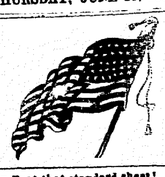
The Press.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 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—Notices of New Books; The Habeas-Corpus Case; Another Barrel Mystery; Round About Washington; Our Country Forever; The Causes of Secession; From ARIZONA; From New Mexico; Important from France; Despatches from our Ministers Abroad; Legal Intelligence. FOURTH PAGE.—Notes on the Rebellion; Cowardly and Inhuman Conduct; From Western Virginia; General News; General War News; Marine Intelligence.

THE enemies of free institutions are everywhere and always more active than the friends of those institutions. The one class is energetic and vigilant, because conscious of the dangers that environ it; while the other is indifferent, because confident of the justice of its cause. Thus, the armed traitors, who seek to overthrow the edifice of freedom in the United States, are busy and alert, as a result of the apprehension that their lives are forfeit, and that they deserve no mercy at the hands of the authority they have defied. They have assumed a new position within the last week, and one which, unless promptly exposed and indignantly put down, will work more mischief to the cause of human rights and constitutional liberty than all their warlike demonstrations. They now preach peace. JEFFERSON DAVIS, according to the report made by the Maryland commissioners appointed by the Legislature of that State to visit Montgomery, Ala., has sent a paper to that body "expressing his gratification to hear that the State of Maryland was enlisted on the side of peace and reconciliation, and avowing his perfect willingness for a cessation of hostilities, and a readiness to receive any propositions for peace from the United States Government, but that the action of that Power forbids any such hope."

In the Legislature, after this communication was presented, a debate took place, in which Mr. LINCOLN and his Administration were charged with all manner of aggressions upon the Constitution and the laws; accused of tyranny which disgraced alike humanity, civilization, and the age; and arraigned as a despot intent upon the destruction of the South, whose rights he had ignored, and whose territory he had invaded. Thus, while the proposal for peace comes from the head traitor, who stands appalled before the just punishment that impends over him, his followers arraign the Executive of the United States, and charge him with being the author and the defender of unparalleled crimes. We need not recite the thrice-told evidence which has convicted JEFFERSON DAVIS and his associates of all, and more than all, that they falsely attribute to Mr. LINCOLN. History will judge between the regular Government, on the one hand, and the irregular and robber rebellion on the other. Our object now is simply to forewarn the people of the loyal States against the new phase assumed by the Southern Confederacy. He who talks of compromise or of peace at this hour, save upon the condition precedent of the fullest recognition of the power of the Federal Government, and the most distinct repudiation of the whole theory of Secession, is a traitor at heart. There can be no middle course. Any adjustment leaving these two principles undecided will only be a temporary truce—a futile postponement of the dread hour of settlement, and probably the beginning of a series of insurrections such as the civilized world has never seen. False and treacherous as JEFFERSON DAVIS has proved himself to be, most overbearing and audacious as that portion of his proposition is which asks for proffers of peace from the United States to himself and his banditti, we must remember that there are men now in Philadelphia and in New York who will seek every occasion to aid him, and every occasion to embarrass the Government. If what these men say in their parlors and dining-rooms could be heard by the people, whom they are now so ambitious once more to lead to their destruction, it would surprise and appal our loyal populations. There are many facilities offered to such mischief-makers. They can mask their treason behind many disguises. One of their patent projects is to attempt to resurrect buried party animosities and prejudices; to ridicule the military appointments of the Administration; to magnify the errors common to every great martial movement; to lift up their hands in holy horror whenever a contract is given to the wrong man, and to pray for peace and compromise, while bewailing the dismal spectacle of civil war; and all this time refusing to denounce the treason of the South and its attendant atrocities, save in such gentle and cautious phrase as will give a show of consistency to their assaults upon the right side of the question. Such are the dangers which surround our country in this hour; such the obligations devolved upon the General Government, and upon all those who believe that the Administration is enlisted in the most righteous cause which ever aroused a free people to arms. Peace cannot be had in a moment, but it must result from a complete surrender to the genius of the Federal Constitution, to a full and honest acknowledgment of the power of the Federal Government, and to a determination to maintain the laws at every hazard, and to resist the secession of a single State even unto the death. Upon no other ground can this struggle be ended.

The Sentiment of England.

We do not share in the wild shout of execration which is being directed against England. To be sure, the tone of many of its leading journals and statesmen is extremely unfriendly, and we have felt grieved at their want of sympathy; but we do not really see the necessity for insisting upon an immediate declaration of war against Great Britain because Mr. LINDSAY favors the recognition of the Southern Confederacy and the London *Times* sneers at the North, and contemptuously asserts that the "Great Republic is no more." It is, after all, with the people of England that we have to deal, and the sentiment of the English people is yet to be ascertained. There are selfish men in all countries, and we of America are apt to take the declaration of a newspaper or statesman as that of a nation, when it is nothing more than that of a mere interest. In any event, we must count upon the opposition or unfriendly feeling of many English interests. The aristocracy will oppose us, because with the Union falls Democracy. The cotton interest will oppose us, because the mills of Lancashire want the cotton of Carolina. The exporting interest will oppose us, because we have made a tariff to suit ourselves, while the South offers them free trade. The privateering interest will oppose us, because we have threatened to resent any interference with our commerce by hanging those who may attempt these acts of piracy.

