

THURSDAY.

I was present at the truly elegant soiree of my newly-married young friend, Mrs. Beverly, on Napoleon Avenue, on the evening of February 10th last. There was music and dancing on the occasion. My eldest daughter—a lovely maiden of seventeen—was leaning on my arm, as we stood surveying the gay scene, inhaling the aroma of a thousand bouquets, and listening to the magnificent strains of harmony evoked from instruments of Charlotians. Presently I distinctly heard a pipping voice near me observe.

"Chawfie! who's that chawving crotchaw leaning on that old fellah's arm ovah theah? D'ye see me deah fellah?"

"Whaw! that gawl in th' blood silk and black cuths?"

"Exactly!"

"Aw!—thet's old Bykes and his dawtah—wegalah old boah—deaf as the vewy dooce—dem'd pol'y gawl, though. Sh'll ah intrawdooce yah!"

"Aw don't mind."

Presently, I saw approaching us a pair of peg-top trousers and other traps that constituted the make-up of Mr. Charles Suppy—a young ass, with no brains, and "foreign airs" enough to put Mr. Barnum's "What-is-it" quiet out of conceit. He led a wo-kegone-looking young fellow, who stroked a bit of yellow furze under his nose as he came.

"Aw!—good evening, Mistaw Bykes," said the overpow'ring youngster: "pawmit me to intrawdooce me friend, Mistaw Noodle."

Mr. Noodle bowed till I looked over his head down his spine. When he came up I said:

"How are you, Noodle? want an introduction to my daughter, ha!—Clara, this is Mr. Noodle—Mr. Noodle, this is the daughter of a regular old bore—deaf as the vewy dooce—but don't mind me."

Mr. Noodle bowed, came up, and said:

"Haw!" Mr. Suppy was adjusting his cravat and surveying something in one of the chandeliers that made him very red in the face. He has ever since been an incorrigible disbeliever in my slight deafness. But I forgive him.

IV. In 1836 I attended a mass meeting in old Jackson Hall. There was a tremendous crowd and a good deal of noise. I have small taste for political hubbubs in general; but owing to my great anxiety that our Presidential candidate should be elected, I had permitted myself to mingle in politics a little during the campaign in question. This meeting was close on the eve of the election, and enthusiasm was at a high pitch. I joined in it to a great extent, and even went so far as to mount a chair and make an overwhelming speech. There being several other speakers "going at the same time, and all sorts of shouts and cries from the rabble, the act of declaiming came very near that of trying to drown the roaring of ten thousand spindles in a cotton-mill. I got down from the chair after speaking, with a face like a conflagration, and feeling more or less intoxicated with the glory of "this great occasion, where the freemen of this vast city had gathered in their strength to maintain and uphold the rights dear to their hearts," and so forth, and so on. I suppose Chorusus, the Olympian boxer, when he marched, crowned with olive leaves, through the gap in the walls of his native city, amidst the glory-peans that ever signaled the advent of the champion of Hellas, the fairest maidens strewing his way with smiles and flowers—I say, I suppose Chorusus felt a similar enthusiastic glow to that which burned in my bosom as I stepped down from the chair amidst the cheers of my fellow-citizens. At that proud moment, when I could have grasped warily the hand of my bitterest enemy (if he voted our ticket), I overheard a friend of mine named Moore make a remark. Moore was one whom I had always ranked among my most ardent admirers.—Moore said, with his back to me:

"Bykes is always making an infernal mule of himself at public meetings, though he has no more speech-making ability than a bel-lows."

I turned upon him in indignation. "Ah, Bykes," said he grasping my hand cordially, "you did un-usually well! Capital speech! But you always hit the nail square on the head. Wish some of these gas bags had half your ability in the oratorical way."

"Thank you!" said I. "There's Van Brewin, for instance, who is speaking now; he is always making an infernal mule of himself at public meetings, though he has no more speech-making ability than a bel-lows."

