The Press.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1861.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

SEVERAL of our contemporaries are complaining about some of the military appointments of the Secretary of War. A few words will soon dispose of these criticisms, and prove that that distinguished gentleman, who has been acting in hearty co-operation, and, indeed, under the counsels of Lieutenant General SCOTT from the beginning, has been influenced by no other than the most patriotic motives. With several exceptions, no person has been appointed a colonel or captain in any of the regiments from private life, who has not received a military education either at West Point or elsewhere; and, in appointing brigadier and major generals, strict attention has been paid to their antecedents, and to the fact that they were men of known military habits, or of such admitted acquirements as to render it easy to qualify themselves for the important duties of their positions. It ought to be recollected that, by an understanding had between the heads of the army, and the President and his constitutional advisers, at an early day, one-half of the appointments in the new regiments were to be taken from civil life, and the other half from the regular army. In selecting from the latter, the Secretary has been specially careful to promote deserving men in the ranks; and even in taking persons from civil life, he has always preferred young men who have come forward to serve their country in the various volunteer regiments. Nor has he been guided by the politics of the candidates for these honors, as will appear when the list of colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, captains, and lieutenants is made public. Mistakes will no doubt be made. Here and there an exceptionable person will be able to secure an appointment, but this has been the case under all Administrations, and under none more frequently than that of President POLK, during the Mexican war. No brave officer has been neglected. Major ANDERSON has been promoted to a colonelcy, with a brigadier-generalship in prospect in the event of his raising a brigade in Kentucky. Our own fellow-citizen, Lieut. SLEMMER, was appointed a major, a few days ago, in the regular army. Our other fellow-citizen, Capt. MEIGS, has been elevated to a colonelcy. A host, besides, of corporals and sergeants in the regular service, have been promoted. As to the selections from private life, what patriotic citizen will object to the appointment of BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, who, in the last few weeks, has become one of the most famous and favorite of all our American generals? It is true that he was a Democrat, and a Breckinridge Democrat, and opposed to Judge DOUGLAS in the late campaign, but he has fully atoned for his Breckinridge blunder by his courage and genius in the contested field. Where could a more competent and deserving major general be found than in NATHANIEL P. BANKS, of Massachusetts, who distinguished himself while Governor of that State by the assiduity and ability he displayed in organizing a great military system? As to GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, a Pennsylvanian and a Democrat, he was indebted for the major generalship conferred upon him to his rare military knowledge and experience. In fact, his acceptance of that position was a favor to the country. We believe that ANDREW H. REEDER one of the brigadier generals appointed from civil life, has declined. If he had accepted, his vigor of mind and body would have made him quite equal to the discharge of all its duties. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, of Ohio, one of the new brigadier generals, is a rare adventurer. Would it not be a most painful comment upon the enthusiasm which has been enlisted in our cause, if, in the army appointments, the Secretary of War did not carefully consider the claims of men in civil life, so as to commingle the spirit of the new levies with the regular army element, and thus infuse new force and progress into the old routine. It must not be forgotten that in the Mexican war many of our bravest and best were men who volunteered from the various peaceful professions, or were taken from their counting-houses and offices and clothed with military honors. It has been a most irksome and laborious task for the President and Secretary of War to satisfy the thousands who have asked military commissions at their hands; but we predict that when the list is published, and name after name is duly canvassed, it will be found that every effort has been made in order to satisfy the just expectations of patriotic citizens, and to represent all avocations of life.

The Campaign in Virginia.

Although sixty days have not yet elapsed since the Proclamation of President LINCOLN calling for the first contingent of 75,000 volunteers for three months was issued, and in that brief period, with our characteristic energy, we have placed in the field more than two hundred thousand men, and not only thoroughly guarded our own frontier, but made gigantic preparations for effective attacks upon the three strongholds of our enemies, in Virginia, there is a general desire for a grand demonstration which will inflict a terrible blow upon the traitors. Appearances seem to indicate that this expectation will soon be gratified, probably at Harper's Ferry; but if, as some conjecture, there should yet be considerable delay in effecting its capture, we should not be surprised or disappointed.

We are in such a position that we can afford to bide our own time in making attacks, so as to render their success absolutely certain; and it is not our policy, by any rash or impetuous and ill-considered advances, to encounter unnecessary hazards, or to place our troops in any false position, from which it would be impossible for them to extricate themselves by any deeds of valor they might perform.