But England is not composed altogether of aristocrats, cotton-spinners, traders, and privateersmen. With all its selfishness, its eccentricity, and its doggedness, the great English heart beats with generous impulses towards liberty and constitutional freedom. The people of England cannot forget that their brethren are in the battle field to-day by thousands, and the cause which urges them to offer their lives will certainly find a warm sympathy in the hearts of their kinsmen. We have confidence in the English people. In the meantime, let us have no unjust and angry declarations of animosity, and, above all, no unwise appeals for war. When American honor demands a conflict with England, it will be time to draw the sword, and not before.

Missouri.

There are serious indications of an outbreak in Missouri, and a portion of her population are probably as rabid Secessionists as can be found anywhere in our country. But, fortunately, they are not only surrounded on three sides by loyal States, but many of their own fellow-citizens are warmly devoted to the Union. It is not possible for them to gain complete control of the State, and if they carry their treasonable schemes very far they will be speedily attacked and overawed.

Pennsylvania and the Tariff.

Mr. MOTLEY, the historian, in his recent letter to the London *Times*, defending the North, takes occasion to allude to our "foolish tariff" as one of the evils of secession, and expresses the hope that Congress, at its approaching session, will take measures to modify the objectionable features of the Morrill tariff bill, and deprive it of its protective character. The same desire is expressed by many leading journals in the North, especially those, like the New York *Herald*, *Times*, and *Evening Post*, which depend upon the commercial and importing interests of the country for their support. Since the passage of the Morrill tariff bill they have been persistent and clamorous in their exertions to effect its modification or repeal. Every possible motive for such action was adduced, and the utter and irretrievable ruin of our commercial and manufacturing interests was daily predicted as the result of its operations. The English and French newspapers took up the cry, and were unsparing in their denunciations of America, because she had not oppressed her own interests and industry to protect theirs. The London *Times* very recently told us that we had forfeited every claim to the sympathy of England by passing a tariff invidious to her interests, and this unfriendly sentiment is current with the English press.

The war excitement absorbed the tariff agitation; and now we have the foes of the tariff endeavoring to accomplish its ruin on patriotic pretexts. We are told that, in order to secure the friendship of France, we should lower the duties on wines, brandies, silks, and laces, and that we might purchase the favor of England by destroying our own manufactures, and purchasing in her markets the cloths, carpets, iron, steel, hardware, &c., which we can produce in our midst. This reasoning will be brought to bear upon the members of the new Congress, and, by thus appealing to the cupidity of some, and—shall we say it?—the cowardice of others, the free-traders hope to accomplish their selfish purposes, discourage American industry, and destroy the dearest interests of Pennsylvania.

It is manifestly unjust to attempt to pass upon the merits of the Morrill tariff bill after an experience of three or four months, and that experience in a time of war. It was passed with a view of protecting those interests of the United States which need protection in their infancy, to enable them to compete with the labor and capital of foreign traders and manufacturers. It was not passed to please the merchant-princes of New York and elsewhere, but to encourage the mechanics and workingmen throughout the Union. It was not passed for the benefit of France and England, but by an American Congress and for American interests. Whether it pleased France or England was a secondary and unimportant consideration. When Parliament taxes tobacco it does not inquire whether Virginia will be benefited by it; and it Louis NAPOLEON saw fit to lay a duty on sugar he would care very little how it affected the crop of Louisiana or the interests of her planters.

No State feels a deeper concern in the tariff question than Pennsylvania, and yet she has taken no part in this agitation. She has interests at stake which materially affect her prosperity and the happiness of thousands of her people. She has long prayed to the General Government for protection, and she has confidence that the Government will not withdraw the benefits of the present measure before she has felt their influence. Pennsylvania is not a selfish State. In these periods of national self-denial she is willing to make any sacrifice the country may ask at her hands, even to the extent of her interest in a protective tariff. But the country does not ask the repeal of the tariff, and there is no occasion for exacting it; and as to propitiating England and France, we believe we speak the sentiment of every honest American heart, when we say that the friendship which can only be purchased by parting with our self-respect and independence, as things of commerce and barter, is not worth possessing.