Moore tried hard not to look discouraged; but he didn't have very cheering success. He has since believed my ears to be of the sharpest description, if not the longest.

I might fill every column of this paper with incidents like this, illustrating the kind of circumstances with which my friends make out a clear case against me. They don't know how unjust they are. To be slightly deaf, I submit, is bad enough; but people little know how much their impertinent credulity aggravates my sufferings. I ask them to remember that wherever there is a loud hum of voices, a rattle of machinery, or similar continued noise, there the slightly deaf person can hear with greater ease than other people.

V. There is a class of people who seem to think that, in addressing a slightly deaf person, they should raise their voice to a pitch sufficiently elevated to frighten panthers. I have noticed that such people are invariably of the most common-place mental calibre. I never knew a man of mind in addressing me to raise his voice in such a way as to cause me any embarrassment. I remember when I was introduced to Daniel Webster at the Astor House, in 1845, the friend who did me the distinguished honor, (named Smith) whispered to the great man that I was slightly deaf. Mr. Webster remarked, without raising his voice at all:

"I think I saw you in Washington last winter, Sir?"

Before I could reply the officious Smith good-naturedly shouted:

"Mr. Bykes can't hear you, Mr. Webster, unless you speak pretty loud."

Mr. Webster, in the same low but distinct tone, remarked:

"I think Mr. Bykes has no difficulty in hearing me, Mr. Smith."

"None at all," said I; "I assure you I hear with the greatest ease."

Now Smith couldn't understand this—men of his calibre never can. But there are, I think, very few slightly deaf persons to whom distinctness in utterance is not far more important requisite than a loud tone of voice.

I have learned to gauge men's intellects with much accuracy on first acquaintance by this test. I never in my life was introduced to a booby that he did not so bellow his salutation into my poor ears that the tympanum rang again with the concussion. Some otherwise excellent acquaintances of mine are in the sad habit of occasionally taking more wine than is good for them; and the effect of too much wine is to muddle the brain and lower the intellectual status, so that wise men in their cups are fools. Now, it is an invariable law that a drunken man is intensely conscious of any slight deafness.

There's my friend Walker—an ardent Washington, Aug. 3.—A bill has passed by the Senate providing for the punishment of certain crimes, and punishing recruiting for an army hostile to the Union with a fine from \$200 to \$1000 and from one to five years confinement. Those who enlist, and those who encourage enlistment by words, writing or publication, are alike guilty.

Washington, Aug. 3.—In the House the Senate bill confiscating rebel property was recommitted; ayes, 69; nays, 18.

The bill reported by the committee of conference on tariff and direct tax was concurred in by ayes, 89; nays, 39.

A bill to increase the efficiency of topographical engineers passed.

A bill also passed authorizing the President to dismiss officers for incapability, inefficiency, misconduct and neglect.

In a debate, Mr. Oliver said that Burnett was a known sympathizer of the rebels. Mr. Burnett said, "If the gentleman wishes to know whether I sympathize with those among whom I was born, and who regard this war as being forced upon them, and who would make peace to-morrow, I answer in the affirmative, and the gentleman can make the most of it."

Letters from Commodore Engle who was ordered to bring home the Hong Kong fleet under Commodore Scrimble, of South Carolina, states that the fleet is not there, but is supposed to be not far off.

The Herald says it has been observed for several days that Confederate engineers have been making observations near the Chain Bridge.—McClellan has visited the neighborhood himself, posing himself as regards their movements.

Louisville, Aug. 3.—A gentleman from St. Louis reports that important despatches have been received there from Springfield and directed to Fremont's headquarters, where the most absolute censorship is exercised.

A dispatch dated Springfield, July 29, published this morning, says that McClellan is moving slowly forward; his forces are divided into three columns, the better to subsist by forage; we are quietly awaiting their approach. Lyon has officially applauded Siegel—this dispatch was most probably written in St. Louis.

