NEW YORK HERALD, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1861.

ing in the recent battle near Springfield, in Mis-NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Org. of \$1 per canonic. YOUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important week, solution from any quarter of the work; will be developed and the second connection connection and developed and Requested To Shah all Lierreits and Faster. ST US. STFEE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not

Generalistic communications. ADVERTISHENTS reconcised every day; advertisements in-orded in the Writely Hurator, FAMILY HELLED, and in the alignedia and Everyopene Evolutions. JOB PRINTING executed with neutrons, cheapness and de-metric.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-LEAP YEAR-TOOPLES. NEW BOWERY THRATEE, Bowery.-BULL RUN-MINUTE

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway,-Day and Evening-MICHAR, ERLE-HAUSTED CHARBER-HIPTO-POTANUS, SEA LION, BEARS, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-way, -Sends, Dancas, BURLESQUES, &C.-BULL RUN.

CANTERBUEY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway.-Songs, DANCES, BURLESQUES, AC.

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM. 616 Broadway.-DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS BALLETS, PANTOMINES, PANCES, &G. AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 414 Broadway,-Songs, Bal-

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery,→ BURLEMOUTS, SONG, DANCES AN _ HALL, No. 45 Bowery,→

New York, Monday, August 26, 1861.

OUR WAR MAPS.

We have issued another edition of the nu merous maps, plans and diagrams of the operations of the Union and rebel troops in Vir-ginia, Missouri, Illinois, Florida, and on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and it is now ready for delivery. Agents desting copies are requested to send. in their orders immediately. Single copies six cents. Wholesale price the same as for the WEEKLY HERALD.

THE SITUATION.

General McClellan, in company with the President and Secretary of State, had a grand review on Saturday of the regulars, infantry, cavalry and artillery, and "the commanding general expressed timself highly gratified with the appearance of the men. It appears that the discipfine of the forces has greatly improved of late, and that their condition at the present time is most satisfactory, and affords promise of good deeds in the future, when their service - may be demanded in the field.

The government is giving evidence by its vigorous action in some particulars that it realizes the fact that, it is a government, and that It has to grapple with a daugerous rebellion. Not only have sveral parties been dareated on suspicion of treason-including the Mayor of Washington, the Baltimore Police Commissioners and numerous others now held in durance at Fort Lafayette-but two or three ladies in Washington have also been placed under arrest upon charges of communicating with the rebels. Among them are the wife of Senator Gwyn, Mrs. Greenough and Mrs. Phillips, wife of an ex-member of Congress from Albama, and her two daughters. The houses of there ladies have been surrounded by a strong military guard, and the inmates held in close custody.

It is gratifying to know that the vigilance with which the government is pursuing individuals suspected of complicity with the rebels is also extended to treasonable newspapers. By an order from the Post office Department, the transmission by mail of any of the papers in this city which were Intely presented as dangerous by the Grand Jury is absolutely forbidden. Moreover, all communication by letters or papers, heretofore carried on by the express companies, with the rebel States, is henceforth prohibited, so that all connection by mail, express, steamboat, railroad, and every other mode of transportation is thus effectually cut off between the loval States and the rebel States. The government appears convinced of the fact, which must be apparent to every one, that half measures will avail nothing in the present crisis-that whatever is done must be done effectively, and with all the power which the administration can command.

	Killed.	223
1	Wounded	721
1	Missing	291
1	Total	.235
	The Montgomery (Ala) Confederation susper	

on the 15th inst., owing to the scarcity of paper and the lack of money to buy it. We have advices from Venezuela to the 1st inst.

On the 19th of July the acting President issued a decree virtually assuming a Dictator hip, and expressing a determination to put a stop to the war of races which has so long raged in that unhappy country. By another decree of the same date, the publication of any of the military movements of the government is forbidden, and a third decree of July 29 provides for the establishment of a national police in the capital and wherever else it may be deemed necessary. These and other vigorous measures, it was hoped, would deliver Venezuels from the degradation into which she has of late years fallen. Some of the passengers by the Edinburgh re-

port that they met a sailing ship which reported passing a steamer in distress. On the 17th inst the Edinburgh passed a large sailing vessel a long way off, which seemed anxious to communicate something, and Captain Roskell made out "the screw propeller damaged," and thinks it probable this sailing vessel must have met the Etna returning, under canvass, to Liverpool, about seven or eight days before, but the signals were very indistinct on account of the distance.

