have so long petitioned, and which have been so repeatedly denied us by the Federal Congress, has been afforded us by this simple act. We can by this authority immediately commence the solid foundation of a State, enjoy the security of certain protection and support from the law, secure that individuality of the nation which our extent and manifold resources demand, and initiate a golden era of prosperity, plenty and happiness. Our star is now most brilliantly in the ascendant; our fondest hope and anticipation are on the eve of being realized. Let each of us put our shoulder to the wheel of progress, and succor and support by every exertion these first movements which will give us a happy, peaceful, substantial greatness.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The following extracts from late Northern journals give a fair view of the condition of things in the enemy's country:

REVULSION OF FEELING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Exchange writes from Norristown, Pennsylvania, August 26, as follows:

A great excitement exists in different parts of Pennsylvania just now, and you need not be surprised to hear of stirring scenes before many days. What would you think if the State should pattern after Missouri? And yet I have heard Republicans and Democrats freely suggest the idea. Hitherto Democrats have furnished the majority, if not two-thirds, of the volunteers. They now refuse, and the consequence is that soldiers are hard to get. Officers are plenty, but men are scarce. The reason is, that the Republican journals have taken high ground in denouncing Democrats as disunionists, until many good Union men have almost been driven into the Secession idea.

But the great operating cause now is the action of the authorities at Washington in attempting to drive Democrats into the Republican ranks, under the cry of "no party." This will not be submitted to, and in every county where the Democrats strike for the old Democratic doctrine, the edict has gone forth from Washington that Democratic organs must be "confiscated." Several papers, I understand, have already been seized by the Marshal.

The Easton Sentinel was mobbed and destroyed on Monday last, and the result in old Northampton is a terrible state of bad feeling.

The Jeffersonian, West Chester, was also destroyed by a secretly organized mob at midnight on the same day. On the next day I passed through, or rather into the village, and the excitement ran very high. This is a State camping-ground, and parts of two companies organizing to make up a regiment were almost broken up by the attack on the Jeffersonian office. Out of about 150 to 170, one Lieutenant and 60 men withdrew their names, declaring that if such was to be the order, the Republicans might fight their own battles. The feeling ran so high that an immense patrol, armed with rifles and muskets, has been kept up to prevent an attack upon the borough, while depositors have withdrawn their names from the bank. Since, I understand, the Marshal has closed the office of the Jeffersonian, though the materials were destroyed. This has increased the excitement through the county to a high fever. If this goes on, you may take it for granted that Uncle Sam can get no more Democratic soldiers, or in fact any kind, for they will be needed at home.

This is blind policy. The Administration had better not rain mischief in Pennsylvania. The Democrats there are Union men to a man; but many—very many—are anxious for a restoration of peace on any terms that will secure Union and honor to the nation.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

[From the New York Daily News.]

The copies of the Daily News in the charge of the American Express Company were seized on yesterday by the U. S. Marshal in this city. It is impossible to conceive by what authority a Government official can confiscate without legal process private property which a business firm has received in trust for the use of others. As well might the same officer lay violent hands upon a citizen's watch, his purse, or any article which he has paid for and which belongs exclusively to him. The Government, if it has authorized this illegal seizure, has gone one step too far, even to answer its own purposes. Reaching for a shield to cover its own weakness, it has "o'er-leaped itself and fallen on the other side." If the Administration will persist in gathering information only from the columns of the war press, it will never be awakened to a sense of the danger it is provoking until it is too late. Of every hundred voters in the city of New York, seventy-five are antagonistic to the harsh and unconstitutional measures adopted by Mr. Lincoln and his advisers, and an equal proportion are absolutely friends of the Peace party. The city is quiet now—calm as a tropical sea when not a breath stirs the flapping sail; but it is the calmness that precedes the hurricane. We are like men here sleeping within a magazine, where the train is laid and the blazing torch is at hand; one spark may spread ruin and desolation around. If the Administration will but pause, look about, take note of what is the true feeling, and ponder, much that is terrible may be avoided.

