The Press.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 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!

FIRST PAGE.—Magazines for June; Washington Correspondence—Letter from "Ass Trenchard;" Letter from Camp Pennsylvania; Secession Rhetoric; The True Doctrine; A Remarkable Statement; A Rebel Report of the Sewall's Point Affair; From Pensacola and Fort Pickens; Camp Scott, York, Pa.; Mound City; Tennessee and the Union. FOURTH PAGE.—British Policy Towards the United States; General War News; General News; Marine Intelligence.

England and the Southern Confederacy.

If it be true, as the last foreign news would lead us to anticipate, that the British Government intends to pursue an equivocal or hostile policy in regard to the Southern Confederacy, we trust and believe that Mr. LINCOLN's Administration will do the sensible and the brave thing at once. Indeed, we know that some weeks since all the civilized Powers were apprised that any recognition of the rebellion against the authority of the American Government would be instantly resented by the Executive. With this notice in their possession, the encouragement extended by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and his associates in the Ministry, to DUDLEY MANN and the other commissioners of the Southern rebels, now in London, looks like a premeditated insult. Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, of Massachusetts, the successor of Mr. DALLAS at the Court of St. James, ought to be in London by this time. At any rate, he will arrive in season to be able to state with distinctness the course of his Government in regard to the action of European Powers upon our present difficulties. He is, of all men, singularly qualified to discharge this duty with conscientious fidelity and unflattering courage. *We think that it will appear that he has been authorized to say to Lord* JOHN RUSSELL *and Lord* PALMERSTON, *that any attempt, directly or indirectly, officially or unofficially, to treat with or to recognize the commissioners of the traitors now in arms against this Government, will be immediately followed by a demand for his passport and by a declaration, in the name of the United States, that all the exequatures granted to the British consuls and commercial agents in this country will be immediately forfeited and withdrawn.*

However lenient or moderate the Government may have been in regard to those who have taken up arms against it in the Southern States; however it may have indulged and waited for returning reason among the conspirators, there can be no hesitation when Great Britain comes forward, directly or indirectly, to espouse the cause of these men. For years past it has been the pride of the American people to cultivate the kindest relations with the rulers of Great Britain. Ancient feuds have been forgotten or ignored. The remembrances of the Revolution, and of the late war, by common consent, have been sunk into oblivion. In the struggle which took place between England and the other allies and Russia in the Crimean war, notwithstanding the ascertained friendly disposition of the Russians toward our people and our Government, the American press and the American public opinion rallied around the banner of St. George, and wished it complete success. Indeed, the London *Times* again and again proclaimed, that to this country England looked as its stay and support in the event of defeat. The ties between our people and the people of England have been growing so strong and so close that we seem to have become almost one family. This policy has extinguished feuds in Ireland, and greatly contributed to adjust the long and vexatious strife between the two islands. The successful experiment of colonizing Australia may be attributed, in a great degree, to the amicable relations existing between the United States and the British Government. In fact, in international courtesy, whether upon sea or land, the two Powers have rivalled each other in acts of generosity and benevolence. But, if Great Britain should throw herself into the struggle shortly to take place between the constituted authorities in this country and the bad men arrayed against the authorities—then not only will the random force be past be revived; not only will the same memories of the Revolution and the late recollections connected, but all the late War be resuscitated, and again the loyal people upon this hemisphere will dedicate themselves to an eternal warfare against Great Britain, wherever her flag may float, on land or sea. If, for the sake of preserving her commercial and manufacturing superiority, her ministers and rulers shall forget the great moral issue involved in this struggle, then the American people will forget every other consideration *but that of undying hostility to England.* If they will throw themselves upon the side of rebellion, and repudiation, and slavery, with all their inconceivable evils; if they will see Northern merchants bankrupted by Southern dishonesty, and our cities ruined by the bad faith of traitors in arms against this Government, there is no disaster that can happen to the flag of England that will not be applauded upon these shores. An appeal will be taken from the British rulers to the British people, and if that fail, it will be carried before the bar of Christendom. But it will not fail. Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON will discover that this is not a mere commercial question, not a contest between England and Ireland, or between England and France, but one which will stir the profoundest depths of public opinion all over the world.

Anti-Slavery Feeling of England.

When it is doubtful what may be the policy of the British *Government* to the United States, at the present Crisis, it may be proper to inquire into the feeling of the British *People.* The House of Commons by no means represents the Commons or people of the United Kingdom. At present it would show a small majority, were votes taken upon a party question, in favor of the Government. And what, it may be asked, is the organization of this Government? The reply must be, that Cabinet Ministers, who govern the British Empire, in Queen VICTORIA's name, are some sixteen noblemen and wealthy landlords, who represent a certain party. On the Opposition side are other wealthy and titled aristocrats who, when their turn comes, will succeed the present Ministers. Neither of these aristocratic sections belong to or care about the People.

