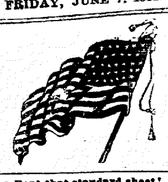
The Press.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 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.—A French Financier; Our Foreign Relations; Letter from Havre-de-Grace; Letter from Lancaster; Letter from the Relay House; Proclamation from Gen. Patterson; Mr. Seward's Instructions to Minister Dayton; A Desperate Conflict; General News; General War News; Homicide Case. FOURTH PAGE.—Notes on the Rebellion; Senator Douglas' Last Home; The Victims of Twiggs' Treason; British Sailors in the American War; Marine Intelligence.

The Foreign Policy of the Administration and the Southern Treason.

The election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency, however much deplored by those who contended against a so-called geographical or sectional party, is unquestionably working out some wholesome results. Treason had owing to the secret and conspiratorial system, carried on for long years in order to accomplish the overthrow of the Government, that it required some such drastic remedy as the election of a man like Mr. LINCOLN, upon his peculiar platform, to reveal the dangers, present and prospective, which surround the American people.

We shall now be competent to discriminate between the friends and the foes of Republican institutions—to vindicate the idea of a strong Government—to exterminate the whole theory of Secession, and, in any event, to rescue from the struggle, if not the whole empire, supposed, a few months ago, to belong to the United States, at least such a country as the world has never seen—governed by equal laws, protected by a vigorous Constitution, and dedicated to a destiny in regard to which there can be no future misunderstanding.

When Mr. LINCOLN was elected to the Presidency, apart from other results soon to happen, *the reformation and reorganization of our foreign policy was probably as important as any of the rest.* The Disunionists had taken good care, under all Administrations, to send their sympathizers as ministers to foreign courts, and they were unusually successful under the two last—those of FRANKLIN PIERCE and JAMES BUCHANAN—JEFFERSON DAVIS being the master spirit of the one, and JOHN SLIDELL the unscrupulous manager of the other. Southern statesmen, filled with their own ideas of Southern superiority, and intoxicated with the wild dream of erecting an independent despotism based upon slavery alone, occupied some of the leading missions in the Old World; and even where Northern men were sent as our diplomatic agents, they were, in every case, Democrats who cordially agreed with the Southern school. JAMES BUCHANAN, as minister to England under FRANKLIN PIERCE, and GEORGE M. DALLAS, JAMES BUCHANAN'S successor at the same Court, were both of this stamp. (Yet we are most happy to believe that Mr. DALLAS returns at the eleventh hour—like Mr. BUCHANAN himself in his last hours—to regret that he ever trusted to the dangerous lead of such men as CALHOUN, MASON, DAVIS, and HUNTER.)

The fact that the South had irretrievably lost its power in the public councils became so painfully apparent to the Disunion leaders that they would have been compelled, even without the excuse of Mr. LINCOLN'S election, to make a demonstration so as to restore themselves in possession of the Federal Government. If they had cheated Mr. BRECKINRIDGE into the Presidency, as they hoped to do, they would have accomplished that feat; for there would have been no resistance on the part of the free States to JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, even if put into the Chief Magistracy by the purchase of certain electoral votes; and the Southern statesmen, taking advantage of the known fidelity of the people of the North and Northwest, would have wielded an Administration thus chosen so as to secure themselves in power for another decade of years. Nothing would have been more fortunate for them, and more unfortunate for the country, than the aid they would have obtained from foreign Powers through the instrumentality of our various ministers at the European courts, long educated to such a future.

When Mr. LINCOLN appointed WM. H. SEWARD chief of the State Department, he undoubtedly overlooked the complaints of small politicians, and considered only the peculiar capacities of that eminent statesman. And well has Mr. SEWARD justified the confidence and discrimination of the President. We are now beginning to realize the first fruits of his sagacity. Hardly had he taken possession of the Department of State before he adopted precautionary measures to anticipate the plans of the Disunionists at foreign courts. Instructions prepared by himself were forwarded by a highly distinguished and faithful American, one of the earliest diplomatic appointments of the President, to all the ministers holding over from the last Administration, in which they were directed to protest against the recognition of the Southern Confederacy in the strongest terms, and to admonish the Governments to which they were accredited, that any such recognition would be instantly resented.

It will be remembered that Mr. SEWARD was loudly complained of, because he steadily ignored the professions of mere party applicants for foreign missions, and insisted in every case, with some exceptions, that the best talent, the largest experience, and the most tried patriotism should be demanded, to the exclusion of all other considerations. *To this policy are we indebted for the selection of such men as* CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS *at London*, WILLIAM L. DAYTON *at Paris*, CASSIUS M. CLAY *at St. Petersburg*, HENRY SANFORD *at Berlin, and* GEORGE P. MARSH *at Sardinia.*

The letter of CASSIUS M. CLAY to the London *Times*, so masterly, convincing, and courageous, is but following out the line so distinctly marked by Mr. SEWARD himself; and the effect it evidently produced upon the English mind will continue to increase, when others equally able to deal with the great question, and fully authorized to speak, shall appear before the bar of European public opinion.