The Morrill tariff bill is a wise measure, and experience under the favorable auspices of peace will abundantly illustrate the wisdom and foresight of its authors. The expediency of a tariff of protection was in issue in the recent election, and the people emphatically recorded their endorsement of its necessity. We ask for it, in behalf of Pennsylvania, a fair and impartial trial, and we demand most earnestly that it shall not be repealed merely to secure the uncertain and selfish sympathy of foreign nations, or to contribute to the aggrandizement of a few traders among us, whose numbers represent a mere fraction of our people, and whose interests have nothing in common with those which are so closely identified with the material greatness of our country.

Eloquent Letter of Hon. Joseph Holt.

One of the most impressive and eloquent descriptions of the real causes of the present rebellion, and of the dangers with which it threatens the people of the Border States, in common with all other good American citizens, that have yet appeared, is contained in a letter from the Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, the distinguished Kentuckian who acted as Mr. BUCHANAN'S Secretary of War after the withdrawal of Gov. FLOYD, to J. T. SPEED, Esq. It is dated Washington, May 31, and fills nearly six columns in the Louisville *Democrat*. We regret that we cannot spare space for it, as it contains some of the most scathing rebukes of treason that have yet appeared, and if any candid or reflecting men in Kentucky were disposed to waver in their allegiance, such an appeal as this should clearly show them their true duty. Mr. HOLT does not approve the attitude of neutrality which Kentucky has been disposed to assume, and he strongly condemns the proclamation of Governor MAGOFFIN, which forbade the passage of Federal troops across the State, and which, fortunately, the Legislature refused to endorse. In this section, where but one opinion in regard to the justice of our cause prevails, the unanswerable arguments by which the wisdom and necessity of the course which President LINCOLN adopted are defended by Mr. HOLT, are not at all essential to the vindication of the President; but the following extracts will still be interesting, because they show how a patriotic member of the late Administration regards the course of the present one:

"While a far more fearful responsibility has fallen upon President Lincoln than upon any of his predecessors, it must be admitted that he has met it with promptitude and fearlessness. Cicero, in one of his orations against Catiline, speaking of the credit due himself for having suppressed the conspiracy of that arch traitor, said, "If the glory of him who founded Rome was great, how much greater should be that of him who had saved it from destruction overthrow, after it had grown to be the mistress of the world?" So it may be said of the glory of that statesman or chieftain who shall snatch from the vortex of revolution this Republic, now that it has expanded from ocean to ocean, has become the admiration of the world, and has rendered the fountains of the lives of thirty millions of people fountains of happiness.

"The vigorous measures adopted for the safety of Washington and the Government itself may seem open to criticism, in some of their details, to those who have yet to learn that not only has war like peace its laws, but it has also its privileges and its duties. Whatever of severity, or even of irregularity, may have arisen, will find its justification in the pressure of the terrible necessity under which the Administration has been called to act. When a man feels the poniard of the destroyer at his bosom, he is not likely to consult the law books as to the mode or measure of his rights of self-defence. What is true of individuals is in this respect, equally true of Governments. The man who thinks he has become disloyal because of what the Administration has done, will probably discover, after a close self-examination, that he was disloyal before. But for what has been done, Washington might ere this have been a smouldering heap or ruins!"

The Fourth of July.

In deference to the strong patriotic feeling which has been evoked by our national perils, it is proposed to celebrate the coming Fourth of July with more than usual eclat in this city, and to induce the City Councils to make a considerable appropriation to defray the anticipated expenses of the demonstration. But it is well worthy of consideration whether any unusual expenditure would not be ill-timed now. A heavy debt presses upon our City Treasury, while many new demands will constantly arise from the exigencies of the war, and humanity, as well as patriotism, dictates that every dollar that can be spared should be expended in providing for the pressing necessities of the families of our absent volunteers. While so many of our gallant citizens are braving death in defence of their country, should we prepare for grand and expensive civil demonstrations which heretofore in peaceful times we have (with perhaps questionable propriety) avoided?

The Sloop-of-War Jamestown.

LEWES, Delaware, June 12—The U. S. sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, Commander Green, from Philadelphia, passed here this morning, in tow of the steamer *J. F. Starr*. She is understood to be bound for the Gulf of Mexico.

Science and War.

Science will play a very important part in the present war. There is no art more attractive to inventors and scientific men than the art of war. How to kill the largest number of people in the smallest space of time is a problem which is agitating many an inventive mind in this and other countries. Terrible as the contemplation of such a thing may be, we certainly think that the greater advancement we make in the art of war the better it will be for humanity and peace. The instruments of death in the hands of modern soldiers are far more terrific and powerful than those which were employed in the wars of HANNIBAL, CÆSAR, and the Crusaders, and yet our battles are neither as protracted nor as bloody as were those of the ancient days. Since the time of the elder NAPOLEON, we have made marvellous progress in military science, and an army equipped with even the care bestowed on his Imperial Guards, would be in an extremely unserviceable condition when compared with the armies now sent forth to battle.