What is the popular feeling in Great Britain respecting the slavery question? Decidedly there is scarcely any person in the United Kingdom who has the slightest desire to back up Slavery. Therefore, the British public must be adverse to the Southern Confederation,—if its purpose be, we will not say simply to *maintain*, but to *extend* Slavery. A House of Commons supporting a Ministry in taking part in favor of Slavery would not truly represent the wishes—you may even say the prejudices of the British public. If Lord JOHN RUSSELL, a political hair-splitter, and Lord PALMERSTON, a party weathercock, were to commit Great Britain to recognition of, or alliance with, the revolted South, would Parliament sanction it?

The House of Lords, an eminently Conservative body, would not sanction any such impolicy as that. The peers, who are mainly conservative, would not and will not recognize Rebellion against the United States. If ever the South should actually become an independent Republic, with any prospect of stability, the House of Lords would acknowledge it, at length,—never before. The ablest statesman, the most eloquent speaker, the most powerful politician in the House of Lords, is the Earl of DERBY, and we find *him* decidedly in favor of the United States, and as decidedly against the South, except as part and parcel of our Union. We well may call the Earl of DERBY the most powerful politician in the Lords, seeing that he might defeat the Ministry, on numerous questions, if he pleased, but contents himself with having them "under his thumb," as the saying is. Were he to defeat the Palmerston Ministry, upon any general party question, no doubt Queen VICTORIA would commission him to form an Administration, as in 1852 and 1858, but, no doubt, either, that he would soon be driven from office by the union of *all* the anti-Conservative sections, as happened to PEEL in 1855, and to himself on the two occasions above mentioned. Lord DERBY is more potential, as master of the occasion, when he pleases, than as Prime Minister with a pack of place-hunting opponents yelping at his heels. We may rest assured that Lord DERBY will prevent the House of Lords from sanctioning any Ministerial policy which would side with the South and slight the North.

With this certainty of having one branch of the Legislature opposed to him, should he attempt such bitter-bad policy as this, Lord PALMERSTON would doubtless feel the inutility of endeavoring to persuade the House of Commons to stand by him, and sanction his recognition of the revolted South. But, suppose that he did make the endeavor, how would he stand, and what would the result be?

In the House of Commons, as in the House of Lords, the Conservatives are numerically the strongest party. In the Lords, however, there are only two parties—the Conservatives and the Liberals. In the Commons there are half a dozen parties, each numerically weaker than the Conservative section, but when united against it, a very little stronger. A very little, indeed, seeing that, in the last great trial of strength, the division on Mr. GLADSTONE's Budget, the Ministry carried their point only by a majority of eighteen—a small majority, considering that there are 658 members of Parliament.

The parties who usually support the Palmerston Cabinet are: 1, The Whigs; 2, The ultra-Liberals; 3, The Irish Members; 4, The Peace party; and 5, The Dissenting interest. Let PALMERSTON, JOHN RUSSELL, and Co. ask Parliament to sanction the recognition, at this time, of the Southern Confederacy, and their majority *must* fall. The Whigs, who claim that FOX, their beetle-browed leader, abolished the Slave Trade, in 1806, would probably hesitate before they sanctioned recognizing Slavery *en masse* in 1861. The ultra-Liberals are nearly all anti-slavery men, and great readers of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The Irish Members, to be consistent, should oppose Slavery in all shapes. The Peace party must feel that recognition of the South might lead to a war with the North. Lastly, all over England, the greatest and most active anti-slavery men are among the Dissenters. Whatever the Whig, ultra Liberal, and Irish Members might do, we do not think that the Peace party, (led by BRIGHT and COBDEN,) and the Dissenting party in the House of Commons would vote for PALMERSTON if he desired Parliament to endorse his recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Now, parliamentary parties are so nicely balanced that the withdrawal of the Peace party or the Dissenters would crush the present Ministry, by allowing the Opposition to outvote them on this national question.

If the Palmerston Ministry value their continuance in office—and it is notorious that they *do*—they never will run the risk of being outvoted on this question of their violating international law and national comity, by siding with the rebellious South.

We shall not further discuss this question. But we repeat, from the most intimate acquaintance with the feeling of England, as a nation, and of Englishmen, as Christian members of society, that recognition of the Slavery principle, by siding with, or sanctioning, or coquetting with the South, would be thoroughly un-English. Lancashire, which has 2,500,000 persons more or less interested in the cotton manufacture, might desire to see the South backed up, for the sake of its cotton, but Lancashire is no more England than the Southern Confederacy is the Union.

The Loyalty of Kentucky.