A correspondent at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, under date of August 7, writes:-The sugar crop is now fully closed, and the growing canes look well and promise a fair average yield. The weather is showery and most favorable. The burnt district is now the handsomest part of this town, and the dwellings and shipping are supplied with pure fresh water from the interior through pipes. There are two British steam frigates and six gunboats craising among the islands, and some three or four piratical looking steamers under British If a United States shin-of-war emised colors. here, doubtless she would succeed in capturing these pirates. A French steamer-of-war is signalized, but whether she will come in or not I cannot now determine. Markets fairly supplied with American breadstuffs, lumber, shingles, &c. Fish

is in good supply, The cotton market was firm on Saturday, with a specula-tive feeling still provalent. The sales embraced about 2.500 bales, part to spioners. but chiefly on speculation, while prices closed on the basis of about 1834c. for midiling uplands. The report that cotton had arrived here from Providence, on route for export to Liverpool, was contradicted by parties well posted in the trade. The arrival of 500 bales per ship Guy Mannering, from Liver which are brief for any's paper, was consigned to the number of Messrs, Hennings & Gealing, to where order it was perchased in Liverpool. Another importation from Liverpool is due by one of the ships of Messrs. Spoilerd & Tileston's line. The material advance in the price of raw cotton, it is supposed, may affect some of the earlier government contractors, as a good portion of the advance has occurred since they were entered into. The fleur market, cwing in part to the increased firmness in freights, was heavy, and closed with a tendency towards lower prices, while sales were to a fair extent. Wheat was heavy, awing to the Ences is freights, with some loss demand for export-The market closed at easier rates, and for some descrip-tions 2 a 3 cents per bushel lower. Corn was in good request for export and for shipment Fastward, while the arket was active and firm. Perk was firm, especially prime, with sales of mess at \$15 and of prime at \$10. Beef was quiet, and fard firm. Segars were firm, with sales of 900 hhds. Cubas at full prices. Coffee was steady rith sales of 3,000 bags hio at 13 Me. a 14 Me. Freight were firmer, with fair engagements of corn, wi flour. To Liverpool grain, chiefly corn, ranged at 016d. a 10d, in bulk and bags, and flour at 2a. 6d. To Londor eat was taken at 1036d, a 11d, in bags, and flour at 3s

Startling Discoveries at Washington-Important Arrests of Distinguished Female Spics.

Under the new order of things enforced by the late disaster at Manassas, and under the vigilant eye of General McClellan, the government at Washington is making some astounding discoveries in the ramifications of this Southern rebellion. Most important among these discoveries are those in reference to certain dia. tinguished female rebel spies who have been suddenly checked in their inglorious career.

Mrs. Dr. Gwin, the wife of ex-Senator Gwin, of California; Mrs. Phillips, the wife of the ex. member of Congress Phillips, of Alabama, and Mrs. Greenough, another accomplished high life secessionist, are particularly prominent among the rebels in crinoline who have thus

The administration has also been making some examination of various distinguished masculine aiders and abettors of this Southern rebellion; and henceforward, for some time, Fort La_ fayette, which stands in the golden gate of New York harbor, will be more attractive to the historian, as the receptacle of State prisoners, than

NG- SPRITCHEL

the Tower of London, which has passed into a mere monument of by-gone days. Fort Lafayette has now within its walls a very interesting company of interesting characters of the secession type, including the Hon, Pierce Butler, for some years the husband of Fanny Kemble, and including, also, the handsome amiable, but misguided secession Mayor Berret, of Washington, Baltimore policemen, rebel financiers and diplomats, and maritime adven. turers.

In all these things we now begin to realize the stubborn fact that our glorious days of peace have been superseded by a positive and terrible war, involving the simple issue of government or no government. Our government, established by Washington and his cotemporaries, is menaced with destruction. The encmy's pickets are to-day overlooking our national capital, and a convenient and boasting rebel army threatens to occupy or to destroy it. At such a crisis it would be

folly to expect the indulgences of a condition of peace and security to traitors and their agents and emissaries, male or female. In this struggle of life or death the government cannot stand upon technicalities or gallantrics, or any such dangerous triffes. It must meet this rebellion at all points and in all its disguises, and strip it of its false pretences wherever they can be detected.