But the science of war does not confine itself to securing the accuracy of a rifle or musket, enlarging the calibre of a cannon, increasing the destructive power of shells, or improving the quality of powder. As science advances we find that the success of an army depends less upon the mere daring and skill of its men than upon the ingenuity and genius of its commanders. A fine strategical plan of operations, arranged in the tent, with a compass and a map, will do more to accomplish the success of a general than the desperate bravery of his legions. The present contest has been one of strategy, and we have already achieved many victories without risking a single battle or losing more than a hundred lives on both sides. For the sake of humanity, we could wish that it might continue so to the end; but that, we fear, is an impossibility.

The art of photography will be invaluable in time of war. We cannot conceive the variety of uses to which this marvellous invention may be devoted. It will serve the reconnoitring officer, the spy, the historian of the campaign, and the artist, who may seek to immortalize its fearful glory. The science of aerial navigation will also be exceedingly advantageous, and we see that one of the regiments, which recently left Washington for Harper's Ferry, took with it a large balloon, for the purpose of sailing over the country of the enemy, and discovering the strength of their force and the availability of their position. So long as the difficulty exists relative to steering balloons when in the air, no experiment of this nature can be prosecuted with certainty. A current of air would be as likely to carry the aeronaut into the mountains of Pennsylvania as into the plains of Virginia; and it he should go as far as Manassas Gap or Richmond, his experiences would be of little use if the breezes of Heaven refused to waft him back again. Electricity and steam, so mighty in peace, will be as mighty in this time of war; and when we remember that an important part of the Massachusetts regiment's duty, in its march to Washington, was the repair of steam engines and railway tracks, we can see how less poetry, and how much much more common sense, there is in the soldier's life.

The Progress of Invention in America.

The national troubles do not seem to have affected the business of the Patent Office. Nothing could more clearly illustrate the genius and practical character of our Northern people than the fact that a majority of those applying for patents are citizens of the free States. Every department of art and science is represented, and there is no species of manufacture, no mechanical process, not even a household utensil or implement of labor, in which some triumph of the spirit of inventive genius is not recorded. The report of the Commissioner of Patents for the past year shows that we have issued an unprecedentedly large number of patents to those making application.

We see it stated in the *Tribune* that, out of 7,653 applications, 4,819 were granted. This of course includes all the applications based on designs, reissues, and additional improvements. Nor were the benefits of our Patent Office confined to American citizens alone, for we see that among those applying there were twenty-four from Great Britain, twelve from France, and five from other countries. It is difficult to conceive the rapidity with which the spirit of invention has increased in our country. In 1837, not quite a quarter of a century ago, there were no more than 455 letters patent issued; and even as recently as 1854, the annual number issued was only 1,903. Our Patent Office is a self-sustaining institution, the receipts for the past year having been $256,352.50, and the expenditures $252,704 14. There is also in the Treasury, accruing from the receipts of past years, the sum of $89.554.07, and this notwithstanding the fact that there have been expended some $200,000 from the resources of the office in the erection of the buildings, at Washington, in which the plans are kept and the business transacted.

Our English friends do not seem to have among them the inventive faculty to a large degree. In the English Patent Office the total number of patents issued between the years 1617 and 1854 was 14,350. Since 1854, however, more energy has been manifested, and the average number of yearly grants has been greatly increased. In a single quarter of a century the American Government alone has granted to inventors over 30,000 letters patent. What effect the war will have upon inventions remains to be seen, but no diminution of their zeal has been noticed.

Death of the Hon. George M. Keim.

On Monday evening, the Hon. George M. Keim died at his residence, in Reading, after a short but painful illness. On Wednesday week, while attending to his duties as captain of a company of Home Guards, he was attacked with paralysis and, although every endeavor was made by skilful physicians, it was found impossible to resuscitate him.

At an early age, General Keim was elected a member of Congress from Berks county. In the year 1843 he was appointed United States marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. At the last election he was one of the Breckinridge Electors, and labored zealously for the cause he espoused. His loss will be keenly felt by a large circle of personal and political friends. He leaves a family—three sons and three daughters.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, &c—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large and valuable assortment of British, French, German, India, and American dry goods, carpets, mattings, English yarns, clothing, &c., embracing 592 lots of staple and fancy articles, in linens, woollens, worsted, cottons, and silks, 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, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

☞ The young ladies of the Jefferson Grammar School will give a concert at the Academy of Music this evening, for the benefit of the families of the volunteers of this city. Mr. G. F. Benkert has volunteered his services, and will perform a solo on the piano. The Saengerbund Society will sing several pieces, and Messrs. Bower and Bachman will also give their services. The price of tickets is only 25 cents, which should insure a good attendance.

The War Excitement in Southwestern Pennsylvania.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

MCCLELLANSTOWN, Pa., June 8.