Such wanton outrages upon right and liberty as have been witnessed lately in our midst, would have been sufficient to "stir the stones of Rome to rise and mutiny." The wrongs that precipitated the French Revolution were innocent in comparison. Citizens cast into dungeons without public charge against them and without hope of trial; private property confiscated at the beck of those in power; the press humbled, threatened and suppressed, or prostituted to serve the ends of fanaticism. What ever did Louis XVI. so tyrannical and dangerous? and yet he lost his head. What ever did Great Britain so unjust to provoke the indignation of her colonies? and yet she alienated them from her forever.

The people here have been unaccustomed to such wrongs; they can yet scarcely realize them. They are stunned for the time being with the quick succession of outrages that have been hurled at them, and they stand silent and motionless like men startled by an unexpected blow. But when they do awaken to a sense of injury—to a full conception of what they have lost and what they are losing—to an understanding that they are gliding by rapid steps from freedom to bondage, they will not lack the impulsive action of the Parisian at his barricades, or the resolution of their forefathers at Lexington and Bunker Hill.

A New York letter of the 27th says:

The proprietors of the Daily News, fearing an attack upon their establishment, yesterday applied to the police superintendent for protection. A force of 400 police was held in reserve in the lower stations, but up till 1 o'clock this morning their services had not been called into requisition. It was reported that forty men armed with revolvers, were retained by the proprietors of the News, to meet any emergency. The Journal of Commerce office was also guarded.

[From the Baltimore Exchange, of Wednesday.]

At the head of the leading editorial column of the New York Daily News of yesterday, we find the following manly and outspoken notice from its proprietor. No man who has any genuine sense of right or appreciation of public freedom, can fail to respond, with his whole heart, to the fearless and independent spirit with which it is animated.—In the madness which is upon us, such a spirit, it is true, may be bent, but it can never be broken. No Government, since the freedom of the press began, ever entered into a contest with free speech without being overcome. History has no record of any other result. If the Government of Mr. Lincoln is insensible to the lessons of the past, as surely as truth is invincible it will be awakened by the teachings of the future.

"TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE NEW YORK NEWS.

"The subscribers to the New York Daily and Weekly News who reside beyond the limits of the city of New York will take notice that their copies, should they have failed to receive them, have been confiscated, by order of the Federal Government. This has been done without form of law, and by mere usurpation of power. This office is impotent, therefore, to fulfill its obligations toward its patrons; but subscribers may rest assured that every means will be taken to protect their interests, and that, until prevented by physical force, the New York News will disseminate its views freely and fearlessly, and will continue to oppose the present fratricidal war, even though it be at the risk of property, personal liberty, and life.

"BENJAMIN WOOD."

DISLOYALTY OF FREE SPEECH.

[From the New York Day Book, Aug. 26.]

But it is said we are "disloyal." "Disloyalty!"—what is it? To be "loyal" must we believe in "the irrepressible conflict" of Seward, "the negro equality" of Chase, the "ultimate extinction" theory of Lincoln, and that the Helper book is a "valuable political document?" Must we believe that Seward is as great a statesman as Jefferson, that Cameron is as incorruptible as Diogenes, and that Lincoln is as learned as Macchiavelli? Must we believe that black is white, that two and two make five? In fact, must we commit intellectual suicide? Does Mr. Lincoln's Administration demand all this as the price of "loyalty?" If so, the price exceeds our ability to pay.

But it is said we oppose the Government. How, where or when? Bring on your accusers; let the case be brought before the court. Let us see the counts and the specifications. If to be "loyal" means sincere reverence for the Constitution—a fervent love of the Union—an invincible repugnance to its overthrow, and earnest labor and exertion to prevent such a great national catastrophe—if these be the price of "loyalty," then do we and have we rendered them cheerfully, earnestly, and with a single eye to the good of our country. What more can we do? We cannot prevent the avalanche of falsehoods with which day after day Republican papers slander and libel us. To ask justice or mercy from these fanatical journals that seek to destroy the independent Democratic press because they fear its power, is to ask the lion to give up his prey after he has caught it. Puritanical tyranny never yielded power until choked into repentance. * * * *

At all events our right and duty as an American citizen are fulfilled, and if for this we fall under the ban of official punishment, we shall not fail to protest against the unconstitutional usurpation, or to defend, until the pen is snatched from our hand, the rights of the people, and to execrate, even though a dungeon opened its portals before us, the hypocrisy of a party which, getting into power under the pretence of regard for the negro, has trusted the opinion of slavery upon millions of white men.