When LEWIS CASS protested, in his celebrated pamphlet, against the quintuple treaty, although he at first startled the dignities of the great Powers, he finally conquered their prejudices, and made himself the idol of the liberal people of two hemispheres.

Mr. SEWARD has established a new foreign policy, a truly enlightened American policy. Instead of adhering to the old diplomatic routine of *red tape*, and the pernicious precedent of circumlocution, he has directed the representatives of the American Government to go before the bar of the world, in order to unmask the traitors against the American flag, to show the hollow insincerity of every minister who attempts to tolerate them, and to lay down, in strong and explicit language, the only terms upon which the American Executive will ever hold intercourse with other Governments—*that is, a distinct repudiation of the whole Southern Confederacy, and an equally distinct recognition of the integrity, the power, and influence of the National Government.*

Lieutenant Slemmer.

It was eminently proper that our Councils should tender the hospitalities of the city to Lieutenant SLEMMER, the gallant commander of Fort Pickens. We cannot particularize the bravery of single officers in time of war, for the State expects her children to defend her even to the death. Lieutenant SLEMMER has been peculiarly tried, however, and is especially meritorious. Like the brave ANDERSON, he saw treason in its ferment, and he took the responsibility of thwarting it. At a time when treachery seemed to be the rule, and fidelity the exception, he was faithful. He held Fort Pickens with a handful of men until reinforced by the Government, although he was menanced by an overwhelming, desperate, and well-appointed army. He is a Pennsylvanian, too, and the metropolis of Pennsylvania should delight to honor him.

The Payment of the Soldiers.

We are daily asked for information in relation to the measures which have been taken for the payment of our volunteers. The question is a very natural and important one, for money is as necessary to men in the bivouac as it is to men in the market-place and counting-house. The Government is supposed to secure to the soldier his food and clothing, but it is not in the nature of civilization for us to be content with only what we eat and wear. There are a hundred little necessities and delicacies which go to make life pleasant, and relieve the pain or tedium of the hour, which are not to be found in the quartermaster's or commissariat departments. There are those at home who depend on the small pittance of the soldier for the means of life; and there are very many of a frugal and thrifty habit, who look forward to the savings from their pay for the wherewithal to enter the world when the wars are over.

When the people of the North threw down the hammer and the hoe, and rushed to the aid of the capital, there was no sentiment of gain in the action. The early days of the campaign were rendered pleasant by the expenditure of the little sums the soldiers had accumulated, or which had been pressed upon them by loving hands in the moment of departure. While they remained in camp in the vicinity of Washington, Baltimore, and other distant points, kind friends at home burdened every express train with the luxuries of life, and many a camp-fire and tent was made happy by this thoughtfulness, for those who were friendless elsewhere found a friend in the companions of the regiment. Many companies like those of the New York Seventh Regiment lived on pastry, with good wine un- [illegible] trim the face and head, and affable servant-men to anticipate their wants. But every regiment was not so well favored, by either fortune or friendship, and their members have been compelled to accept the trials and discomforts of the campaigner's life.

The calling of these soldiers into the field was an extraordinary act. They poured into Washington imperfectly equipped, with a scanty commissariat, and, in many cases, carrying arms miserably made, and hardly fit for service on a morning drill or a dress parade. The Government had scarcely anything to offer them but a friendly welcome and magnificent quarters in the Senate chamber; and, although it has been using every exertion, the accommodations for the soldiers are far from being complete. We know how apt men are to cavil and find fault—we know how trying a change from luxury to privation must be to the temper and constitution—we are disposed to consider every possible motive which can actuate men situated as our troops are, but yet we do think that many of these regiments at Washington and elsewhere are in an unsoldierly and uncomfortable condition, and that they are enduring privations, in the sight of luxury and civilization, which would drive a French or English army into mutiny or breach of discipline.

With a patient fortitude, which will only be appreciated when the incidents of this contest are canvassed, and its results recorded by the impartial pen of history, these soldiers have submitted to their lot almost without a murmur. They felt that the Government was in an hour of trial, and the necessities of the hour they endured. Some of these evils may be the work of avaricious and unprincipled contractors, but many of them were of a nature which could only be remedied by weeks of preparation. Our advices from Washington induce us to believe that they will speedily cease to exist, and to this end all the energies of the Government are being devoted.