New York, Aug. 3.—The Post's Washington correspondent says that Gen. Wool assumes command of Fortress Monroe next week.

A white flag has arrived here, the purport of which is unknown.

The Tribune's special Washington dispatch says it is rumored that the river is blockaded at Mathias Point and Aquia Creek.

Louisville, Aug. 3.—The St. Louis Democrat says that Solomon's and Seigel's troops made the first 350 miles from Springfield in three days but does not say under what impulse the time was made.

Speaking of a battle, whether that of Carthage or the one reported at Springfield, not stated, the Democrat says the report of the killed on the rebel side is "understated." The people of the neighborhood affirm that at least 4000 were killed and wounded. Several trophies of the battle have been brought in, including bars of iron fired from Jackson's cannon.—They also fired 4 and 5 pound weights.

Mexico, Mo. Aug. 3.—Gen. Pope's programme is to establish a camp of 30,000 men at Springfield to operate

FRIDAY.

The following pithy remarks we find in the New Orleans Picayune:

The Blockade Question.

We learn from the New York Daily News, of the 26th ult., that an official communication on the subject of the blockade has been made to the British Legation at Washington, by Admiral Milne, commanding the large British fleet, numbering many vessels of war in the Gulf of Mexico. By what means the purport of this document has found its way to the public eye, it is perhaps needless to inquire; the fact that it should have been suffered to see the light gives it, however, in the opinion of the News, the aspect of an indirect warning addressed by the British Government to that of the United States.—When the contents of confidential State papers are revealed by those who hold them in custody, there is seldom lacking an abundant reason of public policy for the revelation. By suffering Admiral Milne's views, communicated to his official superiors, to be spread before the world, the News suggests that the authors of the publication are in fact addressing a semi-official notice to the President and Cabinet at Washington.

The action of any Government upon a subject involving deeply the interests of a commercial people, like a blockade, must necessarily be predicated upon the information it received from its agents, who are upon the spot. The Prime Minister of Great Britain has virtually declared in Parliament that his Government would respect an efficient blockade. This was the same thing as though he had said that it would not respect an inefficient one. Now, what gives Admiral Milne's report its great interest is the fact that it distinctly takes the ground that the blockade is inefficient. The British commander, whose opinion is backed by the observations and reports of the commanders of his thirty-five vessels of war, tells the Government at Washington, with emphasis, that its attempt to close the seceded ports has been characterized by a "complete absence of uniformity, order and regularity." In short, that it is not such an act of war as the British nation considers itself bound to respect.

The Admiral proceeds (says the News; we have not seen the text of the letter) to enumerate a number of breaches of the blockade, which have come under his notice. Though Pensacola was declared closed on the 19th of May, "vessels freely obtained admission" as late as the 30th.—A bark warped off from Pensacola ran into Mobile. Twenty or thirty small vessels ran into other neighboring ports, and he finds "numerous cases of ships, barks and brig-scutters, complete flotilla of small ocean traders and coasters continued to pass into the city and out again, regardless of, or insensible to, the presence of war ships." "St. Marks," in Florida, "an important port, is not at all cut off from maritime trade." Steamers keep up communication to and from Savannah, and he adds that his captains report four other ports entirely open, on the very day he writes.

Since this report of the Admiral was made, there seems to be no reason for supposing that Mr. Lincoln's blockade has become any more stringent. The News, in this connection, alludes to the alleged egress of the privateer Sumter from New Orleans, and her rumored return thither laden with a contraband cargo of arms of the Bremen bark from Havana—not to speak of the Jeff. Davis, the Savannah and other privateers which have reached the high seas—as serving as additional proofs of the irregularity and incompetency of the Federal police.

Our contemporary is, therefore, entirely prepared to see a prompt and decided attitude assumed by Great Britain, France and Spain at an early day. The news of the Bull Run disaster will probably hasten this determination.

