SUMMER RESORTS.

White House, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Atlantic House, NEAR STONINGTON, CONN.
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.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1861.

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

Sanitary Regulations for the Army.

We hope to have as much humanity in this war as possible. We no longer decide battles by the number of the slain—and death must be considered as one of the evils, and not a necessary event, of a campaign. Life in the camp is an artificial and unnatural method of existence. The soldier must forget all the experiences of civilization, and wean himself from the pleasures and necessities of his every day life. The change is a great one and, in the sudden departure from the customs of a life-time, death or disease often overtakes the eager, reckless and unthinking recruit. Some curious statistician has shown us how few soldiers comparatively fall by the bullet; and the record of every campaign illustrates the fact, that many a warrior finds a warrior's grave, from a careless diet, an extra march, or an unnecessary cup of water.

When the Secretary of War commissioned Miss Dix as the superintendent of a corps of nurses for service in the army hospitals, we commended his action as an appropriate tribute to the humanity of the age. We have now to notice another organization, which we think will go far towards ameliorating the necessary perils of war. We allude to a "Sanitary Commission," which the Secretary has appointed, consisting of twelve or thirteen gentlemen eminent in the medical, military, and civil professions. They define their duties to be "to inquire into the sanitary condition of the volunteer regiments engaged in the service of the Government, and to take measures to remedy defects therein, by recommendations addressed to the proper military authorities and otherwise." In their address to the country they give us some startling facts in relation to the mortality which generally exists among soldiers. We are told that among regular troops four soldiers die of diseases incident to camp life for one that falls in battle, and that among volunteers the average is much greater. The mortality, we might add, does not generally cease with the war, and thousands go home with the seeds of death in their systems, only to fall, in the course of a few months, or a few years, into an untimely grave.

In a life of peace we know how much depends upon what we eat and drink, and the quality of the clothing we wear. The current of health is often turned into a channel of sickness by the most trivial circumstance. Thin shoes in a snow-storm; an extra waltz at an evening party; a broken pane in a chamber window; an unripe or unpalatable fruit; a disregard of the dinner hour; or any of the simple indiscretions which the most prudent men will occasionally commit, have been the means of bringing many from blooming health to a bed of sickness, and, perhaps, to the coffin. If, then, we pay so much regard to ourselves when we are sheltered by home and in the enjoyment of its comforts, why should it not be increased when we enter into a camp and abandon the pleasures and privileges which civilization and peace bestow upon us? Camp life has a tendency to be a careless life, when it should be the most careful.

In their address the members of the Commission notice the evils which tend to spread mortality among the troops. The difference between food well prepared and that crudely prepared makes a change of forty per cent. in the available strength and efficiency of a regiment. The quality of water furnished then is most important, and we are pained to see it stated that many of our troops are already suffering from the want of properly-cooked food and thoroughly-purified water. These two very important matters deserve the immediate attention of the Government, and should be attended to without even the interference of a commission.

The members of this Commission serve without reward, and, in addition to the purposes above indicated, they propose to include many other matters requiring prompt action in the sphere of their duties. They say: "The clothing supplied the volunteer regiments—their tents, huts, and quarters; their hospitals, their supply of nurses, the purity of the medicines supplied them, the general sanitary regulations (as to ventilation of tents and quarters, for instance, drainage of camp sites the use of disinfectants, bathing and persons cleanliness), to be enforced as part of our military system—precautions against disease to be adopted in particular localities; these and many other points demand investigation and action with the least possible delay." They also think that a proper attention to their suggestions will save over twenty per cent. of our men from perishing by the diseases of the camp, and that they will enable our soldiers to preserve a greater degree of military efficiency. It must be remembered, also, that in the progress of the war our soldiers may be compelled to visit districts where the climate is malarious, and to whose peculiarities they have not been inured. In many parts of the South life is almost unsupportable to those born there. The unhealthy countries below the mouth of the Chesapeake are fruitful of diseases. In Georgia's rice-swamps, in the low marshes of Florida, where the snakes fine a tranquil home—along the low countries of Alabama and Mississippi—in the dense cypress swamps which surround New Orleans and outline the delta of the Mississippi, visiting an annual pestilence upon the people who dwell there—along the Red river, and in many of the sterile parts of Texas, a Northern army would find a surer foe than even the muskets of the Southern soldiers or the rifled cannon of General BEAUREGARD. In entering upon these expeditions no sanitary regulations can be too strict, and no precautions too thorough.