The people of Virginia have treacherously and unwisely permitted their State to be made the great battle-ground of this campaign, and every recruit that can be pressed into the service of JEFF. DAVIS, by fear, favor, or affection, throughout the dominions of "Dixie's land," and who can possibly be spared from home duty, will be sent off to defend her "sacred soil." This concentration of the Secession hordes will eventually save our soldiers a great deal of trouble in hunting them up in remote districts; but it imposes upon us the necessity of observing due caution in our management of the campaign. We possess great advantages over our enemies, and none of them should be thrown away. The supporters of a great and beneficent Government, fighting to sustain it, and to uphold the honor of the proud banner of the Stars and Stripes, with trusty millions of loyal people at their back, ready and eager to honor and applaud them, and to provide for all their wants, must inevitably triumph over the boasting and defiant but ill-equipped, badly-fed, and badly-disciplined men, who are, at best, the warlike representatives of only a portion of a comparatively thinly-populated, weak, and impoverished section of our country. We have only to press steadily but surely onward, and to guard against rash and imprudent demonstrations, to render our complete triumph at no distant period absolutely certain.

THE CITY of Philadelphia has tendered its freedom to Lieutenant SLEMMER, the gallant defender of Fort Pickens, and to-day he will be received in Independence Hall. No man deserves this compliment more highly than this noble officer. We attribute to his bravery, prudence, and fidelity the fact that we still command the Gulf of Mexico, and we hope to see his services appropriately recognized by the Government he has served so well.

MUSIC.—From Lee & Walker, Chestnut street, we have Colonel Ellsworth's Funeral March, Composed by Sep. Winner. It is one of the easiest pieces for the piano forte ever written, and we suspect that this will make it popular. The title-page has a full-length colored portrait of gallant Ellsworth.

Public Opinion and Journalism.

JOHN BAPTIST COLBERT, the great Financial Minister of LOUIS the Fourteenth, once addressed a despatch to the head of the trades and manufacturers of France, stating that, provided the way were pointed out to him, he was most anxious to do something especially to the advantage of the moneyed and the producing classes. At that time Commerce and Trade were flourishing, mainly through COLBERT's excellent administration. The answer which the moneyed and trading and manufacturing men returned to him was: "Let us alone." They did not want to be interfered with.

"Let us alone" is the politic and political demand now made by the United States upon the European Powers, but more especially upon England and France. Mr. SEWARD's memorable and statesmanlike despatch, which has already had no small effect in Europe, very distinctly put this demand on record, when it decisively said that the United States would not permit any foreign Power to interfere with the domestic relations of this.

We have repeatedly given our opinion, and events have since justified it, that the British *national* feeling is wholly against the South, although the British *Government*, intensely aristocratic, by blood or wealth, would not be very much grieved, to use the mildest language, at anything which would render this Republic of ours a failure. These Aristocrats cherish the hereditary idea that a country cannot thrive—indeed, that it *ought not*—except under Monarchical institutions, with titles, orders of knighthood, class-legislation, pensions, sinecures, a vast national debt, an immense standing army, and the heaviest sort of exacting taxation. Hitherto, the United States have got on very well without these costly luxuries—greatly to the chagrin of the Oligarchs of Europe, and especially of England. PALMERSTON and RUSSELL would boldly side with the South, against the Union, if they dared—but the British *people* would not permit it. Moreover, Mr. SEWARD's instructions to Mr. DAYTON, the sharp missive of Mr. CLAY, and the massive arguments of Mr. MOTLEY, coupled with news of our patriotic unanimity, have evidently alarmed the Palmerston Cabinet, and made them pause.

Very soon, no doubt, we shall find them floundering in a dead sea of Retractation. They will write imposing protocols, overflowing with affection and admiration for the North. The British Government are fond of acting upon precedent—the pole-star of Redtapism. We give them a precedent, nor a remote one, either. In April, 1860, Lord JOHN RUSSELL wrote a despatch to Sir JAMES HUDSON, British Minister at Turin, in which he emphatically warned VICTOR EMMANUEL against making or aiding the slightest inroads upon the Kingdom of Naples and the Estates of the Church. In the following October, when Naples had been conquered by VICTOR EMMANUEL, and also all the Papal territory except the district about Rome, this self-same Lord JOHN RUSSELL sent another despatch to Turin, strongly approving of the conquest, and since, as Foreign Minister of England, he has recommended Queen VICTORIA to acknowledge, as King of Italy, this self-same VICTOR EMMANUEL, whom he actually scolded on the preceding April.