The late news that Grafton, in Western Virginia, was taken by a Secession army spread terror amongst the inhabitants of Western Virginia, and the citizens of Morgantown, Va., having reason to fear an attack on that place on the night of the 27th of May, sent expresses to Fayette and Greene counties and Pittsburg for assistance Intelligence arrived in Fayette and Greene some time before day, which was spread like lightning. Men were seen on every road on horseback in full speed giving the alarm, which was in a few hours spread over Fayette and Greene, and the surrounding country, and at daylight a multitude was in march for Morgantown. All the next day companies were forming and commencing their march in the direction of that place. There has never been such a scene of excitement in this section of country since its settlement. Men of all ages abandoned their usual pursuits, and in a few minutes were on their way to some appointed place of rendezvous; and never in the annals of history has there been any account given of a more determined set of people.

All the arms in the country were at once gathered up, and the patriotic women hurried off their male friends, saying they would run bullets and provide ammunition to send after them, and regretted they could not take part in the coming conflict. After all the fire arms were collected, a general gathering of all the pitchforks, corn cutters, scythes, hatchets, and every species of instruments that could be used in destruction of life were stacked up, ready for such as could not procure guns, to be used in concert with those who had fire-arms, in case of an invasion of the soil of Pennsylvania by the traitor army.

Many of the Pennsylvania companies first notified were at Morgantown early the next day, and many hundreds on their way with wagons laden with provisions and munitions of war, when intelligence was sent that that their patriotic services were not needed, on account of the marching of United States troops from Wheeling, and the precipitate retreat of the enemy after committing cowardly depredations on the citizens in many miles around Grafton.

A FARMER OF FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

The "End" of the War.

The question is sometimes asked, How will this war end? even while all are ready to acknowledge the overwhelming preponderance of the North in men, money, and every appliance necessary to establish great military superiority over our antagonists. We have the strength to practically enforce our authority over all our dominions, and no one who sees the patriotism and determination of our people can doubt their disposition to crush out treason throughout the whole land, until "American soldiers can tread in safety every foot of American soil," and our national banner waves in triumph over the whole country.

It would, of course, be impossible to occupy every isolated district, and we can have no disposition to attempt such an unnecessary undertaking. But supposing our pressure enemies to be animated by the motives which ordinarily influence mankind, the pressure of a well-sustained blockade, by totally destroying their commerce, and depriving them of many articles of food, apparel, and household convenience to which they have long been accustomed, will go far to induce them to accede to our terms—which are neither harsh nor cruel. For we only ask them to behave like sensible and loyal citizens, and to be mindful of their obligations to their country and its glorious Constitution.

But, even if the blockade should fail to exercise a decided influence, it is evident that the district of country in which the influence of the traitors predominates must be rapidly diminished by the advance of our immense army. As the matter now stands, in four of the fifteen slave States—Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, no decided demonstrations of hostility to the Federal Government are openly made. Virginia is the battle ground, and she is so closely beleaguered that her Disunionists may well regard with horror the inevitable defeat which awaits them. Already a considerable section of the State has openly proclaimed its loyalty, and, as our massive columns close around Harper's Ferry, Manassas Gap Junction, the approaches to Norfolk, and even Richmond itself, the contest, however sanguinary it may be, must sooner or later result in their triumph. If, on the soil of Virginia, we vanquish the chosen champions and all the available forces of the traitors, the backbone of the rebellion will be broken, and any other achievements will be comparatively easy.

In East Tennessee, as in Western Virginia, the people are almost unanimously in favor of the Union, and they will need but little assistance from us to redeem the State. If the Gulf region is thrown upon its own resources, it cannot long maintain an unequal contest against us. Its whole white population does not exceed that of some of the single States of the North, and, with its material interests already terribly crippled—with little money and no credit—all its vital points would soon be compelled to succumb to attacks from our fleets and armies.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

Letters from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1861.

The account of the unfortunate conflict between the soldiers of the Republic and the traitor troops at Great Bethel, Virginia, twelve miles from Fortress Monroe, on Monday morning, has produced precisely the effect upon the Secessionists, and upon the conditional Union men, here and in Maryland, that I predicted must be produced by any reverse that might happen to the American arms. I will not conceal my intense mortification at reading the details of this affair, and I can well anticipate how it will be received by the loyal millions of my countrymen who regard their cause as so entirely right. The doctrines involved are so inestimably just, and the cause of our enemies so infamous, that they cannot conceive how it is possible any disaster should happen to the men engaged in defence of the one and in opposition to the other. I leave to military critics to decide where the fault lies in regard to this unfortunate expedition. It teaches a great lesson, however, and imposes upon the Government certain duties which, I am happy to believe, they have no desire to avoid, and which, if they did, they could not avoid. The stake at issue is so momentous, that, in order to secure a victory to the side of freedom and the law, every precaution, no matter how vigorous and harsh, must be adopted. The greatest care, in the first place, should be taken in the selection of the officers of our regiments and brigades. Not only able and effective soldiers should be secured—men accustomed to arms, and ready to endure all the fatigues and privations of war—*but men who believe in the cause in which they are fighting; men ready to obey the order of their superiors, and so devoted to the great interests involved as to be blind and deaf to all the blandishments of our enemies.* It must be recollected that unless a general officer is filled with a truly patriotic spirit in this war, he may be capable, in a moment of disaster, of working incalculable injury to the country. He may make a treaty with the combined enemy, selling out his country, compromising his Government, and disgracing himself and those whom he leads. I refer to no individual cases. My object is simply to admonish the Government against confiding in any man in this crisis whom it does not know to be entirely and heartily committed to the destiny our great army is called upon to work out.