We have before us a number of communications relating to the payment of the volunteers. Some are from soldiers in camp, and others from their friends at home. They all represent an urgent necessity existing among the troops, and a few of them, we are sorry to add, tell us that money-lenders and speculators are endeavoring to buy up the right to receive pay, at an exorbitant rate of usury. We mention this thing to put the officers on their guard, as we have confidence that they will not tolerate anything which resembles swindling and injustice. What measures the Government are taking to pay the soldiers we do not know, but ample provision will be ultimately made. In the meantime, why cannot the States, cities or counties, who have furnished men to relieve the Government, minister to the temporary wants of the military? The distribution of a month's pay to the men at this time would remove much distress, and greatly add to the efficiency of the army. It would be only a loan as far as the States, cities, or counties are concerned, for the Government will reimburse them at an early day.

Philadelphia has ten thousand men under arms. Why cannot she advance, for a short period, to every one of them a month's pay? If some of the counties cannot conveniently thus pay the volunteers they furnish, let the State do it out of the three-million loan. This course is suggested to us by many valued correspondents. It strikes us as being practical and just, and we commend it to the attention of the municipal and State authorities.

Small-Arms and How to Use Them.

A good deal of unnecessary fear has been excited by the report that the forces of the United States were not properly supplied with small-arms. This rumor grew out of false statements very industriously circulated by the traitors south of Mason & Dixon's line. Not content with having stolen all they could lay hands on, these "patriots, partly purchased, partly pressed," sought to heighten their importance by starting a report that would at once weaken the confidence of the soldiers on our side, and strengthen the hopes of their own troops. A little calm reflection on the actual condition of our men, with a knowledge of the enormous supplies now daily growing smaller under the judicious distribution of the proper authorities, ought to reassure us on this point. But another source of mischief exists in the minds of unmilitary persons and inexperienced volunteers, who honestly believe that, without the very latest and most improved pattern of muskets, they will incur special dangers. Any good ordnance officer will tell them that, for the use of soldiers in the field, percussion muskets are by far the best, while for the business of instruction, the old-fashioned, strong, simple musket, is the only one that can be used with safety to the recruit and advantage to the service. A body of newly-mustered men would, of necessity, be unable to handle carefully a fine rifled or Minié musket; and long before they would need them in hard service, the gun would in all probability be greatly injured or utterly ruined by ignorant handling. Even in the regular service, where skilful officers are constantly supervising every movement of their men, no regiment will be found fully supplied with rifled muskets. The most advisable method is to pick out of each company ten or a dozen of the best soldiers, and entrust to each of them a Minié musket; then, in case of necessity, by massing them together, a full and effective company would be at hand. Their services would be needed only as sharp-shooters, or for other long-range duty, because it is scarcely possible that many regiments of infantry will stand off at five or six hundred yards distance from each other in line of battle, coolly take their aim with nicely-adjusted sight, and have leisure for quietly going through the delicate manipulation of loading a neat Minié cartridge, with no uncomfortable interruption from the enemy. If we could get the opinion of the soldiers themselves, or of men who are well versed in the use of arms, whether as a business or as a pleasure, it is almost certain that it would be favorable to the use of a good, percussion musket, with buck and ball, for the great body of our infantry. The chances of effective shooting are greater at the ordinary fighting distance, for the man who can quickly load and fire, with the comfortable satisfaction of a good ball cartridge and half a dozen buck-shot to be distributed among his antagonists, and a well-balanced bayonet to follow them up in case of obstinate resistance to the first polite intimation to withdraw. The same sort of advantage which a good old Saxon word has over some new-fangled French phrase is gained by the soldier who has a well-tested percussion musket and bayonet, to use against men handling a delicate Minié musket, with its ill-balanced sword-bayonet and its niceties of balls, rammer, and what not. Nothing but the inexperience of our volunteers has led them to depreciate the arms put in their hands by the Government, and, unfortunately, some of their officers, even to a very high grade, instead of persuading and convincing them of their mistake, gave way to their importunity for the latest improvement, and thus spread an ill-founded rumor of want of arms. The same ease that marks the supplies so readily issued here, both of old and new arms, ought to convince us that the traitors are very much mistaken in believing that their patron saints, FLOYD and COBB, really did the North and the Government that terrible amount of irremediable mischief which we were readyat first to attribute to them. The necessity of supplying ourselves with armies, to be trained and equipped for service when the Government wants new levies, ought to make us thoughtful before we give currency to reports that may discourage our Home Guard and other recruits, and thus lessen their zeal.