Let no one doubt that, if it be necessary for the British Ministry to eat their words and modify their policy towards this country, they will find an excuse for doing it. Neither let it be doubted that, when policy dictates, the *London Times* will throw a somersault with equal gravity and grace! Two journals there are which, with an abandonment of principle wholly without example, are ready, and even willing, to play the meanest and basest game, at the shortest notice. *The Times* gave a notable instance of this in November, 1852, when WILLIAM IV. suddenly dismissed the Melbourne Ministry. One morning, *The Times* announced this dismissal with a wondrous show of indignation, significantly adding, "The Queen has done it all." Next day, without one syllable of explanation or apology, *The Times* fulminated against the Ministers it had been backing up, with vehemence and force, during four long years. Just so, with that offensive sheet the *New York Herald*—the Ishmael of the press, with its hand against every one, and every honest man against it. For four long years, it had backed up Mr. BUCHANAN as the wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best;" had eulogized the probity and patriotism of FLOYD, COBB, JEFFERSON DAVIS, and company; had warmly sided with the South; had only a Secession flag to show when called on to exhibit the glorious Stars and Stripes; had denounced the North, and had supported those who wished, as traitors to the Constitution, to dissolve the Union. At last the day came when, Fort Sumpter taken, public indignation raised its voice against all who had aided Secession. At that trying hour, what was the *Herald's* course? It went to bed in favor of Secession; it woke early next morning a violent Unionist! It suddenly repudiated the persons it had been praising, the principles it had been backing up, the flag it fostered. In one night, the Secessionist *Herald* became an Unionite. Of course, the trick was seen through—that it has been detected, witness the decreasing circulation and diminished advertising of the *Herald*. Without a tithe of the ability—without a thousandth part of the influence of *The Times*—we found the *Herald* eating its own words in 1861, just as shamelessly as *The Times* did in 1852.

The New York Albion, a paper fairly representing the conservative opinion of England, has a remark in its last number which is worth attention. After declining to follow what this or that foreign newspaper may have said about our present condition, *The Albion* says: "There is to us an absolute sense of pain in seeing a brave and shrewd nation hanging to the utterances of any foreign journalist whatever. It is marvellous that national pride, which fires up at the most distant allusion to a foreign gun, does not shrink from betraying such excessive agitation at the caprices of an alien pen. We weary of being asked what the *London Times* says. In shaping our views of our own affairs, we regard it with indifference; why Americans should trouble themselves about its remarks on American affairs, is and has long been a puzzle to us. It neither represents the Government nor the People. It represents the capitalists—certain of them—and its own arrogant and shifting self."

The fact is, the *London Times* is powerful only when it vindicates a good cause. It was powerful when it battled for Catholic Emancipation, for Parliamentary and Municipal Reform, for Religious Toleration, for reduced Taxation, for a hundred other necessary public objects. It was very powerful, as every person knows, when it battled for Italian freedom in 1859, when it manfully fought for VICTOR EMMANUEL in 1860. It would be powerful *now*, if it were contending for the maintenance of our Union, against the treason of the South. It has pursued a different policy, and what it writes against the Union has very little weight.

COBBETT, who delighted in abusing what he called "the bloody old *Times*," used shrewdly to remark that "it ran with the hare and held with the hound." Rather than not be on the popular side, the *Times* never hesitates to change sides. We predict that, in a few weeks—in two months at farthest—we shall have the *Times* of London as vehement and, we may safely say, as *sincere* a Unionist as the immaculate *Herald* of New York. *Arcades ambo!*—which BYRON translated into "Blackguards, both!"

THOMAS & SONS' SALES THIS MORNING.—Elegant furniture, 1031 Walnut street. Stocks and real estate, at the Exchange. See catalogues and advertisements.

SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &C.—A large assortment of superior household furniture, second-hand piano-fortes, &c., will be sold at auction this morning, at 10 o'clock, at Birch & Son's, No. 914 Chestnut street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, AND STRAW GOODS, &C.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, Leghorn and straw hats, bonnets, stock of shoes, hats, &c., embracing a general assortment of desirable seasonable articles, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, for cash, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, by Myers, Cleghorn, & Co., auctioneers, No. 232 and 234 Market street.

CONCERT THIS EVENING.—At the Academy of Music, this evening, the pupils of the Hancock Girls' Grammar School will repeat the concert which they gave on Thursday—consisting of the musico-dramatical "Coronation of the Rose," and miscellaneous pieces. Mr. Prof. John Bowers will be the Conductor. The proceeds will be in aid of the Volunteers' Fund.

The Merriman Case Again.