A gentleman of this city, who has recently returned from a visit to Kentucky, where he has a large acquaintance, informs us that the loyalty of that State is unquestionable. The great majority of her people are as devoted to the Union as the citizens of Pennsylvania, and they are determined not only to resist the machinations of the Secessionists to the bitter end, but perfectly willing that we should march our armies over her soil, if such a movement is necessary for the triumph of our cause.

LET US not forget gallant FRANK BLAIR, of Missouri. Great honor is due to him for the manner in which he insisted upon the assertion of the Federal authority in that State over the Secessionists. He is an impulsive and daring man, and has followed out his strong words by bold acts. He pronounced his idea of settling our troubles, and then threw his sword into the scale and his life with it. FRANK BLAIR is a sincere man.

ENGLISH PICTORIALS.—From Mr. [illegible] Upham, newspaper agent, [illegible] Chestnut street, we have a lot of English [illegible] pictorials of May 11. *Punch*, under [illegible] the head of "The American Difficulty," has a full-length of Mr. Lincoln, sitting in a rocking-chair, poking the fire into thick smoke, and sadly exclaiming "What a nice White House this would be, if it were not for the Blacks!" The *Illustrated London News* gives a whole page full-length portrait of Major Anderson, and a large view of the main battery at Fort Sumpter. Besides a charming landscape by Creswick, and other things, it gives a supplement, with eight subject engravings and six portraits. This is called "Historic Notes on the Royal Academy," and will much interest artists. We also have, liberally illustrated, *Once a Week*, *Cassell's Family Paper*, and *Reynolds' Miscellany*, all of May 11. Also, the *London Weekly Times*, and a small edition, published at New York, of *Hardee's Tactics*.

THE ZANE-STREET SCHOOL CONCERT.—This evening the pupils of the Zane-street Girls' Grammar School will repeat their concert, at the Academy of Music, for the formation of a fund for the relief of the volunteers. The previous concert was highly successful, and this promises to be even more so.

IT WOULD be well for those who correspond with volunteers now in camp or on duty away from home to enclose a postage stamp in order to secure a reply. It is difficult to procure postage stamps, and this difficulty may lead to embarrassments in correspondence.

ATLANTIC CITY.—The season is about being inaugurated at this favorite watering-place. Many of of the hotels have opened for the reception of guests, while the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company advertise excursion trips, at summer rates, with the view of accommodating the public.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, MATTING, CARPETS, &c., FOR CASH.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large and valuable assortment of British, French, German, and American dry goods, palm hoods, Canton mattings, hemp carpets, &c., embracing 658 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in dress goods, shawls, silk ties, ribbons, silk umbrellas, lace points, army cloths, flannels, &c., to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, for cash, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock—to be continued without intermission the greater part of the day, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos 232 and 234 Market street.

VALUABLE DELAWARE WHARF, CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCES, &c.—Thomas & Sons' sale on Tuesday next, 28th instant, will comprise a large and valuable wharf and buildings, Swanson street and river Delaware; store, 325 Arch street; brown-stone residence, Walnut street; dwellings, Green street, Thirty-ninth street, Thirteenth street, Fifth street; handsome residences, Germantown, &c. Part peremptory sales by order of Orphans' Court, assignees, and others. See advertisements.

From Missouri.

GEN. HARNEY'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE—THE STATE TROOPS TO BE DISBANDED.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—In connection with the negotiation concluded yesterday between General Harney and General Price, a synopsis of which was telegraphed last night, General Harney publishes this morning the following address to the people of Missouri:

I take great pleasure in submitting to you the following paper, signed by General Price, commanding the forces of the State, and myself, on the part of the Government of the United States. It will be seen that the united forces of both Governments are pledged to maintain the peace of the State, and the defence of the rights and property of all persons, without distinction of party. This pledge, which both parties are fully authorized and empowered to give by the Governments which they represent, will be by both most religiously and sacredly kept, and, if necessary to put down evil-disposed persons, the military power of both Governments will be called out to enforce the terms of the honorable and amicable agreement which has been made. I, therefore, call upon all persons of this State to observe good order, and respect the rights of their fellow-citizens, and give them the assurance of protection and security in the most ample manner. WM. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

It is understood that Gen. Price will disband all the State forces immediately, and take prompt and effective measures to insure full protection to all classes of citizens. All complaints of violence or oppression are hereafter to be made to him, and if he fails to afford the necessary relief, the United States forces will be used.

The *Democrat* announces, editorially, that no attempt will be made to divert the July interest fund from its legitimate course.

On account of the advanced age and infirm health of Colonel Allen, he has declined the colonelcy of the volunteer regiment, tendered to him a few days ago.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1861.

