SUMMER RESORTS.

Congress Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.
Light House Cottage, Atlantic City, N. J.
Sea Side House, Atlantic City, N. J.
"The Clarendon," Atlantic City, N. J.
Tammany House, Atlantic City, N. J.
Ashland House, Atlantic City, N. J.
Washington House, Atlantic City, N. J.
Kentucky House, Atlantic City, N. J.
Central House, Atlantic City, N. J.
Franklin House, Atlantic City, N. J.
Constitutional House, Atlantic City, N. J.
Columbia House, Atlantic City, N. J.
Star Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
Mansion House, Mount Carbon, Pa.
Madison House, Pottstown, Pa.
National Hall, Cape Island, N. J.
United States Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
Surf House, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
Congress Hall, Cape Island, New Jersey.
Columbia House, Cape Island, New Jersey.
Tontine Hotel, New Haven, Connecticut.
Sachem's Head Hotel, Guilford, Connecticut.
Cresson Springs, Cambria County, Pa.
Howland's Hotel, Long Branch, New Jersey.
Ephrata Mountain Springs, Lancaster Co., Pa.
Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania.
White Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs, at Doubling Gap, Cumberland County, Pa.

The Press.

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 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!

The Ways to Re-establish Peace.

The disposition to embarrass the Administration in its management of the war is growing more rapidly than the public will readily believe, if they do not carefully scrutinize the movements and intrigues of the desperate politicians who secretly sympathize with the cause of the traitors.

The long forbearance of the North, and the great anxiety which the loyal portions of the Union displayed for the peaceful adjustment of all our difficulties, were doubtless caused in a great measure by the keen appreciation which was felt of the evils of a bloody and protracted conflict. All rational men, of course, must know that serious calamities of many kinds are inseparable from the shock of arms, and from the transfer of the energies of a mighty people from quiet industrial employments to military pursuits.

But these very difficulties, dangers, and embarrassments only increase the guilt of the infamous traitors, who on slight and frivolous pretexts, and for trifling causes, sought to destroy forever our noble Government, and to inaugurate a contest which they knew would necessarily prove in many respects terribly injurious to the people of all sections of the country.

Since they have thus forced a war upon us by committing every robbery, outrage, and indignity that they could invent and execute; by proclaiming their unalterable devotion to a treasonable doctrine, which is utterly inconsistent with the preservation of a National Government that could command respect, and by threatening to capture our capital, and to degrade us forever in the eyes of the whole civilized world, wisdom and justice alike require that the punishment to be administered to them shall be commensurate with the enormity of their offences.

It is rumored that they are now ready to talk of peace, but only of a peace made on their own terms. They are beginning to see the fearful retribution that awaits them, and, anxious to escape it, are inciting their friends throughout the country to plead their unholy cause. "No rogue e'er felt the halter draw, with good opinion of the law," and they are as much opposed to an infliction of the punishment they have deserved as any other villains who have disturbed the good order of society and wronged their fellow-men.

The only true way to gain a permanent and substantial peace is to teach those who have unfurled the black banner of treason so grave and terrible a lesson that for centuries to come none will dare to imitate their pernicious example. And those among us who are ever ready to cavil, to condemn, to criticise, and to weaken the Government, for the sake of indirectly benefiting the Secession cause, are, in reality, the foes of peace, as they are the foes of the country; because peace can only be established on a just, enduring, and honorable basis, and by the complete reassertion of the authority of the whole people of our country over its whole territory.

War exists now only because a desperate attack has been made upon institutions which honor and patriotism compel us to consider sacred, and which self respect and self preservation urge us to defend and maintain at every hazard, with our last dollar of treasure and our last drop of blood.

The misguided men who have been induced by bold, bad leaders to defy the Federal Government, to punish fidelity to the Union as the most heinous of crimes, to levy war upon their constitutional rulers, to make our fair land the theatre of fraternal strife, have only to break up their treasonable organizations, return to their neglected homes, and act the part of law-abiding citizens, to secure a speedy restoration of peace, order, and prosperity. If they fail to do this, they must and will be forcibly dispersed. The same end, peace, will eventually be gained and it only remains for them to decide with what degree of constancy they will adhere to the desperate fortunes of the treasonable knaves who have enticed them into their present difficulties, for upon this depends how many lives must be sacrificed, and how much treasure expended. Even prisoners caught in arms against us have secured their release by simply taking the oath of allegiance, and we ask of the people of the South nothing more than that they should obey the laws and Constitution which they have been largely instrumental in forming, and which, in almost every respect, are in exact accordance with their wishes. So long as they defy our Government, and remain in arms against it, a patriot army of overwhelming force will be kept in the field to subdue and punish them. If their minds were properly enlightened, they would see that they are as deeply interested in the preservation of our noble fabric of freedom as we are, and that their future welfare, like our own, imperatively required the suppression of treasonable outbreaks. Let all those, therefore, who desire peace, seek it in the proper way, by the re-establishment of order and legitimate authority. If appeals are to be made to any one, let them be directed to those who fill the ranks of the traitor armies, and to the excited and deluded people who have sent them forth on their rebellious errand. The national cause must, and will, prondly and completely triumph. He who impedes it only encourages and aids, to the extent of his influence, the traitorous authors of this war, and the worst foes of our whole country.