We will make no apology to our readers for again calling their attention to the Merriman case, because it will probably serve as a precedent in many similar cases. It is without any conscious prejudice, and with profound respect for the office which Chief Justice TANEY holds, that we have undertaken to prove that his opinion is incorrect. To rightly comprehend the legal question, we must not shrink from putting a proper estimate upon the facts. According to the constitutional definition, those who are guilty of treason "levy war against the United States." For a long time we were all indisposed to use the right terms in speaking of Secession. In his proclamation to the Whisky Insurgents, Gen. WASHINGTON did not hesitate to say that it was his object "to reduce the refractory to submission" by means of "*military coercion*." Gen. HAMILTON, in his letter of instructions to Gen. LEE, reminded him that the militia were called out "to suppress the combinations which existed in opposition to the laws," and in his correspondence with Governor MIFFLIN, Mr. RANDOLPH, the Secretary of State, called his attention to the fact that the Constitution recognized a distinction between "executing the laws" and "suppressing insurrections." The distinction has its meaning for us. The President is bound to put down all rebellious combinations, as well as to enforce the laws. No one can doubt that he has the power, under the act of 1795, to call out the militia for that purpose; and as the Constitution itself asserts that the traitors are waging war against the General Government, it follows, as a demonstration, that the President is *pro tanto* invested by Congress, under an act which has been pronounced constitutional by the Supreme Court, with the war-making power. Now, it is a familiar maxim that when the law commands a thing to be done it authorizes the performance of whatever may be necessary for executing its command; and the act of Congress, therefore, which directs the President to make war upon traitors invests him with whatever incidental powers may be necessary to its proper prosecution. Of such powers, that of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* is certainly one, and its exercise is no more inconsistent with the constitutional limitation than the calling out of an army is with the express and emphatic reservation to the Legislature of the power to make war. Nor need a people, however jealous to its liberties, and however quick to resent encroachments upon its rights, refuse to admit this doctrine. If we may safely trust an officer to wield the sword—and the Supreme Court has decided that he alone is to judge if an occasion has arisen for the exercise of the almost despotic power with which Congress has chosen to entrust him—we need not be alarmed if he temporarily suspend the functions of the civil tribunals. Even if the action of the President be an usurpation, it is more than excused—it is justified—by the nature of the duties which we have put upon him; and, reading the Constitution as a whole, it seems to us clear that he has done nothing that it does not sanction.

But there is still left the impregnable plea of necessity. If the public safety can be secured in no other way, the rights of the individual must be sacrificed. The property of the citizen is as sacred as his liberty; but it to check a conflagration the fire marshal thinks it necessary to blow up a house or two he does not wait for a jury trial. An act of Parliament is required to authorize the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of England; but if a panic occur the Ministry take the responsibility, and ask Parliament to legalize their unlawful act. The right of self-defence belongs to society as well as to its members; and although in protecting itself it may inflict wrong upon the innocent, it is still its first duty to defend its own life. These assertions do not lack good authority. As erudite a lawyer as Chief Justice TANEY has asserted the right of even the State Governments to defend themselves. In the Dorr Rebellion the Legislature of Rhode Island proclaimed martial law, and when its right was questioned before the Supreme Court of the State, the present, and the then Chief Justice, in delivering the opinion of the court, said:

"The remaining question is, whether the defendants, acting under military orders issued under the authority of the Government, were justified in what they have done. We think, upon the evidential law, it is not necessary, in the case before us, to inquire to what extent, or under what circumstances, that power may be exercised by a State. Unquestionably, a State may use its military power to put down an armed insurrection, too strong to be controlled by civil authority. The power is essential to the existence of every Government; essential to the preservation of order and free institutions, and is as necessary to the States of this Union as to any other Government. The State itself must determine what degree of force the crisis demands. And if the Government of Rhode Island deemed the armed opposition so formidable and so ramified throughout the State as to require the use of the military force and the declaration of martial law, we can no ground upon which this court can question its authority. It was a state of war, and the established Government received the rights and usages of war to maintain itself, and to overcome the unlawful opposition. And in that state of things the officers engaged in its military service might lawfully arrest any one who, from the information before them, they had reasonable grounds to believe was engaged in the insurrection, and might order a house to be forcibly entered and searched when there were reasonable grounds for supposing he might be hidden secreted. Without the power to do this, martial law, and the military array of the Government, would be mere parade, and rather encourage attack than repel it."

To the counsel who had cited cases in relation to the commissions issued by the Kings of England to proceed against certain persons by the law martial, Judge TANEY replied, "Those commissions bear no analogy in any respect to the declaration of martial law by the Legislative authority of the State, *made for the purposes of self-defence, when assailed by an armed force.*" Satisfactory as is this unqualified expression of opinion, its full force can only be appreciated by considering the arguments urged on the other side. Fortunately, we have them set forth in the able dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice WOODBURY. He shows very clearly how far the proclamation of martial law goes beyond the mere suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; he proves that the Constitution of Rhode Island itself directly forbade the Legislature to take such a step; and, finally, he urges that if any belligerent rights existed they were in the General Government and not in the Legislature of the State. The States, he said, had surrendered to Congress the power to make war, to raise armies, and to suppress insurrections, while the General Government was pledged to protect the States against "domestic violence." It being thus unnecessary for the state Legislature to act, as not only could the President have quelled the rebellion, but Congress, too, was in session, Judge WOODBURY, we take it, had the best of the argument; but, while he was protesting against what he considered a tyrannical usurpation, he recognized the law of necessity. "Though the action of the Executive, under the standing law, is not," he said, "waging war, yet I concede it is attempting to suppress domestic violence by force of arms, and, in doing it, the President may possess and exert some belligerent rights in some extreme stages of armed opposition. It is he, however, and those acting under his orders, who, it will be seen, may possibly then, at times, use such means, and not the State or its organs." In another connection he says: "My impression is that a state of war, whether foreign or domestic, may exist in the great perils of which it is competent, under its rights and on principles of national law, for a commanding officer of troops under the controlling Government to extend certain rights of war not only over his camp, but its environs and the near field of his military operations; but no further, nor wider. On this rested the justification of one of the great commanders of this country and of the age, in a transaction so well known at New Orleans." And, again, he speaks of "the persons, places, and causes where resistance *flagrante bello* exists of the reckless character justifying violence, and a disregard of all ordinary securities and laws."