Call it what you may, the seizure by the Government of the archives of the Telegraph Company was a *coup d' état* worthy of the good cause in which the Government is now engaged. What a mass of information, what an encyclopedia of secrets has thus been secured! For every reason the managers of the telegraph have been compelled to preserve the originals of the innumerable despatches, private and public, sent and received over their wires. Many a lawsuit has been decided by the mere wording of a telegram; many a love-match has been consummated by the throbbing of these electric nerves; but how much treason has been flashed from one to another of the conspirators engaged during the last four years against the peace and happiness of this Union! Talk of historians; talk of the men who shall write the history of the present struggle between a free Government and its enemies; talk of the poets who shall sing in harmonious numbers the praises of the brave men who have gone out to fight, bleed, and die for the Union; or of the painters who stand ready, with inspired pencil, to delineate the battles soon to be fought;—all these are as nothing compared to the happy man who, with the permission of President Lincoln and Secretary Cameron, shall be introduced into the vast profound where, for years past, the mysteries of the telegraph office have been concealed. Much has been said about the interest attached to the opening of the letters returned to the dead-letter branch of the General Post Office Department; but they are nothing to the new mine of interest shortly to be exposed to the public gaze, in consequence of the possession by the Government of the archives of the Northern telegraph offices. More than one Northern traitor will tremble when he reflects upon the forthcoming disclosure. No doubt many pious men have been in consultation with the Southern conspirators, for you will recollect that communication was maintained between the North and the South for a long time after the purpose of Jefferson Davis and his confederates had been avowed. These worthy people, relying upon the secrecy of the telegraph, have doubtless signed honest names to their despatches. I wonder whether your Wm. H. Seward may not be found among the interesting volumes seized by the U. S. Marshal, and now in the custody of his Majesty Uncle Samuel? How many have been sent over the lightning line by that illustrious Seceder, Robt. Tyler, formerly of Bristol, now of nowhere? Of course, ex-Collector Joseph B. Baker has addressed his sometime friend John Slidell, and ex-Surveyor John Hamilton has, undoubtedly, spoken over the wires to that distinguished patriot, James M. Mason, a large property-holder in Germantown, Philadelphia. What a mass of odd, eccentric, and amusing information George N. Sanders must have sent over the telegraph! He has undoubtedly sworn most expensive oaths, paying them himself sometimes, and charging them at others to the impoverished leaders whom he was inciting to ruin. Then the bankers and speculators, who, fearing to write by mail, have adopted the electric line to be more confidential and safe—how much they have suggested and confided to their Southern companions and partners!

The best part of all this capture, however, is in the fact that it will serve to probe and prove the sincerity of many men in the free States, who are now making a sort of outside profession of devotion to the Government, either for the purpose of obtaining the patronage of the Government, or of securing its confidence in order to betray it to the Southern Confederacy. These men are trying to veneer over the rotten wood of their past record—to polish it with present promises, and to rely upon the fact that the decay and crime within will never be exposed to the public gaze. Unfortunately for them, however, the detect upon the telegraph offices will subject them to a double scrutiny. They cannot cheat two parties with this record before all men. My belief is that they are true to their original love—true to the seceding South, and therefore they cannot expect to be tolerated in the loyal States. OCCASIONAL.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1861.

Thomas Francis Meagher.

A very decided movement is being made in favor of the appointment of THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER to a high military position under the present Administration. The President, having recognized the German leaders, is now disposed to turn his attention to those glorious sons of the Emerald Isle who have so freely volunteered their services in this crisis. What better representative of these men could be found than THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER?

Hon. Charles Francis Adams.

The selection of this distinguished American as minister at the Court of St. James was a most fortunate event. He goes there as the Benjamin Franklin of our era, and will, I predict, be equal to his grandfather and his father. He has a part to act possibly more important than those [illegible] in which they were both so conspicuous.

Colonel [illegible] Patrick Pettriken, of Pa.

This gentleman was yesterday appointed colonel of the 11th Regiment of Infantry U. S. A., and Major POSTER was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy. This is one of the eight new regiments called for by the new regulations. Colonel PETRIKEN will unquestionably make a bold and efficient officer, and his appointment will give general satisfaction. The promotion of Major POSTER is a well-merited distinction conferred upon one of the best officers in the service.

Hon. George M. Dallas.

It has been intimated that Mr. DALLAS, late minister at London, has given certain encouragement to the Southern commissioners, now near the English court; but those who know the antecedents of that distinguished statesman indignantly deny the possibility of any such thing. His connection with JAMES M. MASON is cited as an evidence that he sympathized with the Southern rebellion; but he is a Pennsylvanian, and, therefore, cannot go with those who desire to trample upon the Declaration of Independence.

Bishop Potter and the War.