The health and comfort of our troops will depend also upon the care and skill of those commanding them; for, after all, the officers of a regiment are the proper judges of its sanitary condition, and the proper persons to see that its health is efficiently preserved. We are told that, during the Crimean war, the troops which resisted privation and fatigue most successfully were those commanded by colonels who were careful of their soldiers. The authority on which we make this statement says also: "Of two regiments which left the camp of St. Omer at the same time, arrived together in the Crimea (in the month of October, 1855,) encamped side by side, having submitted to the same atmospheric vicissitudes and performed like service, one of them had preserved, on the 1st of April, 1855, 2 224 soldiers, out of a force of 2 676 men; whilst the other, with a force of 2,327 men, had left to it only 1,239. This account includes those who died from disease, and not from wounds received in battle."

We anticipate much good from this Commission. Its members are men of experience and ability, and fully capable of carving out the work they attempt. They ask for aid to enable them to commence their plan of operations. We commend their enterprise to the consideration of the people.

The Crew of the Privateer Savannah.

Much curiosity is manifested in regard to the fate of the crew of the privateer *Savannah*, which was recently captured by the brig *Perry*, and these doubts will, probably, soon be solved, as we see that the revenue cutter *Harriet Lane* arrived at New York yesterday with four of the officers and nine of the seamen who were captured on board that piratical vessel. The United States District Attorney at New York at once obtained a warrant for their arrest, and their case will immediately be laid before the Grand Jury, which has been kept in session for the purpose, and, as soon as an indictment is found, a day for their trial will be fixed.

The offence of which they are accused is clearly punishable by our laws with death, and it any evidence beyond the circumstances attending their capture, and the letter of marque issued by the traitor chief JEFFERSON DAVIS, which was found on board the *Savannah*, is needed to convict them, it will probably be furnished by the seaman KNICKERBOCKER, who claims to have been impressed into their service, and who is held as a witness.

The story which has been going the rounds of the press in regard to the captain of this vessel, T. H. BAKER, is incorrect in most of its features, and he is in no way connected with the Mr. BAKER who was formerly a member of the firm of BAKER & STETSON. But he was, nevertheless, once a resident of Philadelphia, and visited this city about four months ago. He is a dashing and adventurous young man of considerable talent, an agreeable companion, an accomplished musician, and well versed in the science of navigation. He was connected, we believe, with the Mexican Boundary Commission, and has spent several years in California, from which State he not long since returned to the Atlantic coast.

The probabilities are, that the trial of the Savannah privateers will result in their conviction, and sentence to death, in which event nothing but the clemency of the President of the United States will prevent their execution.

Cotton and Revenue.

The financiers of the South have taught us a lesson which may eventually prove somewhat embarrassing to their favorite monarch, King Cotton. They have, for the first time in our history, undertaken to impose an export duty on that article, and, not satisfied with that, propose that the whole crop shall be handed over to their traitorous leaders, who are to give for it the worthless bonds of the C. S. A., and to sell it to England for gold. Now, all this for the present practically amounts to nothing, for while their ports are blockaded their cotton cannot be sent abroad, and no revenue can be derived from it either by the planters who own it or the traitors who have proposed to tax and virtually confiscate it. But we shall also presently be called upon to consider how the expenses of the war are to be paid, and, among other means for raising money, it may be well enough to consider whether we cannot find in the cotton crop an important source of revenue.

Since the subjects of King Cotton have been the most active agents of the great rebellion, it would be particularly just and proper to make them pay as large a share as possible of the expenses of the contest. We are aware that at present this idea may not be a practical one, and perhaps it can never be carried out; but at no distant period circumstances may occur which will render it worthy of attention.

Western Virginia.

It is impossible for the public to be as fully apprized of the movements of our forces in Western Virginia as in other regions, from which newspaper correspondents are enabled to maintain a more direct and constant communication with the leading presses of the country, but there is a strong probability that important events are about to transpire in that quarter. If the rumors that General MCCLELLAN will attempt to cut off the communications of the traitors with the Southwest in Southwestern Virginia prove true, an important battle may speedily occur there, and, if our forces are successful, the enemy will be completely hemmed in, and placed in an extremely perilous position.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

(Correspondence of The Press.)

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1861.