The Proclamation of Gov Letcher.

John Letcher has issued a proclamation to the citizens of Northwestern Virginia, appealing to them "to remain together one people, as heretofore; to rally to the standard of the Old Dominion." The proclamation is statistical, argumentative, and full of exhortation. From the statistics, we learn that the Secession ordinance in Virginia was adopted by a "majority of nearly one hundred thousand qualified voters;" and that the State has equalized taxation by a majority of fifty-nine thousand. The argument is very plausible, but it reads very strange in the proclamation of a Secession Governor. "You, as well as the rest of the State," says Gov. Letcher, "have cast your vote fairly, and the majority is against you. It is the duty of good citizens to yield to the will of the State. *The majority thus declared, therefore, have a right to govern.*"

It is a bad argument that will not apply everywhere. If the argument of the Governor is good for anything in Virginia, it is equally effective out of Virginia. We might say to his State: "You, as well as the rest of the United States, have cast your vote fairly, and the majority is against you. It is the duty of good citizens of the United States to yield to the will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box. The majority have declared in favor of Mr. Lincoln, and therefore Mr. Lincoln has a right to govern." The reasoning in one case is as forcible as it is in the other—although we think we have the best of it, for it is perfectly constitutional for States to be divided into States, or into States and Territories, while there is no constitutional power to permit the Republic to divide itself into Republics.

The position of Western Virginia, however, is not that of a State dividing itself against itself, as intimated in the proclamation of Governor Letcher. A large portion of the citizens of Virginia, including its Governor and State officers, performed an act of deliberate treason against the Government to which they had all sworn allegiance. They sought to array all good citizens living in the Commonwealth in a scheme of treachery and perjury. In doing this wicked act they became traitors, and placed themselves beyond the pale of citizenship. Those who still remained loyal were compelled to assert their loyalty by deposing those who had been guilty of treason. To this end they assembled as a Convention in Wheeling, and established a government of good citizens, who have sworn allegiance to our common Government, and are now, therefore, the only lawful authorities of loyal Virginia.

The people of Western Virginia, however, have counted the cost of their course. They are devoted to this Union, and are ready to attest their devotion by their blood. No menace of an eleventh-hour traitor like John Letcher can terrify them, no inducement can lure them. They have taken their destiny as a State into their own hands, and in every honorable effort to pursue it they will be sustained by the General Government.

An Arrangement in Kentucky.

The telegraph gives us an account of an arrangement which has been entered into between General McClellan, of the Western Military Department, and Governor Magoffin of Kentucky. It is virtually a compact, in which the United States Government, as represented by General McClellan, agrees to recognize the neutrality of the State of Kentucky in the present crisis. Kentucky promises to remove Southern armies it they occupy her soil, and if unable to do so she will invoke the aid of the United States. Governor Harris, of Tennessee, assures Kentucky that no Tennessee troops will be allowed to occupy her territory, and he has given orders to his forces to that effect.

We can hardly see what the effect of this arrangement will be. General McClellan is too sagacious a man to permit himself to be overreached in such a matter. We have no confidence in Governor Magoffin, for he has shown himself to be as much of a Secessionist as Mr. Breckinridge or Mr. Morehead. He has been deeply in the confidence of the Montgomery traitors. He permitted Blanton Duncan and his battalion to leave Kentucky openly to assail our Government. He has urged secession upon the Legislature of his State, and we believe he is now as anxious to precipitate Kentucky into open treason as any Southern conspirator could possibly be. Any arrangement, therefore, to which he is a party, must be closely watched.

We do, at best, not like this idea of entering into compacts with States of doubtful loyalty. We have had a slight experience in Missouri, and although Magoffin is more sagacious than Jackson, he is no less a foe to the Union, and a traitor to the Constitution. Our own rule in this matter is a very simple one. He who is not for us is against us; and he who will not openly assail it, is almost as bad as he who openly assails it. We should like to have seen this rule applied in Kentucky, but General McClellan, with the experience of General Harney before him, has doubtless good reasons for taking his present course, and in his hands we feel that the interests and honor of the Government are secure.

Trouble Among the Policy Vendors.