"Thus," concludes the News, "with every day's advance we seem to be approaching more and more nearly to the dangers predicted by Washington, when the quarrels of the States with one another should invite the interference of foreign powers. Under the fatal rule of Abraham Lincoln, to what a dark and terrible future are we approaching! Is a foreign war to be added to our unhappy civil contest? It would surely appear so."

It is said that Disraeli is writing a new political work, which he expects will eclipse all his previous efforts.

Handcuffs for the South.—The Southern press should keep before the people of the South and of the world the astounding and unparalleled fact that the army which invaded Virginia brought with them thirty thousand handcuffs, which were taken with the other spoils from the enemy. This supposes all that we have ever heard of Russian or Austrian despotism. It is almost impossible to realize that, in the United States, boasting itself as the freest and the most civilized of all nations, the most deliberate, inhuman and atrocious plan should have been formed to degrade and enslave a free people of which there is any record in this or any other age. Who ever heard, even in despotic Europe, of an invading army traveling with thirty thousand handcuffs as a part of its equipments?

Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

Export Duty on Cotton.—The New York Times of the 25th ult., says: "We are assured repeatedly and from various quarters that England and France are preparing to make a demand on the United States Government for the opening of at least one cotton port in the South, from which needed supplies for the manufactures of those two countries may be obtained. It is added that they will probably claim that the closing of its own ports by any nation by mode of blockade is an anomaly, and not clearly recognized in any settled principles of the laws of nations."

The Times goes on to say: "The Government of England and France profess a determination to adhere to the course of strict neutrality in regard to the contest pending in the States of the Union, and to abide by the rules that honorable governments always observe towards foreign powers. Perhaps it would not be amiss for Congress, in order to meet all the technicalities that foreign governments are likely to raise, to put an export duty on cotton sufficient to compensate the United States Government for its shipment. Ten cents a pound, for instance, to our Government would counterbalance the paltry one-eighth of a cent per pound the Confederate Government would amass; and if England and France can afford to buy and import at such rates, we might not find ourselves losers of their good will or of our good position, in the end, by allowing them to do so."

Gun Boats.

We find the following communication in the New Orleans Picayune, of the 2nd inst.:

Editors Picayune.—Capt. Poit-event, of Gainesville, in this county, well known in your city as an enterprising steamboatman, of ample means, has made a model for a gun-boat, now on its way to Richmond and Jackson—an admirably contrived design for coast defense. We are prepared at Gainesville and at Pearlton to build as many of these boats as may be called for. We have the timber, the mills, the boat yards, dock and ship carpenters, oil on hand. It may not be generally known that at both these places on Pearl river we are constantly building steamboats and schooners, of the best live oak, cypress, yellow pine, white oak and cedar. Let the Confederate authorities or the Executives of Mississippi and Louisiana say the word, and by or before the 1st January Pearlton and Gainesville will fit out and complete any number of gun-boats that may be needed. This county, though sparsely populated, has done nobly. We have two finely drilled companies now in camp at Bay St. Louis, two more are being organized, and a number of our citizens are now in Virginia, members of other organizations.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

The St. Paul Pioneer is advising real estate owners in that region to plow up their town lots, which have thus far produced nothing but an annual crop of taxation.

The Connecticut State Loan Taken.—The time offering bids for the State loan of \$800,000 closed Saturday afternoon, at which time about \$1,200,000 had been tendered. A large share of the bids were at par, although many were given at an eighth premium, and in rare instances more. The banks in the city offered perhaps a quarter of a million at par. It is believed that par bids will be accepted. The awards have not been made, as the Treasurer is out of town, but will be declared upon his return to-morrow. The bidding would have commanded premiums had it not been that the United States loan will be made presently, and with such rates of interest that the men who have the money at hand are holding up for that which will give them a cent and a fraction additional every year.

Harford Courant.

A PARALLEL.