Missourians now here are loud in the praise of this estimable prelate for so promptly responding to the call of the Union men of their State. They learn with great satisfaction that Bishop POTTER and the clergy of Philadelphia have organized associations for the purpose of aiding the brave and patriotic men of Missouri who mean to stand by the Government, and to fight for the flag to the end at every hazard.

President Lincoln.

The President, while seated in his new barouche, with Mr. CAMERON, awaiting Mr. CHASE, at the Treasury Department, yesterday, to proceed to the funeral of Col. VOSBURGH, espied, on the steps of that building, a poor-looking, deformed young man, with crutches, whom he called to his side and questioned as to his condition. The lad responded promptly to the Presidential queries, and, with tears of joy, pocketed a gold piece which Mr. LINCOLN gave him—probably the first he had ever possessed. Such acts of liberality and disinterested charity are frequently practised by our Executive, who can never look upon distress without attempting to relieve it.

Bread for the Troops.

It is stated to-day that the War Department will probably accept the proposition of the popular owner of the New York St. Nicholas Hotel. His offer is, to erect large ovens, and bake all the bread for the troops while they remain in Washington—the Government to supply him with flour and give him a site for the ovens, in or near this city, and he will bear all the expense of baking during the war.

Accidents with Fire-arms.

E. J. D. BLACK, a private in company E, New York Fourteenth Regiment, accidentally shot himself. The ball passed in at his right breast and out under his shoulder. His life is despaired of. The revolver carried by a member of one of the Connecticut regiments exploded, inflicting a wound on his leg. A private in a New York regiment destroyed the end of his thumb by an accidental discharge from his revolver.

The Seizure of the Telegraph Offices.

The announcement of the seizure of the telegraph offices is regarded as a master stroke of policy. Two weeks ago Colonel JAMES CAMERON, brother of the Secretary of War, was commissioned by the Government to carry the plan into operation. How efficiently he performed his important duty, the result fully testifies. Mr. CAMERON, who has returned here, visited all the principal cities in the free States, and so arranged the matter as to have all the principal offices taken possession of at the same hour. By this act the Government will, without doubt, have information of immense value at this time.

A Patriotic Lady.

Mrs. COOLEY, an old lady from East Tennessee, arrived here yesterday, travelling a distance of about 1,500 miles for the purpose of seeing the President and his Cabinet in relation to our national troubles. She reports a terrible state of affairs in her section of the State; says there are but few Union men, and that they are daily in dread of being murdered by the infuriated mobs continually rising there. Mrs. C. hopes to return immediately, and, by *telling the truth*, to convince many of her neighbors of the errors of their ways. She is delighted with her visit, and says the people of Tennessee have no conception of the great unanimity and determination of the Northern people.

Those Neglected Regiments.

The Pennsylvania Fourth, in the Assembly Rooms, and the Fifth, in the Inauguration Ball-Rooms, are ordered into camp. The Fifth have been busy, to-day, erecting tents and removing their baggage. They encamp at Anacostia, about a mile and a half from the Capitol building. The Fourth are prepared to go into camp immediately on receiving their tents, which are expected to arrive to-day. Two deaths have occurred in each of these regiments, and there are a number of men now on the sick list. Many of the men complain of neuralgia in the head, owing to being confined together in large numbers in single rooms.

The New York Fourteenth Regiment.

The New York Fourteenth Regiment, from Brooklyn, are going into camp to-day, on Georgetown Heights. The New York Second will also go into camp immediately.

Arrival of Troops from New York.

The Second New York Regiment arrived at 1 o'clock yesterday, and marched to their quarters on the Avenue, opposite the National Hotel. They wear the regular army uniform: blue cap, dark blue coat, and light blue pantaloons, with white stripe; knapsack, and haversack. The drum corps is in Zouave costume. They have a battery of four brass howitzers, and a field piece worked by a howitzer corps. The regiment is under command of Col. S. W. B. TOMPKINS.

Health of Our Troops.

Miss DIX, good authority, informs your reporter that there is very little sickness among the troops. The only cause hitherto existing for sickness, was the confinement of too great numbers of troops together, and the removal into camps, has enabled each regiment to escape disease from this source.

Court Martial.

A number of our own volunteers are under trial by court martial, for insubordination and disobedience of orders. The court is composed of officers of the District militia, and its sessions are held in AQUMAR's building, corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventeenth street.

Won't Pray for the President.

Dr. NORWOOD, of Christ Church, (Episcopal,) resigns his position rather than pray for the President, as required by the canons of the Church, and enjoined in a circular from the Bishop.

Cabinet Council.

The Cabinet Council yesterday was protracted. It is quite evident that the Executive are aware that a sanguinary engagement may at almost any moment be announced from Virginia, and rumor outside says that this, together with the important movement of the blockade of the ports, engrossed no small portion of the time of the Cabinet yesterday.