When to this we add that Chief Justice MARSHALL, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in Bollman and Swartwout said: "It war be actually levied, all those who perform any part, however minute, or however remote from the scene of action, and who are actually leagued in the general conspiracy, are to be considered as traitors," we think it will be clearly evident that Mr. LINCOLN has only acted in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Constitution.

FINE ARTS.—Peterson & Brothers have issued, as a companion to Neagle's portrait of Henry Clay, a three quarter likeness of General Scott, engraved on steel. It is extremely like the Veteran Hero, and, we doubt not, will be eagerly purchased—particularly as the price is low.

Monarchical Feeling in South Carolina.

In Mr. RUSSELL's sixth American letter to the London *Times*, dated Charleston, S. C., April 30, he describes the intense hatred of the planters of the Palmetto State for the people of New England; their haughty and pompous feelings; their veneration for the aristocracy of England; and the disposition of their ancestors to adhere to GEORGE III. in the war of the Revolution. He says the unanimous feeling among the lordly nabobs runs thus:

"*If we could only get one of the royal race of England to rule over us, we should be content.*"

And, he adds:

"Let there be no misconception on this point. That sentiment, varied in a hundred ways, has been repeated to me over and over again."

Some of these fine days, when no more important business demands our attention, we hope our Government will have ample leisure to pay particular attention to these proud traitors, who commenced this whole Secession movement; who encouraged the cowardly attack upon Fort Sumpter; and who are morally responsible for nearly all the bloodshed, losses, and suffering, which will occur in the battles for the Union. No men in the world ever more richly deserved condign punishment.

THE BRAVE regiment of Philadelphians, under the command of Colonel FRANK PATTERSON, left Washington yesterday morning for Harper's Ferry. They welcomed the order to march with enthusiasm, and go forth on their perilous errand cheerfully and proudly. Many of Philadelphia's noblest sons are in that gallant band, and with maternal fondness Philadelphia follows them, confident in their prowess, and praying for their welfare.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1861

During last night, and early this morning, another great movement was made by the Grand Army of the United States. At eight o'clock in the evening the Marine Artillery of the Rhode Island regiment went, via the Relay House, to Frederick, or, it may be nearer to the traitors at Harper's Ferry. This morning, after daybreak, they were followed by trains carrying the three New England regiments; while at the same time a division of 10,000 troops, supplied with every war apparatus and camp equipage, marched out the Seventh-street road. The destination of the latter body is not certainly known outside of the Military Bureau, but it is presumed that its destination will be some point in Virginia upon the other side of the Potomac, and south of the Secession camp at Harper's Ferry. This movement looks, it would seem, to surrounding, or, *en militaire, masking*, if not capturing Harper's Ferry. At any rate, we are on the tiptoe of expectation, and it will not be long before we hear of some decisive blow being struck.

Colonel Frémont, who may be expected home in a few days, writes to his friends in the most enthusiastic manner in support of the foreign policy of the Administration. He is particularly impressed with our new minister at London, Mr. Adams, and believes that he will not only equal his grea ancestors, but will be able to counteract the efforts of the Southern Confederacy in their attempts to enlist the British Government upon their side, and failing in this, to leave such a record as will convict the ruling English statesmen of the grossest hypocrisy. Mr. Frémont is also pleased with the energy, ability and discretion of Mr. Sanford, our new minister to Belgium.

There is no doubt, if England can play a false and deceitful part in the great American drama, she will do so. Her mistake, however, was in a too early exposure of her hand. As most of her statesmen are said to have sustained Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston any change in the present Ministry would not effect a change of policy. In consequence the case will go before the English people and be discussed as no other question of modern times has been discussed. Our cause will be ably and earnestly advocated by the cheap press, for it will be recollected that within the last three years penny papers have been established in London, which are read by hundreds of thousands in the three kingdoms. They lead the liberal movement, and are opposed to the crystallizing power and privilege of the aristocracy, and are and will continue to be, no doubt, warm admirers and earnest defenders of the free institutions of America. You will notice that the London *News* is the only leading journal that has taken a fair and impartial view of our difficulties, and I am informed that the smaller and cheaper class of newspapers, like the *News*, take precisely the same side.