The old adage, "That when rogues fall out honest men get their dues," is always applicable; not so, however, the equally common one of "Honor among thieves," for occasionally this class of gentlemen rob each other by way of keeping their hands in. Our citizens are perhaps not aware that an extensive traffic is carried on in this city in what is called the policy business, (i. e. the insurance of numbers drawn in the various lotteries of other States,) in which traffic a number of wealthy, and, of course, sterling respectable people are concerned.

The proprietors of the several lotteries are naturally opposed to this infringement on their business, because weak and deluded people, who dream of numbers being drawn on certain days, purchase these fancy numerals of the policy brokers instead of buying lottery tickets; and in order to punish the latter, the lottery proprietors every now and then lay a trap for them, and give them a good "shaking up," by arranging beforehand that certain numbers shall be drawn on a specific day; they then indicate to their confidants what numbers to purchase of the policy dealers, and the latter are victimized to an immense extent.

A case of this description occurred a few days since, when the numbers 4, 11, 44, or what is commonly termed either "the washerwoman's" or "nigger's gig," was set for that particular morning, and came out to the horror and depletion of the policy vendors, who lost several thousand dollars on the event. Some of the sharpest among the fraternity, smelling a rat, went to work to ascertain by whom they had been fleeced, and after a tedious investigation discovered that the principal buyer of these numbers in this city was an English convict, recently from San Francisco, where he had been under the observation of the Vigilance Committee. It seems that this worthy obtained the information from a party in the secrets of the lottery men, on the condition of dividing the profits with his informant, and after purchasing the indicated numbers pocketed the funds, and then reported to his friend that he had not been able to purchase for any amount; hence a quarrel, and as a result, the secret of this nefarious transaction being divulged.

We commend to the police authorities the propriety of hunting up these policy dealers, and bringing to condign punishment not only them, but the wealthy knaves who back their books.

The Attitude of South Carolina.

The great hot-bed of treason in this country has always been South Carolina. Had she not set the example of adopting a "Secession" ordinance, it is doubtful whether any other State would have madly sought to break up the Confederacy. Men trained in her treasonable school of politics have been the prime movers in all the important ramifications of the monstrous conspiracy which has been organized. But now that she has involved the whole country in war, she is the first to shrink from an active participation in the trials and defeats which await her confederates. A despatch from Washington says:

"Governor Pickens has issued a proclamation forbidding any more South Carolina troops from leaving Palmettodom. He expresses the belief that the Northern hordes contemplate an invasion of the sacred soil of South Carolina, via Charleston, and says that the first duty of South Carolinians is to the State."

No people more richly deserve severe punishment than the South Carolina traitors, and it is perhaps a wise instinct that leads them to concentrate their resources for home protection. They are the serpents who have entered our political Paradise, and by poisoning the minds of the citizens of the South with unfounded prejudices and false hopes, created all the present difficulties of the nation. But they are apparently adding cowardice to their other sins, and, after making Virginia the great battle-ground of the contest, refuse to extend to her traitors the aid which they had a right to expect from Palmettodom. Still, with all the men they keep at home, we shall not be surprised if, before this war is fairly over, the assault upon Sumpter will be fearfully avenged.

The Indiana Regiment.

Our State authorities deserve credit for the promptness with which two regiments of our State Reserve force, under the command of Colonel Biddle and Colonel Simmons, were despatched by way of Hopewell and Bedford, to the relief of Colonel Wallace at Cumberland. There is some danger that he may be hemmed in by an overwhelming force, but we trust he may receive timely aid.

Hon. Hendrick B. Wright.

This distinguished gentleman is running as the Union candidate for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented George W. Scranton. The district is composed of the counties of Luzerne, Columbia, Montour, and Wyoming. The circumstances under which the nomination was conferred upon Mr. Wright, and his acceptance thereof, are exceedingly creditable to his patriotism. The Democratic Convention having assembled and placed him in nomination, on the 11th inst., he responded in a letter, of which the following is an extract:

In the deplorable condition of our national affairs, it seems to me that the platform you have adopted is quite sufficient for the occasion. It is simple and emphatic. It embraces the great issue of the day, and the only one which should be brought into the canvass, viz: "That it is improper to bring into the present canvass any issue other than such as pertains to the maintenance and enforcement of the Constitution and laws." To this sentiment I most heartily subscribe. Nothing could be more impolitic, as well as improper, than to bring to bear upon the popular mind the agitation of political issues—those issues, I mean, which have been the subject of dispute and discussion in times past. The strength of the Government at this crisis is in unity. All depends upon that. There should be but one impulse in the public mind, and that should be a fixed and determined resolution to put down rebellion and maintain the honor of the flag. If we are to be divided and distracted by the discussion of political measures, the great object to be attained is certainly put in hazard. If not defeated, there are times when patriotism should rise above party. We now live in such times. And it is a common duty we all owe to our country, to defend her from threatening ruin and overthrow. To do this successfully, we must act as one people, and we should be moved by but one motive.