War Ships.

Both branches of our city government have made application to the Secretary of War, through a committee, to have one or more of the new war ships built at the navy yard in Washington.

Flag for the President.

The ladies of Washington have prepared a splendid three-hundred-dollar flag, which they propose to have run up on the White House in a few days, with imposing ceremonies.

Music on the President's Grounds.

The band of the Michigan Regiment played to-day on the parks at the White House.

The Michigan Regiments.

The First Michigan Regiment has arrived here; the Second is ordered to Cairo; the Third and Fourth are en route for Washington.

Navy Yard.

The steamer *Pocahontas* has just arrived, bringing up the steamer *Jas. Guy*. The *Jas. Guy* was seized two months ago at Alexandria by Virginia Secessionists, and taken down the river. She was run into a creek and put in charge of the captain, who, watching an opportunity, fired up and started out, and surrendered the steamer to the officers of the *Pocahontas*. The captain is a strong Union man, and has played his card well.

Shipping—Arrivals.

Schooners *Gen. Taylor*, *Nay. Wm. Hone*, and *Wm. Spear* have arrived from Philadelphia with coal.

Steamers in Port.

This morning the following steamers are at the Navy Yard, viz.: *Coatzacoalcos*, *Mount Vernon*, *Powhatan*, *Jas. Guy*, *Pocahontas*, and *Anacostia*.

A Zouave Drowned.

Three Zouaves from Colonel ELLSWORTH's regiment went out yesterday in a skiff which went to pieces, and filled with water and sunk. Two of them were rescued by a boat from the steamer *Anacostia*, but the third sunk before the boat could reach him. The body had not been recovered at a late hour to-day.

That Prize.

The steamer *Freeborn* brought up a small schooner and forty or fifty men on Monday, captured down the river. They prove to be innocent fishermen, who apparently know little beyond the humble duties of their very humble calling.

Arrivals from Philadelphia, Pa.

At Willard's—H. C. Snowden, C. D. Wheelley, R. A. Knight, P. L. Goddard, W. R. Hanson, W. H. Hanson, G. A. Parker, C. Tuelon, D. G. Thomas, W. G. Pettitt, T. Hubbard, Rev. J. G. Maxwell, Rev. C. D. Cooper, Caleb James, D. M. Boyd, C. M. Davenport, S. Halzow, R. Parke, J. D. Jones, E. H. Cousen, W. Wells, J. M. Gregg, H. W. H. Vlarden, C. M. Hall, L. Dunlap, P. P. Randolph, Mr. King, Jacob Diamond, C. Saunders, David Taggert, G. S. Richardson, J. H. Waters.

Kirkwoods'—J. R. Neff, James Marks, S. M. Ramsay, E. J. C. M. Brown, W. M. Singer, J. W. C. Hulion, W. S. Stewart, W. M. Wylie, R. Morriss, G. H. Moore, W. E. Boyer, Thomas A. Wiley.

National—W. L. Creson, S. H. Brown, E. A. Beade, J. T. Wallace, J. W. Killinger.

Brown's—S. S. Miller, A. R. Paul, W. Lemmon, J. P. Hutchinson, J. W. Van Ockeive, T. L. Bowman, E. A. Hunt.

Our Foreign Relations.

WASHINGTON, May 22—It is reliably ascertained that Spain denies that the seizure of San Domingo was in consequence of orders or with the knowledge of her Government; but she says she must have time and further information before she decides what to do with it. It is not known what the United States, Great Britain, or France, will say upon the subject.

The privateer question may be disposed of summarily. It is now understood that this Government, several weeks ago, offered its assent to the Treaty of Paris, abolishing privateering altogether.

The attitude of the Government is known to be firm in all its foreign relations, insisting, just as it did before disunion began, on all its rights. But it is courteous and friendly towards all other Powers; and the foreign ministers here are gratified and pleased with the imposing demonstrations of the loyalty of the people to the Union. And it may here be remarked that all of them were present at the reception of the Secretary of State, last night, and appeared to be on the most cordial terms of friendship with him.

Mr. Asta Burusgus, the new charge d'affaires from Chili, was, by appointment, received by the Secretary of State to-day. He presented his credentials and delivered a speech, in which he took occasion to assure this Government of the sincerest sympathy and respect on the part of the Government of Chili; and to say that any harm which could befall the United States would be equally disastrous to Chili. The forms of government of the two nations are the same, and they have a common interest and a common cause.

The Secretary of State replied, reciprocating these kind expressions. He said the United States were the friends of all nations, and just to all nations, but they were essentially and forever republican and American.

It will be recollected that the late Administration was not on favorable terms with the Republic of Chili.