WHERE IS TRUTH?

[From the New York Herald.]

Those journals that have recently been visited with a mob, and others of which the Government has attempted to prevent their circulation by seizing copies in Philadelphia, are harmless as doves compared to the Tribune and Times, engaged as they are in hounding the Federal Government into adopting the policy and inscribing upon the banner of the armies the emancipation of slavery. The aid and comfort given by the so-called peace organs to the Confederates, is but a drop in the bucket compared with the incendiary appeals of the agitating press, and the sooner the Administration puts a stop to their incendiary appeals the earlier will it receive the united and undivided support of the North.

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO?

[From the Boston Courier, Aug. 28.]

As our readers learned by the telegraphic dispatches of yesterday, the United States Marshal in Philadelphia seized all the copies of the New York Daily News which arrived there, as well those intended to be sold in Philadelphia as those destined for ulterior points at the South and West. The Marshal also took possession of the office of the Christian Observer, in consequence of a late virulent article on "the unholy war." The Marshal, it is to be presumed, acted under instructions from the Government. If so, we must say we are sorry to see our Government in this respect imitating some of the most objectionable proceedings of despotism. Of the four memorable ordinances which cost Charles X. his throne, the first and most important was that which suspended the liberty of the press, and directed that no print or journal should be published without authorization. Are we coming to this? Is every journal which incurs the displeasure of the Government to be suppressed? Besides, that such a course is in contravention of the most elementary principles of civil liberty, it is a mistake in policy. By persecuting a newspaper, you pay it a compliment; you make it a martyr, you give an importance to its views which nothing else could give. Furthermore, it is really a confession of weakness. What is the Government worth that cannot stand a paper cannonade?

We are indignant, and justly indignant, at the tone of a portion of the English press and of the English public towards us just now; are we going to strengthen our cause there and secure fresh sympathy, by showing now little regard we have for those great principles of Anglican liberty out of which the freedom of the press, carefully protected in that country, and the security of the person from unlawful violence, alike spring? We are fighting not merely for the Union, but for the Constitution and the Laws; if to keep the first we must sacrifice the last two, the question may well arise—of what value will the Union then be to us, if any relic of its existence will then remain?

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND THE PRESS.

There is nothing which proves the incapacity of a man for self-government more than threats of violence against his neighbor who differs with him in political and religious opinion. That feeling is utterly incompatible with the duration of democratic free institutions. It leads at once to a despotism by as straight and speedy a path as it can go. It is as short-sighted as it is fatally criminal and wicked. * * * *

Freedom of thought and freedom of speech are not to be put down by the strong-mailed hand of power. The history of the world, ever since its creation, proves this. The "blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church" is an axiom that is applicable to more than ecclesiastical denominations. * * *

Our Constitution and our Republic can no more live without perfect freedom of the press and of speech, than flowers and fruits can germinate and come to maturity without the heat and light of the sun.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

DISORGANIZED REGIMENTS.

Under this head the New York Express of Saturday, says that such regiments as the 2d Fire Zouaves, who left New York on Friday afternoon, can be of no service whatever in the grand army. A large proportion of them were drunk, and the scenes that occurred among them were of the most disgraceful character. The Colonel ignored the rights of his officers and put the question of his leadership to the vote of his men. His officers were pushed on him with curses and drawn swords, while the men cheered the Colonel. Some of the officers cried with rage and were treated to groans. A United States officer remonstrated with them and was driven off, several swords being lunged at him. The men wished to "thrash" their officers, and the officers to "have it out at once."