But as this course would only indicate the proper mode and manner of an election campaign, it is not right that I should state what would govern my action in the event of my election as your representative in Congress.

I cannot admit that any State has a right to secede without the consent of all the others. As the compact of Union was the agreement of all, its dissolution requires the consent of all. Secession, therefore, backed up by force, is downright rebellion—it is treason to the Government, and all those engaged in it deserve the penalties which this great crime justly imposes.

To put down the rebellion which is now arrayed against the Government, if in Congress, I would vote for any reasonable amount of money out of the Federal Treasury—and, if necessary, put a half million of men in the field. Nor would I, without the express will of the people of this district, sanction the enactment of any law or treaty which would acknowledge the independence of the confederated, seceding States. There is not room enough on this continent, broad as it is, for the existence of two republics. One country and one flag is the inheritance from our fathers, and we should be reckless of the mighty legacy if we permitted this to be dishonored, or that divided.

There must not be a divided and dismembered republic. If we permit this, we would be false to our trust, and leave our children an endless heritage of woe. We most certainly have the power to preserve this Government, and it is our solemn duty to do it—and it matters not at what cost of blood or treasure.

On the 13th of June, the Republican Conference of the same district offered him their nomination for Congress in the following terms:

Resolved, That we hereby tender to Hon. H. B. Wright the nomination of this Republican Conference as a Union candidate, for whom the people may cast their votes in the full confidence that he will vigorously sustain the policy of the General Government in this crisis, and do all in his power to uphold and maintain our nationality, to put down rebellion, and will resist and oppose to the uttermost the establishment and recognition of the Confederate States Government.

In reply to this offer he wrote a letter of great eloquence and power, accepting the nomination of the Republicans, and is thus before the district as the candidate of the entire people. We trust this example will not be lost upon the politicians and managers in the Second Congressional district. We give an extract from his last letter:

The Democratic Conference, which met in this place on the 11th inst., and which also put me in nomination for the same office, received a communication from a committee of your body, in which they stated that it was the wish of the Republicans "to secure the nomination of an unexceptionable candidate, who will unite the large vote of both parties, for the Congressional vacancy occasioned by the death of the late lamented Col. Scranton—that partisan strife should be hushed, and the Union-loving men of this district be united in supporting for Congress a man of tried integrity, who is in favor of the unconditional maintenance of the Union, and a vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion is subdued and traitors have laid down their arms."

To this proposition the Democratic Conference made the following reply: "That they duly appreciated the spirit by which our Republican friends are actuated, and fully endorsed the very proper sentiments contained in their communication."

The nomination, therefore, tendered me by you, under the terms and arrangements of the foregoing correspondence and embracing substantially the views and opinions of both conferences, as to the course I should pursue if elected to Congress, I respectfully accept, as I do the one tendered me by the Democratic conferees.

These views and opinions, expressed by both of the political parties of the four counties comprising this Congressional district, meet my warm hearty approval, and in the event of my election, it shall be my aim and object to carry them out honestly and fearlessly. Our brethren are in arms, exposed to the toils, privations and hardships of the camp. They are moving steadily on in the discharge of the great duty they have voluntarily assumed. They are doing battle for the very life blood of the Republic, united as a band of brothers in the defence of the Constitution and the laws.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

Washington, June 23, 1861.

A great question is now presented in regard to the privateer *Savannah*, captured by the United States brig *Perry*, the officers and crew of which are now held in New York, awaiting the action of the law. The Charleston *Mercury* announces, in one of its last issues, that if these pirates are hung then, on the principle of *lex talionis*, the Southern Confederacy will exact an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and a life for a life. In other words, that if these men who started out to slaughter innocent persons, and do sink peaceful vessels, are summarily executed, prisoners of war will not be regarded as heretofore, but will be shot in cold blood. *The United States never will submit to this barbarous and savage custom.* What ever our own relation to the question of privateering may have been, foreign nations should recollect that the war made upon our Government at this time almost puts the traitors beyond the pale of international customs; and England herself should not forget that, in the Paris Conference, she eagerly joined in the denunciation of privateering as piracy, and in the solemn declaration that it should be so regarded by all the civilized Powers of the world. In short, that it should be a principle of public law as well settled and to be as rigidly enforced as all others that any privateer was a pirate. Four of the leading jurists of the United States—three of them renowned practitioners before the Supreme Court, and at least two cotemporaneous with Marshall, Story, Webster, and Clay—gave it as their judgment that these privateersmen ought to be hung, but that they should first have a trial by jury. One such example as this would put an effectual stop to privateering, at least so far as the Southern Confederacy is concerned.