The percussion muskets that are now generally distributed are, for the most part, of the best patterns, and many of those that have been altered from flint-locks are nearly, if not quite, equal to any other arms of the kind now in use. The muskets in the South are mainly of the oldest and poorest description, and their loss to us is no very great gain to them. Too much currency has been given to reports that large numbers of Minié muskets were sold from the arsenals to the South instead and at the price of rejected arms, which were used to fill the places of the improved guns. The absurdity of supposing that an operation which would be known at the least to a score of persons, could quietly go on without opposition is equalled only by the folly of repeating such tales without knowing their truth or falsity, and with no sense of the harm that may be caused. A great many of the arms distributed among the volunteers have been shamefully abused, and especially by the men who have had plentiful leisure in camp to hear all the things that could be said prejudicial to their worth or value. Almost every man and boy here can use a musket well enough for shooting, but the long and careful training that is necessary to make a man care for his piece when even his own comforts are neglected, is just as much the business of the volunteer as it is of every regular soldier.

In our local military arrangements, the sooner arms are placed in the hands of our Home Guards, and other reserves, the sooner they will learn how to use them, and how to fit themselves for actual duty, both in the ordinary service, where the percussion musket suffices, and in special service, where the Minié musket may be entrusted to them, and effectually used. They should, therefore, be supplied as speedily as possible.

Ice—Philadelphia vs. London.

In the summer of 1843, an enterprising Down-Easter imported a few ship loads of ice into London, which was supplied, during the whole of that season, at four cents a pound retail, or ten shillings for the cwt. of 112 lbs. Up to that time, ice was a luxury exclusively enjoyed by the rich in London. From 1843, London has been very well supplied with ice; and not only London, but Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, and other large towns. There is rarely any thing like a sufficient quantity of home-produced ice there, and what there is, cannot be admired for its quality. The whole supply comes from America, Greenland, Iceland, and Norway. The price which was *four* cents per lb., in 1843, has been brought down, by competition and large supply, to *one* cent per pound, delivered in small quantities for household consumption.

In Philadelphia, last year, the price for 56 pounds of ice, (8 pounds per diem, regularly delivered,) was 40 cents. This rate prevailed when we had to send large quantities of ice down South,—a demand which has ceased, the South now being supplied, it is said, from Nova Scotia.

The question between the patient public and the ice-dealers simply is—why should 56 cents a week (for 56 lbs.) be charged now, whereas it was only 40 cents last year? This rate makes ice in Philadelphia exactly as dear as American ice is in London, nearly three thousand miles distant. While, since 1843, the price of American ice has been diminishing in England, it has been increasing in Philadelphia.

Last winter, it may be remembered, was very severe. There was abundance of ice about the middle of December, and, during the entire winter, we understand, there was no ice, one would think, to supply Philadelphia twice over. The ice-dealers, who have a snug monopoly, and act in concert, say that they now supply Eastern ice, and account thus for the immense increase in price. If ordinary diligence had been used during the winter, when Philadelphia ice was plenty, and as good as ever was congealed in Boston, the dealers need not be saddling their consumers with an advance of fifteen cents upon every forty, as they do now,—an advance out of all reason. We suppose that the public must bear it,—but we predict that the trade will be opened next year, and prices brought down to a reasonable rate, by fair enterprise and competition.

Proposals for the Three-Million Loan.

From the advertisement in another column our readers will already have observed that the Secretary of the Commonwealth will continue to receive proposals for the three-million dollars loan, created for the purpose of arming the State, until the 13th instant. There is a two-fold reason why capitalists and moneyed institutions should respond with alacrity to this opportunity for investment. First, there is no more substantial way in which men and institutions of this class can attest their devotion to the Government and the Union; and, second, there are no means of investing money with greater security. We hope, therefore, and have no doubt, that the proposals will be forwarded with promptness and liberality. The loan is to bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and to be redeemable in ten years. In order that the payment of this interest and the principal at maturity may be amply provided for, a special tax of one-half mill on the dollar will be levied on all the property in the State, whilst the certificates of loan are to be exempt from taxation for any purpose whatever. With this double incentive, therefore, of patriotism and self-interest, our Banks, Insurance Companies, Saving Institutions, and moneyed men generally, will show at once their sagacity and devotion to a righteous cause, by offering their funds at liberal rates. Messrs. DREXEL & CO., and JAY COOKE & CO., as will be seen by their joint card, elsewhere, have been entrusted with the management of the details of the loan. These gentlemen deserve much credit for the interest they have taken and the energy they have displayed in consummating the object here referred to.

☞ We have been informed by a gentleman from Harrisburg that a tender of the colonelcy of one of the new volunteer regiments of the Reserve Forces of Pennsylvania will be made to Col. Wm. G. Murray, of Hollidaysburg. This announcement will be hailed with delight by his many friends in this city and throughout the State. Col. Murray is truly a soldier, having fought his way up from the ranks. He left Harrisburg in December, 1846, as a private in Co. G, 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers, was mustered into the service of the United States at Pittsburg, as a sergeant, and whilst serving with his company in Mexico was promoted, by order of the President, to a lieutenancy in the regular army of the United States, in which capacity he served until the close of the war.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—From Mr. Upham, newspaper and periodical dealer, 316 Chestnut street, we have *Once a Week* for May 25th; also the following other London illustrated journals of the same date: *Punch, Reynolds' Miscellany, Cassell's Family Paper*, and *Illustrated London News*,—the last has some capital American views, with a portrait: and (very unlike) likeness of Adelina Patti. The biography of this young lady states that, on the visit of the Prince of Wales to New York, her brother-in law, Mr. Strakosch, "gave a grand gala-night at the opera-house in Philadelphia, in honor of the Prince," but does *not* mention that he disappeared the next day, without paying for his advertising or printing, taking with him the receipts, estimated at close on $3,000, and forgetting to pay the artists. We also have Aschbach's Pocket Map of the probable theatre of war from Mr. Upham, and some new patriotic envelopes.