It is gratifying to know that the Cabinet at Washington has at length been- aroused to the necessity of a vigilant search for rebel spice and emissaries, beginning in the city of Washington; and that Northern secession newspapers are also to be reduced to the stern discipline o a state of war. In all this business it is only necessary to look beyond the southern line of our army to learn, to its fullest extent, the comprehensive vigilance which governs the rebel States against every man and every woman suspected of sympathies hostile to the rebel cause. Our people, even in this ordeal of war, would not tolerate such a despotism. We, at least, have no necessity for it; but it is necessary on our part, as far as possible, to put an end to this business of "aid and comfort" to the enemy from this side our army lines in every shape and form.

Greeley's Card-"Just Once"-How He Keeps His Vows.

We reprint to-day Horace Greeley's card headed "Just Once," published in the Tribune immediately after the battle of Bull ran, in order that the reader may compare it with the present course of that journal, and see how well he has kept his promises to an indignant peo-

Long before the battle of Ball run the standing war cry of the Tribune was, "On to Richmond !" and every day some fresh attack. some insinuation of treason, was published in its columns against General Scott, because he did not order an immediate advance upon Richmond, by way of Manassas Junction; and the members of the Cabinet were assailed in the most bitter terms because they permitted Gene ral Scott to delay the onward march of the grand army. But no sooner was the disastrons battle of Bull run fought than the Tribune came out in an editorial with the most virulent abuse of the administration for its "inefficiency of preparation and a foolhardy and inexcusable under estimate of the enemy." "These," added the Tribune, "prevailed at Washington until they have made shipwreck of our grand and heroje army. We have fought and been beaten. God forgive our rulers that this is so." Thus does the Tribune assault the administration, and pray God to forgive it for listening to its own rabid clamors! This, however, would not go down with the people, who felt disposed to suspend the Tribune, if not Greeley himself, remembering, as they did, that day after day that journal bounded on the army to its destruction against the batteries of Manassas. Greeley, therefore, came out in the card which wereprint to-day. making the humiliating confession that, instead of being the editor of the Tribune, he had abdicated his functions, and consented to play the part of drummer boy to the establishmentthat the advice "Onward to Richmond," which appeared in the editorial columns seven times a week, "was not his, nor anything of like imp. rt." According to Greeley's own admissiontherefore, the conduct of his journal was handed over to the management of some secret revolutionary committee of the Robespierre, Marat and Danton stamp. But he makes the best atone. ment in his power for this criminal folly by declaring that he retired from the arena of politics for the future; that neither war nor the movements of the army would any longer form topics of discussion in his journal-whence we oncluded that Greeley, retiring from the troubles of the world, which had grown too great for him, would go to work in some secluded spot to organize a phalanx, and revive once more the socialistic and communist ideas of which he was so zealous an advocate a few years ago-a kind of refugium paceatorumwhere womens' rights could be Enjoyed, and free love could have for meluding amalce scope. gamation of the black and white races. But it the surprise of everybody, a mouth has not elapsed till Greeley's repentanco-very much mbling in its sincerity that of the felon on res the scaffold, with the rope around his neckturns out to be all sham, and he returns, like the swine that was washed, to his wallowing in the political mire. It is the nature of the animal. Greeley is meddling in the affairs of the government as bad as ever, and embarrassing its operations in every way. He is making the war as unpopular as he can among the democratic masses, who will do all the fighting, by representing it as a war of abolition, and not a war to restore the Union and vindicate the principles of the Revolution and of the constitu. tion. He is again guilty of "a foolhardy and inexcusable under estimate of the enemy," and is doing his utmost to induce the government to adopt his views and again dash like a locomotive at full speed against a pile of rocks heaped on the track In an article in Saturday's number, headed "Ball Run," he criticises the battle once more, though in his card of July 25 he said he would only write that time on the subject-" Just Once"-and bid adieu for ever to war. "I bar," quoth Greeley, "all criticism Jeff, Davis and a corresponding gain to the in these columns on army movements, past or future." He has thus cast all his promises to the a necessity, Mr. Seward has excluded the Ca- | argue against.

wind and broken every yow. The only way to very interesting discoveries in the seizure and stop his mischief is to suppress the publication of the Tribune, which has done and is doing a thousand times more harm to the government and more good to the enemy than the Daily News and all its tribe have ever done or could ever do.

Jenkins at Long Branch.

This has been an eventful week among the tuft-hunters at Long Branch. In the early part of it the great star of attraction there was forced from her retirement and reluctantly yielded herself to society and-Jenkins. She imagined, poor lady, in her simplicity, that she could have enjoyed, undisturbed, a few days respite from her fatigues at Washington. She unfortunately left out of her calculations the ubiquitous Jenkins.