Another question—What is to be done with the chief traitors upon the land when they are captured? According to the 6 h article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States they must be tried in the State and district where the treason was committed. What chance would there be of a conviction of these traitors at Richmond, Virginia? Why not, then, recommend to the forthcoming Congress a law changing the places of holding the district courts, say in Virginia, Missouri, Kentucky, &c., to districts where a fair trial could be had and the proper punishment meted out?

What a rebuke Andrew Johnson administered to all men in the free States calling themselves Democrats, who continue to cavil at the Administration, complain of its exercise of power for the safety of the country, and clamor for peace, so as to relieve the Southern traitors from the fate they so richly merit. I perceive that even in Pennsylvania men are to be found ready to help Jeff Davis by complaining of Lincoln. The attack of the Albany *Argus and Atlas* on General Cameron's last speech was of this class. Andrew Johnson, a Southern Democrat, living in a slave State, not only approves all that President Lincoln has done, but says that if he had done less, he would have deserved the halter. Let those in the North who cavil at the Administration imitate this glorious example.

Occasional.

Public Amusements.

The musical entertainment, with *tableau vivant* and flag presentation, already announced, will be given, at the Academy of Music, this evening, in aid of the Volunteer Fund. Mr. S. Behrens will conduct the whole performances.

To-morrow evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Frankford, a musical and literary entertainment will be given in aid of the volunteers. Mrs Anna Cowell, Miss Henrietta Shaw, ex-Governor Pollock, Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, Mr. Geo W. Hazlewood, Mr. W. J. Hill, two glee clubs, and Mr. G. F. Benkert and S. Behrens will assist on this occasion.

Large Sale of Dry Goods, &c., this Morning.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of French, German, Italian, and India dry goods, embracing 334 lots of staple and fancy articles, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, for cash, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock, and continued without intermission, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

Shooting Affair at Camp Washington.

Easton, Pa., June 23.—James Tozier, a private in Captain Ellis' company at Camp Washington, was shot last night by Lieutenant Porter outside of the camp. It was said that Tozier and another soldier attacked Lieutenant Porter, and the lieutenant drew his revolver and fired at one of them, and he fled. Tozier still following, Lieutenant Porter fired again and shot him in the abdomen. Tozier, though seriously injured, may recover. Lieutenant Porter has been arrested.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

Washington, June 23.

Marching Orders for the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment.

The Twenty fifth, or advance Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, Colonel H. L. Cake commanding, have just received marching orders, but do not know their destination. They will break camp to morrow afternoon. The officers and men are in high spirits at the prospect of active service. They have been provided with tents, ambulances, transportation wagons, and, indeed, all the necessary equipage of camp life.

Professor Lowe in Virginia.

This morning Professor Lowe's war-balloon was seen hovering in the sky beyond Arlington Heights. No doubt, its occupants were making a reconnoissance of the enemy's lines, and, by telegraph, communicating instant information to Major General McDowell, who has pitched his marquee in front of the mansion of the traitor, General Lee.

A Visit to Fortress Monroe.

To-morrow, by permission of the War Department, a number of the families of the different foreign legations in this city will visit Fortress Monroe.

Arrival of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.

This distinguished patriot reached Washington on Friday last, and was serenaded last night by the band of the Twenty-fifth, or advance Pennsylvania regiment. In response to the call of the people, after having been introduced by Hon Jno. B. Haskin, of New York, he made a powerful speech. He said that Mr. Lincoln had done no more than his duty, and that if he had done less, he would have deserved the halter himself. He said he stood by the President in all his acts, and called upon all good citizens everywhere to do the same. Let millions of money be expended, let our most precious blood be poured out; but above and before all things, let the Union and Constitution be preserved.

The speaker showed clearly that the war was not brought about by the North, but in the fulfilment of every citizen's greatest privilege—the election of our Chief Magistrate, which was done honestly and fairly.

There arose in the South a few dishonest politicians, who were bound to break up the Union and the Government. Then was practically inaugurated the principle of secession. South Carolina must first make friends with the hydra-headed monster, and thrust its acquaintance upon the other Southern States by its brutal assault on Fort Sumpter, thus causing blood to flow and the cannons to reverberate over the South, until every Southerner should be filled with the spirit of war.

He showed that the doctrine of secession would utterly abandon the idea of ever constructing another Republic, because its tendency was to destroy and not to inaugurate any system of equality among men, and destroy that principle which enables men to govern themselves. Hence, to acknowledge the doctrine of secession would be to invite despotism and anarchy. And shall we permit it? [Cries of "No! No! Never!!"]

The line of march has already begun on Washington, the capital of our nation, founded by the father of our country George Washington; and, my friends, let me tell you that anarchy and destruction are treading closer upon your heels than you are aware, if you allow this principle or its advocates to gain a foothold upon the soil of American freedom.