CARD.—The sale this morning at Birch's auction store, No. 914 Chestnut street, at 10 o'clock, will comprise a large assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, worthy the attention of housekeepers and others.

SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES AND CARRIAGES.—Mr. Herkness will hold a very important and extensive sale of horses and carriages, on Saturday. Included in the sale will be the fashionable driving establishment of a gentleman of this city, breaking up his stable, consisting of a pair of stylish coach horses, unexcelled for beauty in this city; an elegant Watson coach, cost $1,000; two Germantown wagons; three sets fine double harness; one Albany sleigh, &c., &c. The entire sale will be peremptory, and will positively take place, without regard to the weather. See auction advertisement.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1861.

In my letter of yesterday I referred to the manner in which the leaders of the Southern conspiracy treated the persons who fell under their suspicion or displeasure: and you have doubtless by this time received the details of the hanging of an American citizen, Mr. Williams, by order of the traitor, General Johnston, who is in command of the traitor troops now quartered at Harper's Ferry. The charge against Williams was that of being a spy; without having an opportunity to write to his friends, or any other trial but that of a drum-head court-martial, he was ushered into eternity.

The toleration of the Government in regard to those who fall into its hands, and known to be the enemies of the Government, contrasts significantly with the savage and inhuman barbarities of the traitors. Has not forbearance on our part entirely ceased to be a virtue? Is it not time that we should make our mark upon the next one of these malignants that may happen to be captured? I do not advise unnecessary bloodshed, but I demand that the men who commenced this war upon civilization and freedom, by raising the banner of slavery and repudiation, should be admonished by some signal example. Look at Baltimore, where known traitors parade the streets, and boast that they cannot be held by the Federal Government, and defy it to take them. Even inspired by patriotic motives, General Cadwalader puts in irons an attainted traitor like Merryman, and when the Secretary of War directs the United States marshal to close establishments manufacturing and selling powder and arms to the Southern Confederacy, the Baltimore *Sun* howls like a fiend at the heels of the Government, and candidates for Congress address themselves to the people, boldly taking ground against the constituted authorities, and in favor of the Southern revolt. *As yet not a single demonstration has been made by the Government against the men arrested as spies, and known to be in complicity with the Disunion traitors.* Ross Winans was released, Addison was released, ex Governor Pratt, and many others of the same stripe, after having been caught and known to be hostile to the Union, have been turned loose to recommence their efforts against the Government. Do not understand me as complaining of all this. It is the leniency and the charity of the strong for the weak—of the upright to the deluded. But the time has now come when an example should be made, and when the traitors should be taught that they have passed beyond the bounds of endurance.

The telegraphic *coup d'etat*, under the auspices of the War Department, by which a vast amount of secret intelligence, exposing the designs of the Disunionists and their sympathizers, has been made public, will end in some strange revelations. Nearly eight weeks ago a high respectable gentleman apprised the Administration, upon authority he could not reveal, that one of the most prominent appointees of the President had been in telegraphic communication with the traitors at Charleston. He gave the name of the appointee, and yet, from motives highly honorable, the Senate was permitted to act upon the nomination of the President, and confirmed it. Since the capture of the telegraphic despatches, however, the admonition referred to has turned out to have been well founded, and now the appointee referred to will be recalled. Happily, he has gone to a court at which he can do no mischief; and when he returns, will doubtless take care to avoid the generous Government that he betrayed while sagaciously asking and gratefully taking its favors.