It is the penalty of high station that those called to it belong to everybody but themselves. They must not eat, drink or sleep, except under the eye of the public. Neither Victoria, in her Highland retreat, nor Eugenie, at the Pyrennean Springs, is allowed for a moment to delude herself into the notion that she can escape her particular Jenkins. Every movement and incident of the daily life of these royal ladies is flashed over the wires with inexorable fidelity. They would give, no doubt. a great deal for a few weeks of the privacy enjoyed by the humblest of their subjects. It cannot be theirs. Like the inevitable skeleton at the Egyptian feasis, they are ever conscious of the presence of their Jenkins.

It would be supposed that the wife of a republican President would be exempted from this penalty of greatness. Mrs Lincoln evidently went to Long Branch under that impression. Like a sensible, unpretending woman as she is, she kept to her apartments for some days, thinking that, the first impulse of curiosity past, the crowd of fashionable idlers assembled there would cease to occopy themselves with her movements. Vain xpectation! Jenkins had preceded her. For week previous to her arrival he had been filling the city journals with all the gossip he could gather regarding the preparations made for her accommodation, the number of her suite, the length of her intended stay, &c., &c. The result was a sensation such as Jenkins only knows how to get up. All the other watering places were emptied of the few visiters that the war had left them to swell the throng of expectant toadies and office seekers at Long Branch. They quitted the mean tables and beggarly accommodations of Sharon, Saratoga and Newport, to starve at the meaner tables of the New Jersey Letels, which, bad as they always are, were never more squalid than this season-and this merely to show their loyalty. How cruel must have been the disappointment felt when it was announced that Mrs. Lincoln intended to keep to her own rooms. "What am I to do?" querulously writes Jenkins; "am I to penetrate into the souctum of the lady, as the Times man did into that of the Prince of Wales, and give a miaute description of her comb, brush Faute de mieux, he devoted his Sec. 27 pen to a daily record of the sayings and doirgs of Prince Robert and his associates the "urbane McConkey," "the sportive Forbes' and the "dashing Haistead." He has never been happier than in his description of the fishing party, at which young hopeful "caught a crab"just such a crab as was caught by his venerated parent in the unexpected result of the battle of Bull run.

After a few days passed in the vain attempt to maintain the privacy that she coveted, the great little lady, to protect herself against forcible intrusion, consented to mix freely with the festive throng. Jenkins flew into ecstacles. He could henceforth give the rein to his brilliant flights of fancy. The occusions were at hand for him to exhibit to advantage his peca. liar gifts. First came the visit of the Presidential party to the life-saving station on the coast, under the guidance of Governor Newell. There an extempore reception by Mrs. Lincoln of the ladies and gentlemen of the party furnished the portunity for a delicate bit of President's wife. "Her comparatively youthful appearance," writes Jenkins, "strikes everyone, and I have heard it frequently remarked how much younger she looked than those who see her for the first time anticipated." How art. fal of you, Jenkins, thus to assail a lady's weak sidel But it is in the description of the grand ball at the Mansion House that Jenkins shine out in all his glory. He gives us a minute description of the toilets wern on the occasion, and tells us that "Mrs. Lincoln, looking like a queen in her long train and magnificent corenet of flowers, stood near the centre of the room, surrounded by a brilliant suite, bowing as the ladies were presented to her. Around her stood the ladies who accompanied her to the Branch, and whose dresses have been already described. Before her, forming a sort of semi-circle, were a number of gentlemen, dressed en reale, in all the glory of fine black suits and heavy white neckties. Beside her were Mrs. Lester Wallack. dressed in white silk ruffled and with an overdress of white tarleton, and Mrs. Hoey, in an elegant blue moire antique, with a flounce and shawl of honiton lace."

nadian frontier, except in special cases of suspected parties. We conceive this to be a great mistake. It is useless to prevent the departure of persons from our own ports as long as they can go through Canada to Halifax, and thence to Europe. The passport system should apply to every mode and road of egress from the country, or it should be abandoned altogether. We hope the Secretary of State will think bet-

ter of his decision in this matter.