This man Beauregard, or no regard, (cries of blackguard,) as some call him, fired upon our gallant Anderson when he was informed that he and his men were upon the point of starvation, and would evacuate the fort in three days, unless supplied with provisions. Payor was there, and desired that the cannon's roar should be heard by Virginia, as that State was then wavering on the point of secession, and desired to make her decide in favor of "protection of the rights of the South." Hence, the war upon a little band of the most gallant, though starving, men in the service.

He referred to the historical records of the past to prove the spirit of anarchy among bad men, and proved the present Southern movement to eclipse them all.

"What principles have we lost by the continuance of this Union? [Cries of "none."] Then stand by it! ["We will," "we will."] Compromise! Where can compromise be found but in the Constitution of the United States? Look upon it as one of the best compromises that ever could be made. ["Good!" "good!"] Hence I look upon it as our God bidden duty to stand by it; by the Government which was framed by Washington; which was sustained by Jackson; which was fought for by our good old patriot Scott. ["Bravo!" and "Hurra for Gen. Scott," and the cheers heartily given."]

He then paid a very high compliment to General Scott.

He believed South Carolina and the whole South would be as quiet as a lamb if the old man Jackson had been at the head of the nation last fall; and could Clay and Webster respond to their cries for compromise, it would be as it often has been, in the language of Andrew Jackson: "The Federal Union—it must and shall be preserved."

They may burn our fields; destroy our property; nay, our best blood may and will be sacrificed but East Tennessee cannot be converted into a land of slaves! They may confiscate my little property I own in Tennessee. My life may be required to lay upon the altar of my country, *but let my country be saved!* She is right, and right and justice must prevail, while the stars and stripes continue to float over us.

Mr. Johnson closed amid great and enthusiastic applause.

Appointment of William Sergeant, Esq., in the Regular Army.

Your excellent fellow-citizen, Wm Sergeant, a well-known straight Douglas Democrat, has been appointed a captain in Col Franklin's regiment of infantry. He left to report for duty at Fort Hamilton, New York.

Intense Anxiety in the City.

The movements of the rival armies on the other side of the river excite painful interest all over Washington, as it is certain we shall hear the firing should a battle take place, and the explosion of every gun is supposed to be the commencement of the conflict. There is every reason to apprehend immediate hostilities.

The Three-Months Volunteers.

In about thirty days the time of most of the troops which have been enlisted will have expired, but the Administration has taken care to anticipate the disbanding of that already well-drilled *corps d'armée* by bringing forward, with great rapidity, all regiments that are ready to serve during the war. Meanwhile the three-months men will have a fine opportunity to distinguish themselves, as they are already posted in the respective divisions of McDowell, Stone, and Patterson. It is now certain a very great and probably decisive battle will take place before the expiration of their time. Many will, no doubt, return to their homes; but as inducements are being offered by the President to all gallant men in the ranks, and as a soldier's life is by no means disagreeable, with all its privations, to such men, a very large percentage will remain to enlist in the ranks of the regular army. Very few of the officers of the Pennsylvania regiments, except such as have business at home, will return. Indeed, Colonel Lewis, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, was yesterday in this city, asking, in the name of his officers and men, to be accepted for the whole campaign, and I should not be surprised if this example were followed by other regiments.

The New Jersey Brigade.

Quite a contest is going on for the Brigadier Generalship of the New Jersey three-year regiments, now in camp at Trenton, to take the place of the three-months brigade on the other side of the Potomac, under Brigadier General Runyon. The candidates are Major Phil. Kearney, (who lost his arm in Mexico and resigned after the war, and has just returned to offer his services to the Government;) General Cook, (Vice President of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, an old West Pointer,) Robt. F. Stockton, Jr., (son of the Commodore, and Adjutant General of New Jersey,) and Brigadier General Runyon. It is said that General Scott prefers Kearney.

The Secessionists in Delaware.

The Bayards are getting up what they call a Peace Convention, to be held at Dover, on the 27th inst. This insult to the laws, cloaked in the guise of peace, should be put down by an armed force. Whenever such men talk peace they mean war, and when I reflect that a preparation for treason like this is taking place within two hours' ride of Philadelphia, I wonder that the people of that loyal city do not themselves send an armed force to put it down. You must not forget that I apprised you two months ago of the design of these Bayards to seize Fort Delaware, opposite Delaware City, and I now warn you again that this Peace Convention is another excuse for inaugurating in Delaware the sanguinary civil war that now rages in Missouri. I understand that these Delaware Secessionists have induced the Delaware Railroad Company to furnish them with twelve cars to take their *peace* men from Wilmington to Dover, on the 27th. If the General Government does not send men to crush out this incipient treason, let Philadelphia send the men to do the work; because, if the Bayards can control Delaware, there is an end to the commerce of Philadelphia, and in a short time privateers will be hovering in the neighborhood of her wharves. Let those who think I am writing a panic despatch recal the scenes which have plunged Missouri into a bloody inter-neciue conflict. Let them remember James A. Bayard's visit to Montgomery, Ala. Let them remember the disarming of the Union men by Governor Burton, of Delaware, and let them look around them in Philadelphia, and see the secret traitors ready to strike hands with the sworn foes of the Republic.