The Express says:

The Second Fire Zouaves will do very little to redeem the credit of New York city or the New York Fire Department, so badly damaged by the First Regiment of that name. A spirit of insubordination seems to prevail in more than one corps preparing for the battle-field. One officer reported to the mustering Colonel on Friday that he had ninety men on his roll, but that eighty of them were in a state of mutiny, and that he could not produce them to be mustered without the aid of force! What a spectacle this is!

A RUSH FOR AID.

The throng of women and children representing families of volunteers in the 17th and 18th wards, at the distributing office in New York on Friday, was unusually great. At 8 A. M., one hour before the appointed time of opening, the square in front of Cooper Institute was crammed with poor people, and when the doors were opened, at 9 o'clock, the pressure to get in was so great that several children would probably have been killed but for the interference of persons connected with the office. The excitement was finally allayed by distributing tickets among the crowd. A large number of the 79th (Highlanders) made their appearance, but were cut off without a shilling, in recognition of their prominent part in the recent mutinies and desertions.

Mr. Russell's Second Letter on the Manassas Rout—An Editorial from the London Times.

We subjoin a few extracts from Mr. Russell's second letter, dated Washington, July 24th, 1861:

LINCOLN'S CABINET.

In the States one thing is certain—the Cabinet will resist the pressure of the mob or be hurled out of office. If they yield to the fanatics and fight battles against the advice of their officers, they must be beaten, and the tone of New York indicates that a second defeat would cost them their political existence.

They can resist such pressure in future as has been brought on them hitherto by pointing to Bull Run, and by saying, "See the result of forcing General Scott against his wishes." Of the Cabinet, Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, is perhaps the only man who bore up against the disheartening intelligence of Monday morning; but Mr. Seward and others are recovering their spirits as they find that their army was more frightened than hurt, and that the Confederates did not advance on the Capital immediately after their success. It was sad, to see the sweep of the broom to the cob-web spinner—to the spider politicians, who have been laying out warps in all directions, and are now lying in frowsy heaps among the ruins of their curious artifices. Nothing can restore them to their places in the popular estimation; nothing could have kept them there but the rapid and complete success of their policy and the speedy fulfillment of their prophesies. The sword they have drawn is held over their heads by the hands of some coming man whose face no one can see yet; but his footsteps are audible, and the ground shakes beneath his tread.

THE NEWS OF THE REVERSE.

If the bulk of the capital and population of the North is thrown into this struggle, there can be but one hope for the Confederates—brilliant victories on the battle-field, which must lead to recognition from Foreign Powers. The fight cannot go on forever, and if the Confederate States meet with reverses—if their Capital is occupied, their Congress dispersed, their territory (that which they claim as theirs) occupied, they must submit to the consequences of defeat. Is not that equally true of their opponents? On what ground can the United States, which were founded on successful rebellion, claim exemption from the universal law which they did so much to establish? Whatever the feelings of the North may be now, there can be no doubt that the reverse of Manassas caused deep mortification and despondency in Washington. Gen. Scott, whether he disapproved, as it is said, the movement onward, or not, was certain that the Confederates would be defeated.

THE UNION TROOPS MADE NO BAYONET CHARGE, TOOK NO BATTERIES, NOR ANNIHILATED ANY CAVALRY.

When the statements in the American papers are compared with the facts, I am aware it will be necessary to rely a little on "character" in asking faith for what I report. There was not a bayonet charge made by the Federalist infantry during the day; there was not a charge of any kind made by the Confederate cavalry upon any regiment of their enemy until the latter broke. There was not a hand-to-hand encounter between any regiments. There was not a single battery charged or taken by the Federalists. There were no masked batteries in play by the former.

There was no annihilation of rebel horse by Zouaves—Fire or other. A volley fired by one battalion emptied three saddles among a body of horse who appeared at some distance, and the infantry which performed the execution then retired. There were no desperate struggles except by those who wanted to get away. The whole matter, in plain English, amounts to this.

HOW THE FEDERAL OFFICERS TALK OF THEIR DEFEAT.