News has been received that the Austrian Government will, in all probability, refuse to accept Honorable Anson V. Burlingame, of Massachusetts, as the American representative at that Court. This, according to international law, they have a right to do. Any Government may decline receiving a foreign minister, whose antecedents or opinions make him disagreeable, without creating any *casus belli*. But has Austria acted wisely in this? Garibaldi is the idol of United Italy, and the cause of Italy, under his auspices, is the cause of civilization and freedom everywhere. Mr. Burlingame's offence in the eyes of Austria was his earnest effort, as a representative in Congress, in raising the Sardinian *chargé d'affaires* here to a full minister, and thereby to recognize the revolution and the existence of Italy as a homogeneous principal nation among the great Powers of the world. And for this he is punished. I noticed the other day a paragraph to the effect that Garibaldi felt no interest in our American troubles. In reply to this it might be stated that the splendid Italian regiment now quartered near Washington carries the Italian flag presented to the colonel of the regiment by the daughter of Avezzani, his companion in arms—the same flag which Garibaldi with his own hands raised in Rome, when, in 1849, he was besieged by the French. But, if it were necessary for Austria still further to insult the great deliverer of Italy in order to spur him more devoted friend of the United States, the rejection of Mr. Burlingame by Francis Joseph would accomplish that result. I will not be astonished if, following the example of "the Bourbons" of Austria, the Bourbons of Spain should refuse to receive Carl Schurz, thus adding a new element to fire up the good cause in the United States, and a new element to divide the people of the Old World.

As to Russia and the new American minister, Cassius M. Clay, Russia will issue no mandate against him, because he has pleaded for his country against the English aristocracy. She will receive him with open arms, honor him for his courage, and assure him, as she has always assured the representatives of the United States, of her admiration for the great Western Republic.

What an opportunity these various complications growing out of foreign follies and diplomatic blunders present to Louis Napoleon! You will observe that, excepting his reply to the last speech of that puerile politician, Charles James Faulkner, the extinguished American minister to his court, in which he proffered the cheap mediation of France, he has been singularly silent. When he sees England hectoring and ridiculing the United States, and knows all the time that she is fighting for that cotton he can afford to dispense with; when he sees Austria, for which he entertains a profound contempt, insulting his ally, Victor Emmanuel, by rejecting Mr. Burlingame; and when he looks the armed neutrality of that Russia in our American quarrel whom reason and interest alike prompt him to respect, will he not play a new part in the great drama of the world's affairs—avenging the wrongs transmitted to him, and re-establishing his title against the ancient dynasties that hate him so bitterly—of being the most progressive and popular ruler upon the European continent?

OCCASIONAL.

Mr. Douglas' Death.

ACTION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Information having been received of the decease of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, a Senator in the Congress of the United States, and that his funeral obsequies will take place at Chicago, and not at this capital, as was supposed, the President directs that the public offices be closed on the day of that ceremony, in honor of the memory of the deceased.

The Executive Mansion, and other public buildings, will be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1861.

Despatches from East India Squadron

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Com. Stribling, commanding the East India squadron, reports, under date of May 29th, good health on board of all the vessels comprising it. He says to the Secretary of the Navy that "the opening of the Yangtze to British trade will make me hasten my arrival at Shanghae. As soon after my arrival there as I can make the necessary preparations, I intend to go up the Yangtze as far as Nankin, in my flag ship, taking the *Dacotah* and *Saginaw* with me. At Nankin I hope to come to an agreement with the insurgant chiefs to permit the free navigation of the river by American ships. The insurgents have command of both branches of the river from the vicinity of Ching Kiang to the neighborhood of Hangkow, and it is very important to secure their good will, otherwise our ships could not navigate the river in safety."

The Naval Brigade.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Col. Bartlett, of the Naval Brigade, will return to Old Point this afternoon. He states that Gen. Butler now has the orders of the President and the Secretary of War to accept the brigade, with the full complement of 1,200 men and 80 officers—exactly as ordered by the President on the 22d of May.

The Colonel says he is prepared to prove that certain newspaper publications are erroneous as to matters of fact concerning himself and his command.

The Memphis Post Office.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The postmaster at Memphis having refused to distribute the mail matter sent to his office, the Postmaster General has directed the following order to be issued:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Appointment Office.

The post office at Memphis, Tennessee, is discontinued. The Postmaster General orders all postmasters to forward to the dead letter office at Washington all mail matter which is directed to that office.

The office order has been issued from the Post Office Department this day, June 5th, 1861.

JOHN A. LOPER,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., June 6.

A large meeting of the citizens of this county was held at the court-house last evening, as an expression of sorrow at the death of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. HON. GEORGE R. BARRETT, Hon. A. H. REEDER, and Hon. WILLIM H. DIMMICK addressed the assembly. B.

The U. S. Steamer Susquehanna.

BOSTON, June 6.—The United States steamer *Susquehanna* has arrived at the navy yard. Commander Hollins, First Lieutenant J. E. Barney, the purser, and three midshipmen have resigned.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

Operations at the Ordnance Department.

Great activity prevails in the Ordnance Department at the navy yard. A large force of workmen are employed in casting, furnishing, and mounting howitzers. The foundry is filled with mechanics casting shell. Minie balls are manufactured at the rate of 16,000 per diem. Percussion caps are thrown out by the bushel.

The Virginia Shells.