Rumored Hanging of Col. Bowman, of the Regular Army.

We have a painful rumor here, on the authority of a correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, that Col Bowman, of the Engineer Corps U. S. A., captured outside of his pickets, in Gen. Patterson's division, several days ago, was hung as a spy on Thursday last. I do not believe the story. If captured, the facts are clear that he was simply engaged in the line of his profession in making a military reconnoissance, and not at all acting as a spy. The Col Bowman I allude to is a brother of the Right Rev Samuel Bowman, Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania, and an officer of rare and distinguished merit.

[We are glad to learn, by a despatch received last night from Baltimore, that the rumor referred to above is not true.]

Northern Chivalry.

We are extremely gratified to learn from good authority, that Mrs. Gen. Lee, wife of the late commander of the Virginia forces, has written a letter to Gen. McDowell, thanking him, in the kindest manner, for the preservation of the property at "Arlington," his headquarters. This estate formerly belonged to G. W. Park Custis, her father, and she very naturally feels a deep interest in its preservation. So much for Northern chivalry.

A Horrible Threat.

The traitors in the South cause it to be announced that, in the event of a rising of their slaves, they will cut the throat of every male negro over five years of age. This is a sad comment upon their boast that their slaves will be found faithful to them under all circumstances.

Propositions of Peace from the Traitors.

More than two weeks ago, some of the sympathisers of the traitors were ready to offer terms of peace to the Administration. Whenever they are will ing to yield to the Constitution and the laws their repentance will be accepted, but never until then.

The Restoration of Major Emory.

The restoration of Major Emory is attacked with great bitterness in certain quarters. It is right to add, that it was finally accomplished by the President and entire Cabinet, after a full investigation of all the facts involved, and hearing all the arguments *pro* and *con*. The main reason for restoring him was, that he was ready to resign only in anticipation of a peaceful separation, which he opposed, and that, when war became imminent, he sent two messengers to recall his conditional resignation. Being then upon the Indian frontier, and in the neighborhood of reveling Texas, he fought his way through, and brought his whole force, 1,100 strong, to the aid of the Government. He has been appointed a lieutenant colonel in the army, and has a brick house allotted to him in place of the one he lost. Yesterday he wiped out all reflections of his proposed resignation, and to satisfy those who continue to object to him as not having been loyal to the Union. There is, nevertheless, much bitterness among the officers of the army on account of his restoration and promotion.

Military Movements.

Your express-rider went over the river early this morning, and visited the lines along General McDowell's division of the army. Nothing occurred during the night, and the troops were quiet. He visited the advance pickets near Vienna, and desired to go beyond them, but was prevented by our pickets, who informed him that scouts from the Ohio and Connecticut regiments were out, and he was as liable to be shot by them as by those of the enemy, they not being able to recognize him. The camps of the enemy could be seen on an elevation in the distance, and collisions were occurring, especially during the night, between the pickets and scouting parties of the opposing columns.

Beauregard is at Manassas Junction, and had visited the village at Fairfax Court House on Friday. There was no more indication of a collision, however, than has existed during the past forty-eight hours. It is quite probable that at this point no movement will be made on our part until Congress is convened, unless it is brought on by a movement on the other side. The Confederate troops are reported to be badly supplied with rations, and they are suffering for wholesome water as well, however, which they might easily remedy by sinking wells.

The military movements were more active to-day than for several past Sundays. The New Hampshire Second, and the Seventeenth New York regiments have arrived, making, with those that have reached here during the past week, an aggregate of over 13,000 men. The above named two regiments have gone into camp.

At 5 o'clock this evening the Third Connecticut regiment broke camp and marched into Virginia, taking with them thirty heavily loaded wagons. The Fourteenth Brooklyn regiment is under orders for the same direction.

The New York Twelfth regiment will be paid off to-morrow, the funds having arrived for that purpose.

The Highland Regiment were temporarily stationed at the Arsenal, last night.

The Connecticut Regiment while on their way to the Virginia side, through the city, manifested much enthusiasm, and were cheered by a large crowd of citizens, who lined the streets.

All the new regiments are tired of the inactive camp life, and are impatient for active service on the Virginia side.

Such is the caution with which military affairs are now conducted that nothing is positively known concerning them, except in the public movements of the troops.

Blind Batteries.