* * The tone in which some officers speak of being "whipped" is almost boastful and exultant. Last night I heard one declaring he thought it was a good thing they were beaten, as it would put an end to the fighting; "he was quite sure none of his men would ever face the Confederates again." Another was of opinion that it was lucky they had not advanced much further, as in that case they could not have escaped so well.

MEANWHILE AND YESTERDAY—[WITH A VENGEANCE.

The volunteers indulge in severe reflections on the generalship of the commanders; the regulars speak with contemptuous bitterness of the inefficiency and cowardice of the volunteer officers. The former talk learnedly of the art of war, and of the cruelty of being led like sheep to the slaughter. The latter, without detracting from the courage of the men, inveigh against those who directed their regiments on the field; and the volunteer privates are glad to add their testimony against many of the officers, whose pride in uniforms and gold lace did not permit them to soil them in the smoke of gunpowder. It is remarkable that so much hankering after military reputation should be accompanied—in some instances at least—by an absence of any military spirit.

The regular officers spoke in only one way of the conduct of the officers of the volunteers and of certain regiments. Indeed, what could be said of men who acted after and in action as others acted before it, and went away as fast as they could? Thus the men of a volunteer battery marched off, leaving their guns on the ground, the very morning of the engagement, because their three months' term of service was up, and the Pennsylvania regiment exhibited a similar spirit. The 69th (Irish) volunteered to serve as long as they were required, and so did some other corps, I believe. But there must be something rotten in the system, military and political, which generates such sentiments, and developes neither the sense of military honor nor any of that affectionate devotion for the Union which is called by one party in America patriotism.

THE FIGHTING OF THE GERMANS, IRISH AND SCOTCH.

No doubt the papers will furnish detailed lists of killed and wounded, if you have any fancy to publish them, and columns of letters from the soldiers, and pages of incidents of the battle which may be consulted by the curious; but there is a concurrence of testimony to the good conduct of Blenker's Germans, the Sixty-Ninth, (Irish,) and the Seventy-Ninth (Scotch) Capt Meagher, indeed, I am told, yielded to the universal panic, and was seen on foot at Centreville making the best of his way towards Fort Corcoran, with exclamations which implied that for the moment he recognized the Southern Confederacy as highly belligerent. Col. Corcoran, conspicuous by his great stature, being a man of six feet and a half in height, was an object of attraction to the enemy, and is lying dangerously, if not mortally, wounded.

VALUE OF THE UNION SENTIMENT OF THE NORTH.

The great question to be decided just now is the value of the Union sentiment in the North. Will the men and the money be forthcoming, and that soon enough to continue the war of aggression or recuperation against the seceded States? The troops here complain of want of money, and say they are not paid. If that be so, there is proof of want of funds, which, if it lasts, will prevent the reorganization of another army; and I think it would not be safe to rely on the present army, or to depend on many of the regiments till they have been thoroughly reorganized. It must be remembered that the United States is about to lose the services of some 80,000 men, many of whom have already gone home. These are the "three months' men," called out under the President's proclamation. Whether they will enlist for the term of three years, now proposed, cannot be determined; but, judging from their words, they will not do so if their present officers are continued or recommissioned. At all events, they will nearly all go home to be "mustered out of the service," as it is called, in regiments, at the expense of the Government. It is reported in Washington that steps were taken long ago to supply the places of the retiring battalions, and that there were also offers of eighty-three battalions, which have been accepted by the Government, sent in as soon as the news of the disaster at Bull Run was communicated to the North. How the regiments about to leave in a day or two were sent into the field at all, is one of the mysteries of the War Department.

[Editorial from the London Times, Aug 10.]

The people of the Northern States of America are behaving after their defeat in a manner which is somewhat unaccountable. They do not seem at all inclined to lessen its importance. They do not affect to conceal that they have been totally and disgracefully defeated, that their opinions of their own merits and of their enemy's deficiencies were unfounded, and that, instead of a short and brilliant campaign, they must either prepare for a desperate war or give up the scheme of subjugating the South. And yet this National calamity and this grievous shame do not seem to affect them as they would affect an European community. They even take a pleasure in the sensation caused by their unparalleled defeat. Excitement is to all classes a necessary daily