News from the South.

WASHINGTON, May 22—The Southern papers received here furnish the following items of news:

A despatch from Raleigh, N. C., dated yesterday, to the Richmond *Enquirer*, says:

"The Convention recently elected by the people of this State met in this city yesterday, and was duly organized.

"To day an ordinance of secession was reported and agreed to in Convention by a unanimous vote, thus severing the last link that bound the Old North State to the abolitionized Yankee Government. A salute of one hundred guns was fired in Raleigh to day, all the bells rung, and a general feeling of gratification seems to pervade the entire community."

A despatch in the same paper, from Norfolk, says:

"Between 1,500 and 3,000 Confederate troops were concentrated at Sewall's Point on the night of the 19th, but the Yankee mercenaries did not return as apprehended."

The steamer *West Point*, belonging to the York River Railroad line, left the railroad wharf at Portsmouth, under a flag of truce, to visit the Federal fleet off Old Point Comfort, for the purpose of carrying to that destination all the women and children who desire to join their Northern friends. The steamer was accompanied by Capt. Thomas T. Hunter, commander of the Virginia navy.

The families of the following gentlemen are among the passengers:

James Hepenstall, L. T. Barnard, J. Lucas, Geo. Richard Bouck, John Harbaugh, Joseph D. Knapp, Thomas Nelson, Robert Gill, John Butler, W. R. Lewis, and James H. Hardwick.

"Captain Hunter reports the *Montecello* as having fared very badly in her engagement with the battery at Sewall's Point. The boat was seriously damaged, both in her hull and machinery, and it is thought it will be some time before she can indulge in another bombardment. Six men were killed on board and several badly wounded."

[NOTE BY WASHINGTON REPORTER.—This is news here.]

The correspondence of the Richmond *Dispatch*, under date of Norfolk, the 21st., says: "There has been no further attempt made upon any of our batteries since Sunday night. It was thought that the *Minnesota* or *Cumberland* would be placed in position to fire upon the battery at Sewall's point yesterday. Accordingly arrangements were made at that point to give them a proper reception. They are pretty well fortified there now with heavy guns, and are better prepared to cope with these ships than they were with the *Montecello* on Sunday."

The Richmond papers note the arrival there on Tuesday of Colonel Bates' regiment of Tennessee volunteers. Michael Cluskey, the Postmaster of the U. S. House of Representatives at the last Congress, is one of the captains.

The Charleston *Courier* of Saturday says the *Gordon*, having returned from a tour of observation, spoke the bark *Globe*, of Richmond, from a port in Europe for Savannah, about eight miles south of this bar; spoke ship *Sardinia* of and for New York, forty eight days from Liverpool. This last vessel touched off the Tybee, and we suppose was advised to proceed home instead of going up to Savannah. She had seen no men-of-war.

A despatch from Wilmington, N. C., says the ship *Thomas Watson Allen*, from New York, had been brought in to that port. She is from 300 to 400 tons burden. The character of her business in these waters has not yet been ascertained. She is now lying at the wharf, leaking badly.

FROM WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Gen. Scott's Recommendation Regarding the Appointment of Officers.

Young Lieutenants and Old Colonels.

GRADUATES OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY PREFERRED.

Moral Character and Patriotism.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Secretary of War has sent to the Governors of the different States a circular, of which the following is a copy:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 22, 1861.

DEAR SIR: By reference to general orders, No. 15, of the War Department, (a printed copy of which I herewith forward to you), giving the plan of organization of the volunteer forces called into the service of the United States by the President, you will perceive that all regimental officers of those volunteers, from colonels down to second lieutenants, inclusive, are appointed by the Governors of the States.

Having thus confided to you the appointment of all these officers for the regiments furnished by your State, you will, I trust, excuse the Department for impressing upon you, in advance, the necessity of an absolute adherence, in your appointments, to the following suggestions, which are deemed of the highest importance by the General-in-Chief, under whose advice they are submitted to you:

First—To commission no one of doubtful morals or patriotism, and not of sound health.

Second—To appoint no one to a lieutenancy, second or first, who has passed the age of twenty-two years, or to a captaincy over thirty years; and to appoint no field officer, major, lieutenant colonel, or colonel, unless a graduate of the United States Military Academy, or possessed military knowledge and experience, who has passed the respective ages of thirty-five, forty, and forty five years.

This Department feels assured that it will not be deemed offensive to your Excellency to add the general counsel, that the higher the moral character and general intelligence of the officers so appointed, the greater the efficiency of the troops and the resulting glory to their country and States.

I am, sir, respectfully, SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Important from Wheeling.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

Attempt to Intimidate Union Men.

A Philadelphian Elected Colonel of the First Union Regiment of Virginia.