THE REBEL'S PLAN OF RAISING THE WIND .-The Confederate government at Richmond are without money or credit or stores of provisions. They can get no money at the South; the banks will not give them a dime; they can get none at the North, and they can get none in Europe. Their only hope is to get hold of the crops of the farmers and planters, in the shape of subscriptions in kind, for which they will issue them Confederate bonds, worth about as much as the paper on which they are drawn, so soon as the authority of the federal government extends over cottendom. Subjoined is a copy of an official circular from Mr. DeBow, formerly Superintendent of the United States Census, editor of DeBow's Review, and now in the service of the Confederate government, as "Superintendent of the Cotton and Produce Loan"-a new and a curious office in the annals of the American government. Here is the sagacions plan of DeBow & Co:-

plan of DeBow & Co:--Remson, August 15, 1861. To THE PROTE OF TRANSPORT:--To the Protect of Transport---mathematical and to detect the common liberties. The government requires the means to keep its great armies in the field and to detect the common liberties. These means will be abundantly supplied from the re-station of the patriatic efficiency when the search of the war of schlogation which is proclaimed against us. These means will be abundantly supplied from the re-station of the patriatic efficiency when the test determination now, as in the oblien days which "tried me's souls," to sacrifice overy interest and possession, et an life light, to maintain independence. An issue of transmy bonds has been authorized to be made in exchange for the proceeds of the sales of crops and the relation and process to cover blands a the patient is character any other investments which can be made, an apported as they are, will enable the government to issue and protect its creating notes to extent as may proper. The overtiment process to every induce and furneer

peste and protect in the propose to every planter and farme The government propose to every planter and farme to regive from bin a subscription in structure of his cross to regive from bin a subscription one hundred deltars t The government proposes to every planter and farmer, to the provention bin a subservible in relvance of his crop of any fortien time of exceeding one hubble defaust in value, and will pay him in Collectinate makes when the crop shall be made and sold. The illustration is simple-try on subserve 1, 000 busines when the hubble of the crop shall be made and sold. The illustration is simple-ry on subserve 1, 000 busines when the line of the simple-ry on subserve 1, one of the solution is solution of the crop shall be made and sold. The illustration is simple-ry on subserve 1, one of the solution is solution of the delivery, you or your own merchant will seed it and re-ceive for the same Confederate bends to the amount. The subscriptions already made to this lean embrace an agregate of many millions of dollars, and they are util being received in a ratio which warrants the belief that every want of the treasury will be asticipated as the war advances. Tences has not yet had the opportunity to respond, and the appead is now made to her particular eithers. These who will cuderink in the several counties of the State to selicit subscriptions will confer a public beneal and greatly aid the cause. The form adopted for subscriptions is annexed. The agency of the press is carractly solicited in calling attention to the above. Superintendent Cotton and Produce Lem.

The form adopted for subscriptions is annexed. The agency of the press is carnestly solicited in calling attention to the above. J. D. B. DeBOW, Superintendent Cotton and Produce Loan. Febru or emacurents. We, the subscribers, agree to contribute to the defence of the confederate States the portion of our creats set down to our respective names, the same to be phere in ware-house or in our factor's hands, and sola an on before the first day of the confederate of the Confederate States, for bonds for the same amount, bearing eight per cent interest.

nt interest. N. B.—The agent in charge of this subscription well in The basis at the data of the subscription of the subscription of the labor of the subscription of the subs

This plan of the sage financiers of the South will suit us amazingly. Let the rebellious planters accumulate their cotton and other produce at convenient depots in the South, and take in payment Confederate bonds. These stores will just be ready for our armies by the time they march to the South, and they can amply supply their own necessities without the trouble or delay of taking vast supplies with them; while at the same time the proceeds of the sale of the cotton to England and France will amply pay the expense of the war, and it will save those Powers the necessity and the danger of meddling with our coast guard. By all means, then, let the planters send their cotton and other produce to the depots of Jeff. Davis, and take his bonds as security for the value. When our army gets hold of the preperty we think the planters may whistle for specie payment, either the interest or principal

ARREST OF REBEL AGENTS .- While the official

AWAKENING ENERGY OF THE GOVERNMENT .-The authorities at Washington have at length recognized the danger of permitting such propagators of treason as the Journal of Commerce and Daily News to be circulated through the North_ ern States, and have ordered that they should be no longer conveyed through the mails. This is a step in the right direction, and it will doubtless be followed by the closing of the offices of

those and other pernicious newspapers altogether. The same fate will be shared, we presume, by the Albany Argus and Atlas, and Confidence Cassidy will find his neck in the noose at last. It is also a question whether the abolition secession prints should not also be suppressed. The Anti-Slavery Standard, Liberator and Tribune do as much mischief in their way as the Journal of Commerce and News, and tend equally to foment discontent and disorder. The latter of these journals may perhaps be saved by another quaking, penitential card from Massa Greeley, in which with knees bent, he begs the pardon of the public, and promises not to de so any more.