The Administration can command men and money *ad libitum*, and with these resources should strike a crushing blow, insuring the speedy return of Virginia to loyalty, breaking at once the backbone of Secession, and convincing Europe, as well as the South, of our sure ultimate triumph. In this way we shall bring the war to a speedy close, and avoid the risk of an entanglement with England, which I now consider quite imminent, and if it comes, will be terribly disastrous, although even then we should ultimately triumph. At this time a drawn battle, much more a reverse, would infuse fresh courage into the Secessionists, cause traitors to show their heads here and in many of the free States, and encourage England in her hostile policy. We are a standing rebuke to her aristocracy, who long to see us dismembered and humbled that they may point their own middling and lower classes to the failure of our republican institutions, and those interested in cotton will, from other motives, sympathize and co-operate with them. We ought to have at least 50,000 advancing into Virginia from the centre, at Washington, and at least 25,000 on each wing, and not strike till it can be done with terrible effect. Delay is in our favor, while it demoralizes, dispirits, and weakens the rebels. Disease, hunger, and desertions will fight for us.

In view of the position of England, our whole seaboard should at once be put in complete defence, and every ship got that can be, that the world may see we are terribly in earnest, as were the French Republicans when all Europe was arrayed against them. The President should ask of Congress the most liberal grants of men and money, and money can be raised by offering eight per cent., and doing as the present Napoleon has done, not looking only to the cities for bids, but going everywhere among the people, and taking their small contributions, thus not only getting their money, but stimulating their patriotic zeal by motives of self interest.

Why cannot Congress abolish all ports of entry south of the Chesapeake, and forbid all imports or exports there on penalty of forfeiture? Thus we would avoid all questions about the sufficiency of our blockade. If Japan can lawfully declare a total non intercourse, why may we not a partial one? Surely, our Government may abolish the ports of entry in New Jersey, for instance; and if so, why not make it more general?

OCCASIONAL.

Disrespect to the Memory of the Late Senator Douglas.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

YORK, Penna., June 7, 1861.

MR. EDITOR: I have been sojourning in this town some days. Intelligence of the death of Stephen A. Douglas arrived here on Wednesday. In a town apparently so loyal as that of York, and situated, as it is, in a large Democratic district, I should have expected to have seen more than usual manifestations of sorrow over this event. On the contrary, no public exhibition of feeling was made. Many flags were flying; but only one was draped in mourning and floating at half-mast.

To-day, at ten o'clock, was the hour set apart for the funeral se vice of the departed at Chicago. But two bells were tolled in token of the event, and they belonged to the "Laurel" and "Resolution" fire companies. The court-house bell was silent. The officials were on the steps of the court house at the time, and directly opposite hung the flag, with its mournful symbol to remind them of the occasion. The man whose duty it was to toll the bell was at his post, anxious to perform that duty, but no order came from those in authority, and the hour of national sorrow passed unnoticed. This want of respect to the memory of the illustrious deceased has sorely grieved many citizens of all parties.

The officials are Breckinridge Democrats, and it is a singular evidence of their malignity and intolerance, that even in the hour of death they refused to acknowledge the virtues and services of the great statesman. I have been requested to communicate these facts to you by several influential citizens of York. They bear their own comment.

TRAVELLER.

More Fugitives from Virginia.

POSITION AND NUMBERS OF THE ENEMY ON THE POTOMAC.

HAGERSTOWN, June 10.—The Virginians are escaping in great numbers. Twelve crossed at Licking's Creek, twelve miles above Clear Spring, last night, and twenty-one are expected to-night. Every man in Virginia between the ages of sixteen and sixty is required to enter the service on or before Thursday next. Virginians just arrived say the Secessionists claim to have 15,000 men at Harper's Ferry, but the Union men in Virginia say there are not more than 9 000.

The Berkeley Border Guards and the Clark Rifles left Martinsburg on Saturday, for Harper's Ferry. They numbered one hundred and fifty men. The Rifle Rangers, from Winchester, are stationed at Martinsburg.

It is reported that there are two brass field pieces (six-pounders) close to Williamsport, on the Virginia side, concealed from view.

Health of the Philadelphia Troops.

HAGERSTOWN, June 10.—All the members of the 1st City Troop are well, and there is but very little sickness among the Scott Legion. None are seriously ill. Good health generally prevails in Col. Dare's (23d) and Col. Ballier's (21st) regiments.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Speal Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1861.

aportant Arrest at Alexandria.