WHEELING, May 22—Advices received yesterday and to day state positively that the Virginia Secession troops are now in the neighborhood of Grafton. It is evidently their design to intimidate the Union men from voting on the ordinance of secession to-morrow.

Eleven companies of United States troops are now encamped on the Fair grounds.

B. F. Kelly, of Philadelphia, was to-day unanimously elected colonel of the First Virginia regiment, under the Presidential requisition. Colonel Kelly reviewed the troops this afternoon, when they were addressed by Hon. John S. Carlile.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Union Sentiment of the South Finding an Expression.

CINCINNATI, May 22—A special despatch to the *Commercial* from Frankfort, Ky., says:

The House has concurred in the Senate amendment requiring the State Guard to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. ROBISON made a strong Union speech in the Senate in favor of sustaining the Federal Government. He said he did not consider that the Union was now dissolved, and had no fears that it ever would be. The time had passed for appeals to politicians not to dissolve the Union. Tufts of grass had been tried, and we would now see what virtue there was in stones.

FRANKFORT, May 22.—The House bill to arm the State was rejected to day by a vote of 48 yeas to 42 nays—the Constitution requiring an affirmative vote of 57 to appropriate any sum over $100.

The resolution declaring that the Governor's proclamation of the 20th contains the true position that Kentucky should occupy during the strife between the United States and the Confederate States, was rejected.

An act amending the State militia law, by which the State Guard are required to swear to support the Constitution of the United States and that of Kentucky, was passed by a vote of 49 yeas to 38 nays.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, May 22.—The Confederate Congress adjourned at a late hour last night to meet at Richmond, Va., on the 20th of July.

The tariff bill was passed, with unimportant amendments.

Also, an act allowing those district attorneys who may take the field to appoint substitutes during their absence from their circuits.

The Patent Office bill has been signed, and Mr. Khett appointed commissioner.

No new military movements have been made.

A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the transfer of the Military Department to Richmond, consisting of Messrs. Rives, Hunter, and Memminger.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—Col. Lewis' Philadelphia regiment removed their encampment from the low grounds, near Fort McHenry, to Federal Hill, this morning. This measure was rendered necessary, owing to the damp, swampy nature of the camp ground after the recent rain.

It is rumored that more arms are to be seized in the city.

The steamer *Georgia*, from Old Point Comfort, reports all quiet there. A Massachusetts regiment arrived there yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, and was received with great cheering by the sailors of the squadron and by the garrison.

The officers of the *Georgia* report hearing occasional shots in the distance, by the blockading squadron, but the cause was not known—but the probability is that they were doing nothing more than overhauling vessels.

The steamer *Montecello* is said to have received a ball or two in her hull during the exchange of shots with the battery at Sewall's Point.

BALTIMORE, May 22—Evening—The camp on Federal Hill is in good order, and the troops are delighted with the change. Only a few men now continue on the sick list; they are doing well—the others having only been troubled with light colds and pains. The report of small-pox appearing among them is unfounded. The steamer *Wheldin* has arrived at Fort McHenry with munitions and provisions, and, it is said, troops.

The Tomb of Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Professor Amasa McCoy, secretary of Cassius M. Clay's Guards, visited Mount Vernon yesterday, and reports that the tomb of Washington remains undisturbed.

The trips of the steamer thither were suspended some weeks ago, and therefore the only way to reach Mount Vernon is overland from Alexandria.

The superintendent requests that no visitor in military uniform will present himself for admission to the grounds.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, May 22.—W. W. Wise, a captain in the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, started for Washington to-day, as bearer of plans and reports concerning reconnoissances made yesterday on the Potomac. He says he penetrated the enemy's lines to Shoppardstown.

Samuel J. Rea, a reporter, penetrated the lines at Williamsport, and drew plans of his position, and reported the same to the General Government.

The Confederate troops at Williamsport have not crossed the Potomac, and had received no reinforcements up to 3 o'clock this afternoon. They received two wagon loads of provisions from Martinsburg.

The Governor has determined upon the establishment of a camp at Easton. It is probable that encampments will also be selected at Erie, Williamsport, Bedford, and Uniontown. The policy of establishing camps at Erie and Easton is doubted by military men.

The Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM MACHINERY FOR GUNBOATS.

WASHINGTON, May 22—The Navy Department will, in the course of this week, invite proposals for building the steam machinery of a number of screw gunboats, the machinery of each to consist of two back-action, horizontal engines, with surface condensers, and of two vertical water-tube boilers, the cylinder to be thirty (30) inches in diameter, and the stroke of the piston eighteen (18) inches; the two boilers to contain ninety-one (91) square feet of grade surface, and twenty-seven hundred (2,700) square feet of heating sur