I am gratified to be able, in this connection, to assert that the Administration, from the President down, fully realizing the importance of rallying all the conscientious Union men of the country to its support, will henceforward take care to confer no appointment, civil or military, upon any man who is not known, from his antecedents, to be worthy of its confidence and regard. I am rejoiced to add that the true men who stood at the side of Stephen A. Douglas in the Presidential campaign, and who believed in his integrity and the justice of his antagonism to the Southern oligarchy, will be duly considered by the Administration.

The next consideration presented to Mr. Lincoln and his advisers is to see that no harm comes to the Republic by allowing traitors to the Government to prepare their schemes in the city of Washington. I have no doubt that, as I write, there are hundreds of men in this town ready to fly to arms against the flag of the Union the moment the opportunity is presented to them. We are, in fact, in an enemy's country. The disaffection of the politicians of Maryland cannot be denied, for it is not concealed by themselves. If you will take up the Baltimore *Sun* of this very morning, you will find a newspaper published under the very guns and banners of the American troops, almost in the shadow of the Federal Government, filled with inconceivable malignity against our institutions, and so arranged as to excite the worst possible feeling among the people of Baltimore and of Maryland. There is scarcely an extract that has not been made for the purpose of doing injury to the good name of our country. The editorial article is a jesuitical attempt to turn this war into an anti slavery crusade, and to show that the purpose of the North is to obliterate the institutions of the South. Under its legislative head I find a report of a debate printed, in due form, with all the usual parenthesis of such affairs, which took place in the Maryland Legislature, on the 11th of June, in which secession is applauded, Mr. Lincoln and his Administration denounced as traitors, Ross Winans and other malcontents elevated into God-like superiority, and a general invocation to war advocated. As evidence of the spirit prevailing in Maryland, let me give you the following extract from the proceedings of their Legislature on the 11th June:

Mr. McKaig presented a report from the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to visit Montgomery. Accompanying this was a paper from Jefferson Davis, expressing his gratification to hear that the State of Maryland was enlisted on the side of peace and reconciliation, and avowing his perfect willingness for a cessation of hostilities, and a readiness to receive any propositions for peace from the United States Government. But the action of that Power forbids any such hope.

The object of all this is apparent. It is to increase the bitter feeling against our flag in Maryland, and to excite a strong hostility to the Government in the free States. One of the objects of these Maryland malignants is to divide the loyal States into parties, by showing that this is a political war—a Black Republican war—a war against slavery, and that the men engaged in it will listen to no compromise, because they are intent upon bloodshed alone. When you remember that this theory is advocated in Washington city, and has its supporters in every one who holds that Jeff. Davis is constantly offering peace, while constantly preparing to destroy the Government, you can see the injury it may effect, unless sternly and speedily checked. *Strange to say, the traitors in the South rely also upon Christian gentlemen and pious clergymen in the free States to assist them.* This class is to be approached by their known opposition to war, and the late meeting of the old Presbyterian Conference in your city proves conclusively, as well as the late address of the Young Men's Christian Association in the New York *Observer*, which well deserved the contempt and ridicule it received, that many of them are only too willing to listen to the proffers of the Disunionists. Then we have the Breckinridge men in your midst, and the Southerners who still live in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and rejoice in sowing the seeds of disaffection among your people—not to speak of the miserable politicians, who think they can embarrass the Government by trying to reorganize the Democratic party. All these elements are to be employed in aid of the Southern traitors and in hostility to the friends of the Union. The question recurs, whether Mr Lincoln and his advisers are not right in putting down everything like disaffection in Maryland, in Washington, and in Virginia? In my opinion they will not only be sustained, but, by adopting this course, they will infuse a vigor into the campaign that will end it to the honor and glory of all concerned.

OCCASIONAL.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1861.

The Loss at Great Bethel.

The number of our gallant troops killed at Great Bethel was fourteen, and the number wounded forty, according to the authentic reports received at the War Department.

The report of a second engagement was not credited, and no news to that effect had been received here in official quarters up to ten o'clock last night.

Harper's Ferry.