If the energy of the administration rises to a level with the exigencies of the occasion, martial law will be proclaimed, and everything will go right. Otherwise we are in danger of mob law, which would be a terrible calamity. EXPECTED TROUBLE IN BALTIMORE .- So long as General Banks remained in Baltimore, everything was peaceful and affairs moved on smoothly. Since the amiable old Dix-better fitted for the details of our city Post Office than to wear a uniform-has been in Maryland, discontent has raised its head again, and every day symptoms are manifested of latent mischie How soon it may break forth no one can tell. He is totally unfit for the place he holds and ought to be replaced by a younger man. We understand that the Bank Committee have gone on to Washington, and intend suggesting the preposterous idea to the President of making Dix Secretary of State or of War. Why, even the witless Welles would do better than a half a dozen fogies like Dix. His amiable remains ought to be respectfully deposited on a quiet old shelf. The intelligence from Baltimore is alarming, and the only remedy will be his im-mediate removal.

AFFAIRS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE .- Reports are current that Collector Barney entertains the idea of putting the notorious abolitionist Helper-a man who has done more than any other individual to bring about the calamitics from which the country is suffering-into a prominent position in the Custom House. We sincerely hope that he will have more patriotism and good sense. We also learn that a relative of ex-Senator Dickinson has been removed, at the very moment when that statesman has shown his devotion to the county in the most marked-emphatic manner; while, on the other hand, Confidence Cussidy's nearest connections remain in place. while the Atlas and Argus is daily distilling reasonable poison. This is no time either to reward abolitionists, reject faithful servants of the public, or foster sympathizers with seces

THE RESIGNATION OF NAVAL OFFICERS .- The return of almost every war vessel from foreign stations is followed by the resignation of some of the officers who happen to be of Southern birth. This fact, perhaps, is not surprising; but it does appear singular that the government, after dismissing from the service, should permit the officers to return to their homes in the South and enter the rebel service. Instead of being permitted to do so they should be held under arrest as suspected traitors. From the frigate Congress, just returned from the Brazil station, two or three officers have resigned-Are they to be permitted to join the rebels in their privateer servise, or to follow the example of Captain Hollins, of the Susquehanna, who, immediately after his resignation, turned up in company with the Southern rebel Zouave in lady's attire, engaged in seizing the steamer St. Nicholas? We trust not.

THE REDEL PANICS .- It is a remarkable fact that the rebel army in the vicinity of Washington has experienced two or three very decided panics since General McClellan took command of the Union army. A few days ago-and it happened, curiously enough, it was the day of General McCiellan's grand review-the rebel army experienced a terrible panic, falling back from Fairfax Court House, leaving even their sick and wounded behind them. On Friday they had another panic, and so fearful do they appear of an attack by the Union army that the other day two bodies of their pickets met and fired into each other, upon which both parties retreated and reported the advance of the enemy. They even fired into an imaginary foe with artillery. It is evident that the presence of General McClellan is striking terror inte them already.

THE NEWS.

General Pillow has performed another feat which will further assist to bring his name into history as one of the great military chieftains of the present age. This last achievement is the seizure and confiscation of a floating show, composed of stuffed lions, tigers and leopards, and what was represented as Artema. Ward's magnificent set of wax figures. The "show" was on board a little boat bound to Cairo, but was set."ed at Hickman as contraband, and taken to Memphis. where it was confiscated by order of General Pillow.

Mrs. Sue A. Carter Foster, of Murfrees, boro, N. C., the wife of Charles Henry Foster, has ap, Hed for a divorce, on the ground that her husband is an abelitionist.

The Charleston papers advertise shares for sale in the privatcer schooner Beauregard. There is an abundance of privateer material yet in the Southern ports. In Charleston alone there are the Bleamships Nashville, 1,230 tons; the Isabel, 1,115 tons, and the Catawba, 407 tons; ships Mackinaw, 1,094 tons; and John Ravenel, 700 tons; bark Etiwan, 325 tons, and brigs Emma Eger, 196 tons, and Louise, 175 tons.

The New Orleans battering ram, which is to destroy the blockading squadron at the mouth of the Mississippi, and al lthe rest of creation if necessary, was launched on the 14th ult. The "thing" draws twelve feet of water.