The shells used by the Rebels in the batteries at Acquia Creek, are manufactured from a model patented by Dr. REED, of Alabama. They are cast at ANDERSON'S foundry in Richmond. They pass through a ship's side with the facility of solid shot.

Percussion Caps Seized.

A lady in a two-horse buggy passed some of the scouts of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment at the Relay House. A large trunk was strapped to the carriage in the rear, which the scouts had a curiosity to examine. It was filled with percussion caps, and the lady was relieved from the trouble of its transportation.

The Orange and Alexander Railway.

Two engines for this road arrived from Philadelphia, and others are en route. The road is repaired, and will be opened immediately. The connection of this road, via the Long Bridge, with the Baltimore road, will be completed early next week.

In for the War.

The captain of a 100-ton schooner at the navy yard, offers his vessel, to be fitted with guns and employed in reconnoitering on the river. He also offers, free of expense to the Government, the services of himself, three sons, and balance of his crew.

Sentence of Foley Commuted.

The President has commuted the sentence of FOLEY, a private in the United States army, who was to be hung in June for the murder of an officer of his regiment, in Washington, to imprisonment for life.

Disregard for the Oath of Allegiance.

There is no doubt of the fact that CUNNINGHAM, who managed the batteries at Acquia Creek, is the same person who was arrested here, some time ago, by Capt. MILLER'S company, District Columbia Volunteers, and released on taking the oath of allegiance.

Increase of Scouting Parties.

A large increase of scouting parties has been ordered from the regiments encamped in the vicinity of Washington. The men are keen for the service, and those fortunate enough to be selected are much envied by those who are omitted in the call.

New Uniforms for the Pennsylvania Regiments.

The new uniforms for the Fourth and Fifth Pennsylvania Regiments will be distributed in a few days; at least so says the agent sent on here by Governor CURTIN for that purpose. It is said, by good judges, that these regiments, when thus clad, will rival in appearance any in the service. The suits are to be of light blue.

The City Quiet.

The city is comparatively quiet, and no startling rumors reach us from the camp in Virginia. It is the calm that precedes the storm, in all probability.

Cornet Band for Colonel Patterson's Regiment.

The Pennsylvania Cornet Band arrived here a day or two since, and is stationed at the encampment of Colonel PATTERSON'S First (Philadelphia) regiment, at Kalorama.

General Butler not to be Removed.

A rumor has, within the last few hours, obtained wide circulation here, that General BUTLER was to be returned to Baltimore, and that General CADWALADER would be assigned to another position. I am officially informed that no change of General BUTLER'S position is contemplated.

American Ministers to Leading Foreign Courts.

Charles F. Adams	Mass.....England.
Wm. L. Dayton	N. J.....France.
Cassius M. Clay	Ky.....Russia.
Carl Schurz	Wis.....Spain.
James E Harvey	Pa.....Portugal.
H. S. Sanford	Conn....Belgium.
James S Pike	Me.....Netherlands.
Bradford R. Wood	N. Y....Denmark.
Jacob S. Haldeman	Pa.....Sweden & Norway.
Norman B. Judd	Ill.....Prussia.
Anson Burlingame	Mass....Austria.
George G. Fogg	N. H....Switzerland.
George P. Marsh	Vt.....Sardinia.
Brutus J. Clay	Ky.....Hayti.
A. B. Dickinson	N. Y....Nicaragua.
Elisha Crosby	Cal.....Guatemala.
Allen A. Burton	Ky.....New Granada.
James Watson Webb	N. Y....Brazil.
Jacob M. Palmer	Pa.....Argentine Confed.
Thomas H. Nelson	Ohio....Chili.
D. K. Cartter	Ohio....Bolivia.

Arrivals from Philadelphia.

WILLARD'S.—G. A. Allegood, M. Baird, B. Phillips, E. G. Scott, H. A. Grey, H. C. Schoniecker, C. H. Randall, Col. Max Einstein, N. P. Riley, G. G. Pieri, J. McLaughlin, W. J. Phillips, G. H. Woodward, W. H. List, Jas. H. Thompson, F. Dougherty, Col. Mark Wilcox, Henry L. Hay, D. McDevitt, W. A. Stocker, A. C. Miller.

NATIONAL.—J. D. Brooks, W. R. Tracy, J. A. Lessing, T. S. C. Lowe, G. J. Burkhardt, G. Morthoop, J. Fitzwales, G. K. Bowen, G. D. Wetherill, J. B. Andrews, M. Einkson.

BROWN'S.—J. F. Shank, J. Wedroe, G. A. Miller. F. Gathi, E. R. Fisher.

KIRKWOOD'S.—George W. Grove. H. L. Brenner, Walter Kattep, I. D. Harris, W. J. J. Braceland, J. M. Butler, J. E. Ridgeway, B. H. Bartol, F. W. Corlatt, T. Fitzgerald, W. Jones, A. Philips, E. Kirk, F. L. Piele, E. J. Moon, D. Newport, J. C. Tyler, A. Buchanan, R. Beans, T. B. Comely.