The Ninety-Third Highlanders, on the eve of their departure for New Orleans in 1814, were reviewed at Portsmouth by the Duke of Cumberland, and made a magnificent display. They were over a thousand strong, and were considered the best regiment in the British service. They departed amid the hurrahs of the people, and the confident assurances of a glorious career. In a few months afterwards, about two hundred ragged, diseased and wretched-looking creatures were landed in the same town, and great was the surprise and horror of the people to learn that this was the remnant of the magnificent corps which had departed but a few months before with such such brilliant hopes and promises. Where were the others of this stalwart regiment—those gigantic Highlanders—any one of whom was considered the equal of three Americans? The historian of the great victory on the plains of Chalmette can answer this question. The poor old deformed negro, who, with so solemn an air points to the mysterious and desolate spot near the swamp that gives that famous field, where the grass is permitted to grow undisturbed by the ploughman, will tell in few and rude words the sad story of the doleful children of the mist. Of the thousand stout Highlanders who came four thousand miles to desolate the country and destroy the lives of a people, who had done them no harm, more than five hundred were deposited in the cold, damp soil of Louisiana, and scores of others lingered among us, with dreadful wounds, gently and generously tended and nursed by the very people whom they had abandoned their homes to slaughter and degrade. Among the slain of this fine regiment were all their principal officers—their Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, and Major.

The affecting story of the 93d Highlanders has been reproduced in the war now waged against the South by the reckless Yankee invaders, in the face of the Fire Zouaves, of New York. They left their homes in grand array, parading the streets amid the exultant shouts of the volatile people of their great city. Their youthful and accomplished commander was the envy of all eyes, the idol of enthusiastic women, the envy and admiration of all high-spirited youths—and his gallant followers inspired universal confidence by their manly bearing and their stalwart forms. Their appearance upon the scene of conflict was hailed as one of the great events of the campaign, the most encouraging manifestations of the earnestness and determination of the Northern people. Such was their grand debut in the great drama.

The three months of the enjoyment of "the New York Post" have nearly expired. In a few days they return to their homes. Behold now their triumphant entry into the city which they left amid such grand demonstrations. Two hundred demoralized, ragged, care-worn, desolate looking young men now sneak back, as the full representation of the splendid corps which the "gallant Ellisworth" but a few weeks before had marched forth to victory, conquest, and spoils. These are all that are left of his eleven hundred. Their brilliant Colonel fell early in the conflict, and now his worthy successor has followed him in the terrible slaughter at Manassas. In this sorrowful plight will the Fire Zouaves return to their friends and their homes. May their fate be a lesson not only to them, but to all others, who offer themselves to be seduced into the wicked undertaking of invading and subduing a free people.

Delta.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Washington, Aug 5.—The House bill authorizing the dismissal of government officers was tabled. The confiscation bill passed by a vote of sixty against forty eight.

In the Senate the resolutions of the Maryland Legislature protesting against the President's usurpation, were read and ordered to be printed. A bill supplementary to the bill for the protection of commerce passed.

The Senate confirmed the following Major Generals: McClellan, Fremont, Dix and Banks.

The Steamer Yankee has arrived at the navy yard. She was shot at, the ball entering the engine room.

Brigadier General has been appointed to form a cavalry school.

A military force will be placed at Silver Springs, Maryland, to protect F. P. Blair's property there.

The World says it is believed the Southrons have abandoned the idea of crossing the Potomac. They are vigorously concentrating lower down, and are establishing a line of defense between Manassas and the Potomac.

They are certainly bringing large forces from Mount Vernon southward, and are increasing their batteries on the river.

The members of Congress were paid off one-fourth in gold and the rest in treasury notes. The government employees will hereafter be paid off in Treasury notes.

Washington, August 5.—In the Senate Salisbury moved certain amendments to the Constitution looking to

the adjustment of our difficulties, which was voted down by a vote of 24 against 11. The confiscation bill as amended by the House passed.

Jefferson City, Mo. Aug 5.—Gov. Gamble (elected by the late Convention) has proclaimed in all essential respects sustaining Polka programme.