The French part of the New Orleans De opposes the purchasing of the cotton, crop by Confederate shinplasters, and shows conclusively that the scheme will prove a failure

Three more Massachus tts regiments are ready to start. The Eighteenth, Colonel Barnes, will Jeave to-day; the Nineteenth, Colonel Hicks, will start to-Elerrow, and the Twentieth. Col nel Lee. will follow the next day. It is reported that the Sixth regiment will reorganize and enlist for the

The Montreal Gazelle, after a vast deal of labor, has ascertained the war power of the Northern States and gives it as follows:-

New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, twenty regiments each The remaining sixteen States, ter regiments each 120,000 The loyal portions of the South, twenty regiments in all. 20,000

And of these the Gazette says not more than 100,000 can by any possibility be available.

John Hart, who is charged with purchasing horses for the rebels, was arrested in Cincinnati on the 22d inst., and his name curolled among the prisoners who are now confined for treason.

The official lists of the killed, wounded and miss-

fallen under the special attention of the War Office; and the discoveries made in this connection, as given in our Washington despatches. throw a flood of light upon the battle of Ball run. If yesterday, for example, in a trunk or Madam Gwin there were found, carefully be stowed among a lot of innocent looking shirts, some very useful maps and plans of all the forfilications in front of Washington, it may be safely inferred that trunk, shirts and maps were intended for the camp of Beauregard. Nav. more, we have in this little matter a clue to the mystery of those important government maps and plans which the rebels lately left behind them in their hasty flight from Fairfax Court House on the approach of our army; and we are at liberty to guess how Beauregard was so minutely informed of this advance, and of our plan of attack upon his lines, as to be ready to meet it at every salient point with overwhelm-

ing numbers. These distinguished feminine rebel confederates and spies at Washington will explain it all.

We are at liberty now to say, too, that these fasch, ting female secessionists, and others at tached to the Cabinet and the court circles or Mr. Buchanan, were, perhaps, more instrumen. tal than even C. bb, Floyd and Thompson in bringing down the late administration to the dogs and our country into this terrible intestine war. Mrs. Gwin, Mrs. Slidell, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Cobb and other accomplished and charming ladies of this dominant Southern social circle, "aring the imbeelle administra-tion of M". Buchanan, held him, the government and the destinies of the country in their delicate little hands. Nor did the first French Revolution and reign of terror produce a circle of feminine politicians more accomplished, sagacious and industrious than those who led the poor old man of Wheatland, bound in garlands of roses, through visions of Paradise, down the broad road to destruction.

Every class and phase of society in Washington was so deeply affected by the charming soirces, receptions and fancy balls of these irresistible Southern ladies that the sudden transition in that eity from all these social spien, dors and fascinations to the rough simplicities of "Honest Old Abe" and his hordes of back, woods office scekers, made Washington ripe for rebellion. The general reader will thus understand the capacities and the facilities of such an ally as Mrs. Gwin for the work of "giving aid and comfort to the enemy" at this crisis. The suspension of the peculiar services which she and her feminine confederates in Washington have been rendering the enemy will, we dare say, prove a very serious long to cause of our government.

This reminds one of the circumstantial glories of Queen Victoria's coronation, as described by an Irish witness :---

There was the Queen-heaven bless her! ob, how they did,

There was the Queen-heavon bless her! oh, how they did dress her! All in her purple garments and her golden crown-Lake Venge or Hebe, or the Oraci of hebe, With six young have noting up her soun. There was the Sweet Barbar and P- aises O'Gradys, All standing round - bout the Abey door: All the Alternanesses and the ard of Works. And Mahemet All said, quite , enteely, Oh I is he provide see the ble Subogst the Tarks. Is it to he wrondward at that suidet tithis class

Is it to be wondered at that amidst "this glare of lights, this blaze of jewels, this soft rustling of silks, this cloud of rich and elegant laces." to say nothing of the elegant champagne. Jenkins should abandon himself to the illusions so generally prevailing south of Mason and Dixon's line? "This scene, like that in the ball room." he says, "still suggested a court. I begin to believe that we are destined to be aristocratic sometime or another in spite of the fates. The involuntary court groupings of the company at the ball certainly showed a proclivity that way."

Alas, that these regal visions should be destined to an abrupt end! The President, how ever, wants the usual patient listeners to his post prandial jokes, and overything must yield to that stern necessity. So the court at Long Branch is suddenly broken up; and Jenkins, in mournful mood, again betakes himself to the vulgar and prosaic life of the city.