There is a rumor afloat, which appears to have no reliable foundation, that a battle has occurred at Harper's Ferry, but it is not credited.

New Quartermaster General.

Col. MONTGOMERY C. MEIGS, formerly of your city, has been appointed Quartermaster General. There is no truth in the report telegraphed to New York that Lieut. Col. JOHN P. SANDERSON had been appointed Assistant Quartermaster General, nor has his successor as Chief Clerk of the War Department yet been appointed.

New York Twelfth Regiment, S. M.

The Twelfth Regiment, New York State Militia, since their return from Virginia have been stationed at their old quarters in Franklin Square. They are in fine condition. The regiment numbers twelve hundred, and are thoroughly drilled. They have a District band, and Matthew Hale Smith is their chaplain. They hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

The New York Twelfth, V. M.

Quite different from the Twelfth S. M, the Twelfth V. M. complain very much of their condition. They are in camp in the northeastern suburbs. I visited the camp this morning and conversed with officers and men. They have been but scantily fed, not averaging over one full meal per day. This morning the men refused to do duty, and the officers were obliged to stand guard. The men blame the officers, and officers charge the quartermaster with remissness. The latter functionary resigned yesterday, and the regiment hope for better things in the future.

Wheeling Convention.

This body, now in session, will develop the wonderful Union resources of Western Virginia. The people of that section are gradually discovering that the Federal troops are friends and protectors, not enemies and bandits. General MCCLELLAN'S late proclamation, coinciding with that of General BUTLER, is authentic evidence of this. Among the prominent members of that Convention is Mr. JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, of Culpeper. He is a Northern man by birth, but long a resident of Virginia, where he married a lady of talent, who has been notedly instrumental to her husband's success. He is a lawyer by profession, and a man of accomplished education. Unlike many politicians, he is modest and unassuming—confident, but not obtrusive. He was a delegate to the Republican Convention that nominated General FREMONT, in 1856, and also a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated our present Chief Executive. He was first rendered obnoxious to the old fogy residents of his adopted State by an effort to colonize a portion of the State with free European emigrants.

He was driven out of the country during the election of 1856, and was not permitted to return till after Mr. BUCHANAN'S election. During his absence, his little son raised a FREMONT flag on his farm. Some of the politically opposing neighbors threatened to tear it down. Mrs. U. assembled her friends, and the flag was suffered to remain. Since the late Presidential contest, he has been an exiled patriot, till recently. Now, he is spoken of as the most available and worthy candidate for the place of United States Senator, *vice* MASON, the politically defunct incumbent.

A Fast or a Fight.

The approaching fast day, ordered to be observed by JEFF. DAVIS, is the time appointed by General BEAUREGARD, according to reports from the other side of the river, to invade Washington. The defeat of our men at Great Bethel, near Fortress Monroe, will not tend to check the aspirations pointing to such a demonstration. At Alexandria an impression prevailed this morning that an effort would be made by the forces at Manassas Junction to get possession of that city. The citizens are leaving in large numbers, by instructions from relatives and friends in the Confederate army, which goes far to show an intention, at least, to reoccupy Alexandria. No apprehensions are entertained, however, as to the result, should a demonstration be made.

The Affair at Great Bethel.

An eye-witness of the fight at Great Bethel, direct from Fortress Monroe, arrived here to-day. The whole affair shows great indiscretion on the part of officers in command, and calls for a thorough investigation. Lives are too valuable to be thrown away where the odds are altogether against the possibility of success. The blunder of an attack of one column of our men upon another division is not without a precedent in the best-regulated armies, but its occurrence is rare, and always to be deplored.

Spies in the City.

It is clearly evident the city is infested with spies, who are in daily communication with the enemy. There is a secret organization among us, whose members individually represent themselves to be good Union men, but who are traitors at heart, and in their covert acts afford the leaders at Manassas Junction an insight into all the movements in the city.

When the Zouave Regiment changed their carbines for rifles, about one hundred of the carbines were missing from the Capitol, where the regiment were quartered; and it is clearly evident that the city watchmen then stationed there, but since removed from office, are not ignorant of the unauthorized removal of the missing carbines. Facts are in possession of the proper authorities that will result in a proper disposition of at least a portion of the thieves and traitors with which the city is infested.

The President in the Navy Yard.

The President was received at the Navy Yard last evening, with the usual salute. He examined the ordnance department with interest. The works there are driven to the full extent of their capacity. A dozen or fifteen howitzers, ranging from 12 to 24 pounds were in the hands of the workmen, while others were being cast in the ordnance foundry. Shot, shell, and canister, Minie and musket balls, cartridges, and percussion caps are turned out in great quantities. Many of the guns are removed as soon as they are cast and finished.

Review by the President.