Respects the Vicksburg Whig, of the tenor of a dispatch received last night, it appears that a difficulty occurred in Louisville, in which Mr. Ed Crutchfield, an estimable gentleman of that city was seriously injured by a party led by one Tom Salvage, well known in police circles. The affray grew out of Crutchfield hurrahing for Jeff. Davis.

Yesterday evening, an old gentleman and a young one, hugged each other pretty tightly on Texas street. No blood shed on the occasion.

The Press of work in our office will account for the lack of editorial in to-day's paper.

It is rumored that Memphis is under Martial Law. This we doubt—for reason that we have received Memphis papers of the 1st inst., while it is reported that in that city Martial Law was proclaimed on the 27th ult.

What has become of our Mobile exchanges, does anybody know?

The Order of Battle.

When large bodies of men approach for battle, only a proportional part of them are engaged at a time—they are replaced by another similar force; the progress of the battle, on the genius and judgment of the chief will depend the character of the action, whether it shall be defensive or offensive.

When an army awaits the attack, it takes its position and forms its line of battle according to the nature of the ground, and the character and strength of the enemy's force. If offensive, the main thing is to seize upon the decisive point of the field. This point is determined by the configuration of the ground, and the position of the contending forces, or by a combination of these. The defense is considered the stronger form of action of war, and a skilful general will take advantage of favorable circumstances to change the defensive into the offensive. Military writers lay down twelve orders of battle. A description of these would be too long and too complicated to interest the reader. Which of these should be followed, must be decided by the chief himself on the ground, where all the circumstances may be duly considered. To concentrate a superiority of forces at the decisive point is the principal purpose. This point is in the flank or in the rear of the enemy. To do this the skill of the general is brought into requisition.

On the field of battle the infantry is divided into three bodies—in advanced guard, a main body, and a reserve. These three bodies are separated from each other by intervals, which will depend upon the nature of the ground—the advanced guard occupying the front, the main body at a distance from one hundred and fifty to three hundred paces in its rear, and the reserve at a like interval in the rear of the main body. The troops composing these three bodies will be formed either in columns of battalions, or be deployed. For an attack, for evolutions, or for defense against cavalry, the formation of columns of battalions is the best. To repel the enemy's attack by a fire, and to present a less favorable mark to the enemy's artillery, the battalion should be deployed. The reserve should be composed of the most reliable troops, and should, if possible, be kept masked from the enemy's view and fire, until called into action. The time for engaging the reserve is either when the enemy has been shaken in its attack by the resistance offered by the main body, or when the main body is unable farther to resist the enemy's efforts.

The cavalry is usually placed in the rear of the infantry, and should be marked from the fire until the moment arrives to bring it into action. The habitual formation of cavalry for the attack is a line of two ranks, with a reserve or support in rear. Cavalry should wait patiently until a way is prepared for its action by the fire of artillery on the enemy's infantry; or when the infantry is fatigued or exhausted; or when the infantry is in motion, so as to surprise it before it can form to receive the attack. It should direct its charge on that part of the enemy's infantry where it will be itself exposed to the least column of fire. If the infantry is in a line, its charge should be made on one of its flanks; if in square, on one of the angles of the square.

The manner of placing the artillery, and its employment, must be regulated by relative importance under given circumstances with respect to the action of the other arms. In defense, the principal part is usually assigned to the artillery; in offensive movements the reverse generally obtains. In defense the batteries should be distributed along the entire front of the position occupied. The distance between the batteries should not be much over six

hundred paces. When the wings of a position are weak, heavy batteries should be placed to secure them. A sufficient number of pieces should always be held in reserve for a moment of need. In the attack, the heaviest pieces should be placed on the flank of the ground occupied by the assailant, or in the center if more favorable to the end to be attained. In all the movements of the artillery great care should be taken not to place them so that they shall in the least impede the operations of the other troops.