MR. SEWARD AND THE PASSPORT SYSTEM .- We perceive that in establishing the passport system, which the existencies of the times have made

representatives of the English and French go vernments are giving assurances of friendship and good will towards the United States, it is a little curious that both countries should be at this moment sending out large fleets to our const; that officers of the French navy stationed at Halifax should openly state that when naval reinforcements arrive the lines of

of their bonds, or for any equivalent.

our coast guard will be broken. All this, we say, is very strange; but a stronger evidence of the insincerity of these governments is developed in the correspondence taken from the rebel agents who have been recently arrested.

Take, for example, the letters discovered on Mr. Muir the other day, which reveal the fact that the English and French Consuls at Charleston have actually been negotiating a treaty of commerce with the rebel leaders. And if more of such correspondence fell into the hands of the government, there is no doubt that the complicity of foreign officials with the Southern rebellion would be more fully established. It is not long ago that the Prussian Consul at Charleston was arrested at Boston, on his way to Europe, by order of Mr. Sew ard, but by some chance he slipped through the fingers of the pollee there and got off. He represented that he had a passport from the Eng-

lish Consul at Charleston, and that he was the bearer of important despatches from Lord Lyons to the British government.

If his papers had been seized no doubt we should have had a most important revelation touching the loyalty of foreign efficials to the United States government.

THE QUESTION OF OPEN PORTS SETTLED .- Certain London journals, anxious to bring about trouble between this country and Great Britain, are continually insinuating that the blockade of the Southern coast is ineffective, and this absurd and false view has been re-echoed in speeches, in and out of Congress. Without any reference to the blockade whatever, the government of the United States has the full and free right to close what ports it will, and to de. clare, authoritatively, through what channels it will communicate commercially with foreign nations. The war between England and China, and the later coeffict of China with both France

and England, have fully settled this question-The united efforts of the governments of Queen Victoria and Louis Napoleon, were vainly employed in the endeavor to cause the Chinese Emperor, to consent to throw open all of the ports of the Celestial Empire. They signally failed, and were compelled to acknowledge by treaty his right to close up the greater number of harbors on the Asiatic coast. This principle of international law is now recognized by every naval power of Europe and America, and the proposition to violate it, in the case of the United States is almost too preposterous to

INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI.

CALL OF GOVERNOR GAMBLE FOR FORTY THOUSAND UNION TROOPS. ROLLA, No., August 24, Stol. Lieutenant Colonel Aibert, of the Third Missouri regi-

ment, and eight or ten other officers, who have been prisoners in the hands of the rebeis at Springfield, arrived here this morning. They were released on parel, subject to such arrangements as may have been entered into between the robels and the United States. A great many contradictory reports as to the present and future ovements of the rebels are in circulation, but the real purpose of the enemy can only be conjectured. They seem now to be more anxious to obtain subsistence than to make offensive movements for that purpose.

SPRINGPIELD, Mo., August 17, 1861. The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, furnished the following :-- Coneral Rainer issued an order soon after his arrival, to seize all the medicine and hospital stores in , Se federal hospital here, thus depriving about 400 of our wounded troops of medical treatment. A part of the medicine was subsequently restored by order of General Price.

With a few exceptions our sick and wounded are doing well, and will return to their homes in a few days. All our wounded could not be brought off the field in come-quence of a scarcity of wagons, but they were treated where they lay. Many of the wounded were stripped of all their clothes by the enemy and sent to the town naked, and every man lying on the field had his pocket picked.

JESTERSON CITY, August 25, 1891. The following proclamation has been issued:-

The following proclamation has been issued:--Whereas the power of the civil authority is insufficient to protect the lives and property of the existent of the State, J. Hamilton R. Gamble, Governor of Missouri, do hereby call into the active service of the State, forty two housand men of the milita of the State, assigning six which is the same na a Congressional dis-trict. The force thus called into service will be, as fir as possible, a volunteer force, and will con-sist of ten thousand cavairy and thirty-two thousand in-rantry. If the number of volunteers should exceed this requisition, the excess will be held as a reserve cougs. If there should be a definency it may become necessary to resort to a draft. The Adjutant General will issue to the Division Impectors of the several multity districts the orders necessary to carry into effect this requisition. The force called out will be to all months, unless passe in the State thall be some restrict. A terms will be formished as rapidly as they can be had.

can be had. can under my hand and seal of the State, at Jefferson this 24th day of August, in the year 1861. II. R. GAMBLE

By the governor. M. Ouver, Sourctary of State.