Blind batteries have been discovered on the banks of the Potomac, opposite Port Tobacco. An early effort will be made to disperse the enemy at that point and destroy their works. Gen. Scott believes that masked batteries are in existence and others are now being erected at other points on the banks of the Potomac, the object being to annoy, if not to cut off, our communication on the river. He has directed special attention to the subject, and will cause the blacks to be closely reconnoitred.

Large Increase of Troops.

Fifteen regiments have arrived in our city during the week just closed. They come equipped and ready for immediate service. The force now in and around Washington is not less than 55 000. The arrival during the present week will probably exceed those of the last six days.

The Highland Regiment.

This regiment marched to the Arsenal this morning, and changed their old flint muskets altered for the musket of 1851. Col. Cameron rode on his proud charger at the head of one of the finest bodies of man yet called to the defence of our common country.

Miscellaneous.

The Secretary of State gave a dinner yesterday evening to the foreign ministers, at which were present Baron Gerolt, and the Misses Gerolt, of Prussia; Baron and Mrs. Stoekl, of Russia; Senor Tassara, of Spain; Lord Lyons, of Great Britain; Senor Molina, of Nicaragua; M. Blondel Van Cuelebroek, of Belgium: Mr., Madame, and the Misses Lisboa, of Brazil; M. and Madame Mercier, of France; M. and Madame Burlamaqui, of Chili; Mr. Schliemann, of Bremen; Colonel Raasloff, of Denmark, and Senor Romero, of Mexico.

Mr. Sumner, who is chairman of the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations, was also one of the guests.

The presence of so large a number of the diplomatic corps would seem to indicate that our relations with foreign Powers are satisfactory and cordial.

Mr. Bertinatti, the Italian minister, Mr. Van Limburg, the Dutch minister, and Mr. Hurtado, the new Granadian minister, are absent from the city.

The contract for the supply of stationery to the House of Representatives has been awarded. The principal successful bidders are Price & Co., Philadelphia; L. Allen, of New York, and Philp & Solomons, of Washington.

Revenue and Protection.

Dr. Wm. Elder has been appointed by Secretary Chase to a position in the Treasury, with special reference to the revenue and protection department, for which he is peculiarly qualified. The Doctor is from Pennsylvania, and has given the iron and other home branches of industry much attention in years past.

Judge Kelley at the Arsenal.

The Hon. Wm D Kelley visited the advance regiment, (the Twenty fifth Pennsylvania,) Col. Cake, at the Arsenal, yesterday. His arrival was the signal of applause, as it is everywhere among the troops, and the soldiers, drawing up in a line, gave him three hearty cheers, and called for a speech. The Judge responded in a few pertinent remarks, delivered in a happy strain.

FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Abduction of a Connecticut Captain.

Professor Lowe's Balloon.

Alexandria, June 23.—A captain of one of the companies of the Second Connecticut regiment was abducted in a very singular manner yesterday afternoon. A lady called upon him and requested an escort to her home as she was afraid to go alone. He gallantly tendered his own services, since which nothing has been heard of him.

Professor Lowe brought his balloon into the field from Arlington Heights this morning to Camp Tyler, intending to make an ascension this evening, but the wind was too high.

Col. McCook, of the 1st Ohio regiment, desires a correction of the misstatement in a New York paper, regarding the surgeon of his regiment. The Doctor was on hand at the fight at Vienna and rendered all the assistance possible, but his instruments were unfortunately in charge of an attendant, who was carried by the engineer back to Alexandria.

Private Volmar, a German, one of the wounded at the Vienna fight, is very low, and is not expected to recover. He is still lying in camp, it being dangerous to remove him.

I made an observation of the surrounding country from a high hill, near Fall's Church, to-day, and saw clouds of dust in the distance, as if large bodies of troops were in motion.

All is quiet this evening.

From Western Virginia.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN AT GRAFTON.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

THE REBELS AT ROMNEY.

Grafton, June 23.—Major Gen. McClellan arrived here early this morning, accompanied by Lieut. Mack's company I of the 4th U. S. artillery and the Sturges Rifle Company, of Chicago, as a body guard. The 3d and 4th Ohio regiments reached here this evening.

The 9th Ohio regiment is encamped at Webster bridge.

Gen. C. W. Hill, of Ohio, and staff, arrived yesterday, to take command of the Ohio brigade.

Of the State troops it is not known what movement is contemplated.

A deserter from the rebel camp at Romney reports their number to be 5 000.

From Fortress Monroe.

RESTRICTION OF PLEASURE-SEEKERS—MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS, ETC.

Fortress Monroe, June 22.—The propeller *Fanny* started for Norfolk this morning with a flag of truce, but was not permitted to proceed beyond Sewell's Point, where she was met by a rebel steamer and the passengers conveyed to their destination. Among these was a lady having kin in both the Federal and rebel armies.

It is now known that the very first shot from Sawyer's rifled cannon struck the corner of the rebel magaz