At a late hour on Friday evening, we met on the street a youth from Georgia, who anxiously inquired if there was any chance for him, at that hour, to procure pass to Manassas for the next morning's train, stating that he had left home on Wednesday, to take the place of one of his brothers who had fallen in the battle of Sunday. He added that he had lost in this war, another brother, whose place would also be supplied by a member of his family. Is the government at Washington so infatuated as to believe in the possibility of conquering such a people?

Richmond Enquirer.

Interesting from Richmond.

Postmasters Appointed and Confirmed

Richmond, Aug. 1.—Congress has confirmed the following appointments of postmasters in the Confederacy.

Texas.—E. C. Dewey, San Antonio; Wm. Rust, Austin; Owen L. Coehner, Houston.

Mississippi.—C. A. Dickinson, Jackson; Wm. Priestly, Canton; Wm. P. Mellow, Natchez; Wm. H. Crittenden, Holly Springs.

Louisiana.—Eugenia R. Biessat, Alexandria; Joseph McCormack, Baton Rouge; Henry Hunsicker, Shreveport.

Florida.—Thomas E. Jordan, Pensacola; Miles Hatch, Tallahassee.

Alabama.—Lunell Finley, Tuscaloosa; Wm. H. Edgar, Selma; Joseph C. Guild, Tuscombina; Lloyd Bowers, Mobile; Wm. Howell, Marion; M. M. J. Muddham, Huntsville; John A. Smith, Florence.

Arkansas.—Jas. T. Horter, Napoleon; Wm. F. Pope, Little Rock.

Daily Mail Between Vicksburg and Monroe.—We here take the pleasure of announcing a daily mail to commence to-day between Vicksburg and Monroe. The daily mail now from Shreveport to New Orleans is complete. We are under many obligations to the courteous and very obliging Deputy-Postmaster and P. N. Hammett, of Vicksburg, and also to President Young and Gen. Sharp, Wadley, of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company, for the gratuitous facilities in these war-striving times. The right man in the right place.

Will the "News" copy without a grock if it pleases? If he had done one hundredth part as much as we have to regulate and facilitate the mails we assure our very courteous "News," he would speak of the Monroe Post Office very differently indeed.—Register.

Sir, Register, the "Groucher" complies with your request, thanking you for the compliment paid him.—The Italic, we presume, is intended to be noticed particularly. At the earliest opportunity afforded the "wee bit" of satire contained in the above, will be returned with interest.

In a late editorial, the N. Y. Herald fears the effect of the great battle upon the English government. That government, says Bennett, has already shown its sympathy for the rebels, and may now break the blockade, or perhaps do something even more disastrous to the cause of the federal administration. In the ardor of its enthusiasm and probably to influence the British government (?) the Herald exclaims: "We have resources enough to drive every rebel in the sea, and defy or make war upon England at the same time."

Hessian's Guns.—We saw yesterday about 1,800 of the guns taken from the Hessians at Manassas in the recent battle, which had been brought to this city to be cleaned up and fixed for use. About 10,000 more were expected to arrive. Nearly all of those we saw were loaded, not having been discharged (in the usual way) by their former owners. Some of the muskets bore evidence of the hard usage which they had received.

Richmond Dispatch.

Liberal Donations.—We learn that Captain Postell's company has been presented with \$1,000 by Miss Helen E. Johnson; also \$500 by Miss Martha Stokes, and \$500 by Samuel J. Stokes. These are examples worthy to be followed. All honor to the liberal and patriotic contributors.

Canton Citizen.

Gen. Scott must look out. There's something in the wind. The following is among the proceedings of the rump Senate of a late date: Mr. Rice offered an amendment that if Brevet Lieutenant General be placed on the retiring list, there shall be no reduction of salary of subsistence. Agreed to.

Four 32-pound cannon, with their carriages and other appurtenances, such as round shot, grape and canister have been sent from Norfolk to Apalachicola.