Lt night some soldiers of the Fifth Pennsylvania giment reported that they had seen a suspicious hack, with a negro driver, in one of the principal streets of Alexandria, and immediately First Lieutenant JOHN P. ELY and Second Lieutenant MESSIMER, of Company G, and Lieutenant BURR, of Company H, under command of Captain HEINTZELMAN, provost marshal of the same regiment, not only took the negro and his hack in chaw, but also his master, Mr. FAUCIT, who keep a livery stable in the town. Important pape were found in the negro's boots, and sewed up the cushions, and from papers found upon Mr. FAUCIT, and in his house, it was evident that he had been regularly communicating information of the movements of our troops to the traitors at Manassas Junction, and in return bringing instructions to the secret Secessionists who have not yet left. It is rumored that before the day is out arrests will be made of many of the citizens, which may be the means of fully developing the spy system of the traitors. Most of the letters found upon the negro were written from Manassas, and many contained appeals to their friends to remove from Alexandria as soon as possible. This man FAUCIT has been receiving passes regularly from the provost marshal under the guise of being a Union man. From the letters thus captured, it is certain that a regular system is kept up by which all the doings of the Administration and the army are forwarded South and placed in the hands of JEFF. DAVIS and his Cabinet.

Col. John A. Washington.

This creature, who dishonors the noble name and memory of the Father of his Country, and who, when he saw that the loyal citizens were determined to purchase Mount Vernon to present it to the country, like an avaricious speculator, charged an enormous price for it, has been prowling around with his band of traitors to steal what he stolenly sold. His slaves, however, are not the faithful servants that he would try to make believe they are, for on Saturday one of them ran away and came within the lines of the Grand Army. The overseer, mounted upon a superb horse, had the mortification, on applying for the fugitive, to lose his horse, and to be sent home with tidings of his discomfiture to his master, the Colonel.

Hon. Emerson Etheridge.

The last *on dit* is to the effect that Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, will be appointed resident minister to Portugal, in place of JAMES E. HARVEY, recalled.

Humbug Regiments.

Quite a game has been carried on since the commencement of our war difficulties, by a set of shrewd operators, who have come to Washington and announced that they had raised regiments, and desired their acceptance. In a number of cases their requests were complied with The object was, I understand, simply to procure the authority of the Government so as to go home and beat about for recruits. In several instances, not necessary to mention, those who represented that they had the full quota, and more than the full quota of men, were not able to raise a single company. One of the main purposes which these men had in view was to officer the regiment with their own favorites, to the exclusion of the rank and file. Since this trick has been ventilated, the President and Secretary of War have determined to accept no more regiments until the fact is ascertained that they are full. A good many complaints have been made that all the regiments offered are not instantly accepted, but I think it will appear, on investigation, that the true reason for not accepting them is because they are merely skeleton affairs The way for gallant men to get admitted into the army with companies, regiments, and brigades, is to raise the full number, equip themselves, and then send their agents to Washington to make a formal offer, and to ask for a regular officer to inspect them. The New Englanders have adopted this plan, and the New Hampshire troops came in the other day, not only fully clothed and equipped, but with thirty days' provision prepared and brought from home. The Government will, of course, pay the debts thus incurred, and the States resorting to this system will be doubly compensated in the comfort and efficiency as well as in the reputation of their soldiers in the field.

Major General N. P. Banks.

Major General BANKS has left Washington to assume the command of the department of Annapolis. He has not yet selected his staff.

Balloons for the Battle-Ground.

A number of large balloons are being prepared during the war. One of them, under the direction of Mr. JAMES ALLEN, of the Rhode Island Regiment, was inflated yesterday, at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Third street, and moved to the camp of the R. I. Regiment, then under orders to hold themselves ready to march. The balloon will be used to obtain views of the position and movements of the army. The balloons will be used under the superintendence of Major ALBERT J. MEYER, appointed into the army from New York in 1854. Maj. A. J. MEYER has charge also of the telegraphs, signal lights, and all other modes of communicating intelligence

Soldiers' Letters.

Soldiers' letters with forged franks have been detected in the post office here. The postmaster, bound in every case to stop letters with improper franks, has kindly in this case procured their despatch by having them properly franked. Forged franks will in future be stopped, and the parties dealt with according to law, if discovered.

Despatches from Paris.

Important advices from Mr. DAYTON represent the aspect of American affairs before the French Court as exceedingly flattering to the United States Government. The Emperor, who has, perhaps, a more accurate understanding of our national affairs than any other crowned head in Europe, has no idea of recognizing the secession States.

Mr. Cummings and the Brigadier General ship.