Latest from Washington.

[Despatches to the Associated Press.]

THE CAPTURED PRIZES.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The United States District Court met to-day, for the purpose of taking action touching the several prize cases which have been brought to their jurisdiction for settlement. Those of the *General Knox*, from Thomaston, and *Georgiana*, from St. George's, Me., were first considered. District Attorney Carrington did not think there was any evidence of an intention to violate the blockade, and the court decreed their restoration to their owners, but reserved the question of damages and costs for future consideration.

The case of the English brig *Tropne Wind*, and cargo of tobacco, valued at $25,000, was pending when the court adjourned.

The Navy Department to-day received notification of the resignation of Captain Hollins, and Lieutenant Joseph N. Barnes, both of Maryland. They had just returned from the Mediterranean.

The Post Office Department has received a copy of a circular issued by Postmaster General Reagan, of the Southern Confederacy, instructing Southern postmasters to retain in their possession, for the benefit of that Government, all the mail bags, locks, keys, marking and rating stamps, and all other property belonging to, or connected with the postal service. They are also required to report their journal or ledger accounts with the United States for service of the Post Office Department up to and including the 31st of May, exhibiting the final balances in their possession.

Military matters, to-day, were conducted with more than the usual caution. Rumors of contemplated movements by the Federal troops upon Fairfax Court House, Manassas Junction, and Harper's Ferry, are still prevalent, but reliable information is unattainable.

ARMS SUPPOSED TO BE STORED AT HAVANA FOR THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—It having been reported that a large number of arms had been stored at Havana, under the protection of the British flag, for the Confederate States, Consul Shufeldt was directed to inquire into the subject. A letter has just been received from him, in which he says that the matter had previously engaged his attention. He had found that all munitions of war brought must be immediately deposited in a Government warehouse, and are sold from thence only by express permit from the Captain General himself. It would be impossible to land the number of rifles specified—namely, 200,000—without the knowledge of the Government, and the authorities, on their own account, would be extremely unwilling to permit the illicit importation of such a large amount of arms to the island of Cuba; besides, he had the assurance of the Captain General that it would not be permitted. A Spanish house had ordered in Belgium 70,000 rifles, with the view to speculate in the present crisis. As the house has failed, he presumes that the order will not be filled. He is under the impression that a few of the rejected muskets of the Spanish army have been sold there, at public auction—say 10 000—and that these are the only arms which have gone from Havana to our Southern ports for the Secessionists.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—No battle is reported as yet in this region, and the heavy rain of last night and to-day makes it likely that there is none on hand.

There seems to be no doubt of General Beauregard's being at Manassas Junction, where the rebels are preparing themselves for a stout resistance to the Federal arms. They are said to be badly off for water, what they have being brought there in tanks. They are sinking wells now.

Dr. Causten, a physician of this city, was captured by Virginia Secessionists in Maryland, on Tuesday. His seizure causes some excitement here.

Several of the Virginia prisoners at the navy yard have petitioned to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The army resignations, since the troubles began, amount to two hundred and six, leaving between six and seven hundred officers still faithful to the flag.

It is stated that the Government has information that Austria declines to receive our new minister, Mr. Burlingame, on account of the prominent part he acted in procuring the prompt recognition of the new Italian Kingdom. As Austria is understood to favor our Government in its dealings with the Southern rebellion, she may consistently reject a Minister who has favored what she regarded as a rebellion in her own dominion.

The President has appointed Jonas A. Clark District Attorney, and James O. Sitton marshal, for the Western district of Missouri.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE—A SECESSION PROJECT ABANDONED—THE TENNESSEE SECESSIONISTS RESOLVED TO FORCE THE STATE OUT OF THE UNION—PATRIOTIC CIRCULAR—TRAITOROUS SPEECH OF JOHN BELL.

LOUISVILLE, June 6.—The *Journal* of this morning says that the proposition in the Mayfield Convention, for the First district of Kentucky to secede and join Tennessee, was negatived—yeas 30, nays 130. The project is abandoned.

A despatch to the New Orleans *Delta*, dated Knoxville, May 31, says that the Union Convention in session there passed a resolution recommending resistance to Secession, if 70,000 votes were cast in the State against it, and submission if less votes were cast. The despatch adds that the Southern Rights men are determined to hold possession though they should be in a minority.

A circular address from Nashville to the Union men of Tennessee condemns the course of the Governor, deprecates the raising of troops, deplores secession as a curse, and urges them to place Tennessee beside Kentucky—to keep out of active participation in the war. It also says, that late information leads to the hope that the manly effort will succeed, and a large Union vote be polled in