Five regiments were reviewed by the President yesterday. They made a most imposing display. The Highlanders, many of whom were in the Scotch costume, attracted great attention. Col. CAMERON and his regiment are ready for a move at a moment's notice. The Scotch have ever been celebrated for valor, and have accomplished some of the bravest feats on the battle-field ever recorded in history.

The City Railway.

The railway is completed from the Baltimore railway depot, through the city, to the Alexandria steamboat wharf, at the foot of Seventh street. It will be opened immediately to the Long Bridge, while the railroad from the Virginia end of the bridge to Alexandria is also nearly ready for occupancy.

Tents for the Army.

One hundred tents for the army arrived by rail yesterday.

Havelocks.

FRED. W. SEWARD has provided material for havelocks for another regiment (the Garibaldi Guards), and the ladies of the Fifth ward are making it up. The soldiers are in urgent need of them. Yesterday a number of cases of sun stroke occurred in the ranks of the regiments marching on the Avenue. Prompt treatment has so far prevented fatal results.

Teamsters from Baltimore.

Fifty teamsters were engaged by Mayor BRUNER and sent on here to be employed, following the army with the necessary accompaniments of the company.

Slaves.

Slaves are seeking protection in considerable numbers, at the camps in the suburbs. In all cases where their owners are not known to be open Secessionists they are promptly restored. In other cases, they are retained for future action.

Signal Fires,

A system of signal fires has been discovered in the vicinity of the encampments in Virginia. Measures were taken last night to arrest the operators.

Miscellaneous.

The President having accepted the five regiments of volunteers under General SICKLES, an order was to-day issued by the Secretary of War to muster the same into the service of the United States for three years, or during the war.

The services of the Boston Irish Brigade, known as the Fourteenth Regiment, have been accepted on condition that they report at Harrisburg within ten days.

The three months' militia and the three years' volunteers will be paid at once, to include the 31st of May. With this view, the commanding officers of these troops will cause duplicate muster-rolls to be made out immediately, which they will forward to the Paymaster General in this city, and upon these rolls the officers of the Pay Department will pay in full, leaving any stoppages to be deducted at a future payment.

The State of Missouri having been added to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S department, the headquarters of the Department of the West are removed from St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth.

The War Department has ordered the following officers to be stricken from the rolls: Capt. TYLER, Second Dragoons, for abandoning his command and deserting his post, at Fort Kearney; Lieut. RUNDELL, for continued disobedience of orders, for absenting himself from duty without leave, and failing to render his account as required by law; Lieut. ANDREW JACKSON, for absenting himself from his company without permission, and failing to make any report; Lieuts. PATTERSON, RICE, and CAMPBELL, for tendering their resignations in the face of the enemy.

The acting assistant quartermaster general has ordered the construction of a thousand wagons for the use of the army, to be equally divided among ten different manufacturers.

JOHN B. MURRAY, banker, Nassau street, N. Y., is authorized by the War Department, with the sanction of the Postmaster General, to forward free letters and packages for the army at Washington, Alexandria, and all the advance posts of the army. The regiments express great obligations to Mr. Murray for his exertions in their behalf thus far.

Colonel Keys will, there is little, if any, doubt, be appointed brigadier general in the army.

A bearer of despatches to General Butler left here to-day.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Colonel Stone's command has been heard from this morning, but there is no information to indicate their ultimate movements. They are still in Maryland.

The postal communication with Mexico by way of New Orleans having been interrupted, the Department has directed the mails for that country to be made up at New York, and sent by every steamer to Havana, in care of the American consul, who will forward them to Vera Cruz.

The *Intelligencer* contains a letter from Key West, May 27th, which says the Federal authority on the Island is fully re-established; the courts are held without opposition or trouble.

Arrivals from Philadelphia.

WILLARD'S—A. J. Holman, D. D. Jones, Dr. Seltzer, Commodore G. C. Rand, U. S. N; S. Barybt, B. R. Miller, J. V. Etwell, J. C. Cressen, L. T. Thompson, W. J. Meredith, H. Douglas, T. Cuyler, General Robinson, James Cameron, W. Wilgas, W. L. Wilmer, D. G. Thomas, Charles Allegood, A. Welch, J. Moore, M. Gaff, A. M. Sallade, J. P. Brock, B. A. Knight.

KIRKWOOD'S.—Samuel Ovenshine, H. C. Russel, Alex. McKerchen, S. H. Hartman, A. W. Foster, W. Barnhill, A. Hartupee, James Ward, D. Stone, S. H. Walters, J. Dehaven, H. B. Hillman, W. E. Smith.

BROWN'S.—J. H. Dunn, J. Taylor, J. H. Richards, S. A. Phillips, L. Thomas, G. W. Ewing, James Hosse, W. Fisher, T. M. Reid, J. C. Johnson.

NATIONAL.—T. B. Smith, F. H. Robinson, Jas. Hill, Robt. Martin, R. L.