It is not true, as stated in several of the papers, that ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, Esq., the able editor of the New York *World*, has been appointed a Brigadier General in the army by Secretary CAMERON; and it is, of course, equally unfounded that it was in contemplation to make him Quartermaster General. The only appointment Mr. CUMMINGS has received at the hands of the Administration is that of visitor to West Point, which was now found with arms in their hands or openly aiding the insurrectionary movement against the Government. It is indeed a sad sight to behold this beautiful city nearly deserted and desolate, through the perfidy and treason of those who are trying to betray Virginia, and cast her fortunes with the bastard Government at Montgomery. Had Virginia, "the mother of Presidents," maintained in form and in fact her loyalty to the Government, her soil would not have been made the battle ground, upon which the enemies of the Government are to receive their just punishment, and Alexandria would continue to be the first commercial city in Virginia. Upon the traitors who are now in arms against the Government rests the blame for the destruction and prostration of business that has come upon the city, and when the people of Virginia shall calmly reflect to what lengths the political traitors are leading them, they will rise in their majesty, and assist their fellow-patriots in arms to crush out these traitors and rebels against the Government. It is against them alone we are waging war, and we speak not without authority when we say that the sword will not be sheathed until the leaders in this rebellion shall be punished, and their deluded soldiery shall have all laid down their arms. The loyal and Union-loving people of Virginia shall be protected, and acts of aggression to them or their property on the part of our soldiers will be promptly and severely punished.

PENNSYLVANIA TWENTY-FIFTH.—Colonel Cake's regiment are still on guard at the Washington Arsenal. They have a beautiful place, and can bathe and fish to their satisfaction.

Three companies, under command of Captains Smith, Wren, and Haling, are still on duty at Fort Washington.

Two companies, Captains Yeager and McKnight, have been mounting guns upon the entrenchments at Arlington.

RUMOR.—Mr. Ball, the captain of the Secession cavalry, who was released from custody on Thursday on taking the oath of allegiance, with none other of his company, asserts that the oath was forced from them and will not be considered as obligatory. Before leaving for the country yesterday, Ball was known to be in secret conference with leading Secessionists here. It is supposed that he has gone into the interior to rejoin the Confederate army.

The famous Ringgold Artillery are doing duty as infantry; they have their battery with them, but no horses.

The Ringgold Band keeps them lively, and cheers up many a lonely hour.

PENNSYLVANIA FOURTH.—The Fourth are down at Fort Washington, near Mount Vernon. We cannot give much account of them.

CAMP MCDOWELL.—The Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment is encamped on a beautiful site, on sloping ground, at the base of Shuter's Hill, and immediately below the encampment of the First Michigan Regiment, about one mile southwest of Alexandria. They form part of the brigade under the command of Brigadier General McDowell, in compliment to whom the camp has been named. The other regiments composing the brigade are the Fire Zouaves, Massachusetts Fifth, and Michigan First.

SHIZUBBS.—We are pleased to note that Capt. F B Mecllar, the provost marshal, has seized a quantity of army supplies in the way of uniforms, military dress goods, cavalry swords, &c., to the value of twelve or fifteen hundred dollars There is abundance of evidence of their having been kept for the equipment of rebels They have been properly taken care of. It will be a long while before they will be used according to the intention of their former owner.

On Thursday last, a trunk belonging to N. J. Thomas was opened by Lieutenant Wm. M. Missamer, assistant marshal, by the instructions of the provost marshal which contained about one hundred musket and pistol cartridges, two uniform coats, a bag containing buckshot, &c., which were declared contraband, and detained as such. The lady of Mr. Thomas was allowed to depart with the trunk and remaining contents, which consisted of clothing belonging to the family.

Appointments by the President.

The President made the following appointments to-day:

CHARLES A. WASHBURN, California, commissioner to Paraguay.

EDWARD JOY MORRIS, Pennsylvania, minister resident at Constantinople.

HENRY T. BLOW, Missouri, minister resident at Venezuela.

CHARLES M RIOTTE, Texas, minister resident at Costa Rica.

SAMUEL WHITING, New Jersey, consul at Nassau, New Providence.

The Administration has resumed the diplomatic relations with Peru, suspended by President BUCHANAN, and has appointed CHRISTOPHER RODMAN, of Rhode Island, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to that country.

Volunteer Nurses for the Army.

The Secretary of War has addressed a letter to Surgeon General Wood, of the army, in which he says that during the present war, the forces being made up chiefly of volunteers, the public sentiment and the humanity of the age require that the services of women as nurses should be made available in the general hospitals, where, except in a very humble department, they have heretofore been excluded. As many carefully-selected women are in training, in various cities of the loyal States, it is the order and wish of the department that women should be substituted for men in the general hospitals whenever it can be effected, and that such women as have received previous training for the purpose be accepted as nurses, except when these can no longer be had. And it is ordered that none be received except those who have presented their applications to a lady appointed by the department to preside over the volunteer women nurses, and who shall have sole authority to select and accept nurses, requiring their age to be above thirty, with certificates of character and capacity.

The transportation, subsistence, and wages of such nurses as may be accepted by her are to be paid from such moneys that would be expended in the wages and support of men nurses, or are derived from the usual resources of hospital service.

Military Movements.

Troops are moving over into Virginia in large numbers. The Rhode Island regiment and battery, and three other full regiments went out last night. Early this morning there was a movement of troops from various sections of the city toward the Long B