General Scott continues to hold our soldiers in check, notwithstanding they fret and implore to be let loose upon the enemy. A degree of painful solicitude fills the public mind to know when the battle is to begin. Everywhere our population is on tip-toe. Of course his policy is freely discussed, and, in some instances, complained of. The withdrawal of General Cadwalader's command from Virginia, after it had crossed the river at Williamsport, Md, and when it is known that the traitors under Utah Johnston could been easily defeated, was by order of Gen. Scott, and when questioned or is defended by him on the ground that we should have gained nothing by our victory, save to throw the retreating column of the enemy upon the rear of our weaker lines closer to this city. The so-called "treaty" made by General McClellan with Magoffin, of Kentucky, was, if true, suggested by General Scott, on the ground that it was better to have Kentucky neutral than hostile. The watchful and waiting attitude of both Scott and McDowell results from the theory of the Commander in chief that the enemy can less afford inactivity than ourselves. These are some of the reasons that dictate the present course of the Lieutenant General. My confidence in him is so great, and his experience is so thorough, that I do not feel like questioning his suggestions. But a most nervous and excitable feeling is being aroused by the state of suspense in which all sides are thrown, and unless some forward movement is soon made, our troops, under impulsive leaders, may go ahead on their own account.

The Honorable Mr Vallandigham, of the Dayton (Ohio) district, will come into the special session, as his last letter indicates, a declared enemy of the war, an open friend of compromise, and a pledged opponent of the whole policy of the Administration of Mr. Lincoln. He seems disposed to occupy the bad eminence of equalling the secessionists themselves, in apologizing for treason and in censuring the faithful servants now in possession of the Federal Government. In looking over several of the Breckinridge papers in Ohio, I observe that Mr. Vallandigham's policy is approved. Most of those taking this course, as well in Ohio as in Pennsylvania, are disharged office-holders, creatures who used the patronage of their places to sustain Buchanan in all his infamies, to abuse Floyd and Thompson, to persecute the friends of Judge Douglas, and to uphold Davis and his banditti. Mr. Vallandigham expects to be sustained in the course he has marked out by certain others who in the late Presidential election co operated with the Breckinridge Disunionists. I predict that he will fall wide of his mark. Few will follow a man who is simply digging his own grave. Even he himself, when he realizes that he has assumed the position of attacking the greatest Republic on earth, and of apologizing for the most unprovoked treason of any age, will pause before the wrath that he is arousing. All honest men are this should take example by Andrew Johnson, a Southern man born, and an opponent of Judge Douglas last year, who will be one of the most eloquent defenders of the war policy of the Administration in the Senate, and one of the most determined opponents of all who sympathise with Secession. Mr. Vallandigham will come here knowing that he will misrepresent an indignant constituency, and also that if he would consent to submit his present doctrines to the people of the Dayton (Ohio) district, he, as their exponent, would be overwhelmingly repudiated. Andrew Johnson, however, is fresh from a recent election in Eastern Tennessee—an election in which, out of a poll of 30 000 votes, a majority of more than 25 000 sustained his present position. Vallandigham will help the Southern enemy, and Johnson will antagonise them. Vallandigham will refuse to sustain the President in the necessary preparations he has made to defend the flag, upon the ground that these preparations were unconstitutional. Johnson, with sublime magnanimity, will not only give his sanction to these acts, but will insist that the President shall do still more to preserve the Republic. Vallandigham will insist that the cause of the Secessionists is right—Johnson that that cause is treason. Johnson will receive arms from the General Government to uphold the stars and stripes in Eastern Tennessee, and Vallandigham, to be consistent with himself, must vote against every measure looking to the protection of the Union men of the South. A contrast, like this, is better than a thousand arguments. Happily for our country, in this her darkest hour, that while traitors in the free States refuse to obey the almost universal wish of the people, there are to be found thousands of Southern men ready to suffer and to die for that country, and resolved to maintain the Government without reference to those who, for the time being, are called upon to administer it.

If any new inducements were required to consolidate our people around the flag, and to prepare them cheerfully to bear the burdens necessary to carry on the war, these will be found in the melancholy moral, political, and financial condition of the Southern States. Bankruptcy, of the most unparalleled character, is filling every community with despair. The local holders of their bonds are paid in worthless paper currency, while those at a distance, even if sympathising with the Secessionists, who have unfortunately invested in these securities, will receive neither principal nor interest. All their army contractors are paid in treasury notes, and notes of interior banks that are not receivable by the banks in the Southern cities, and are, consequently, refused by mechanics and tradesmen. The miserable financial system of these shameless traitors is conducted upon the theory of compelling all banks to redeem their notes in coin whenever these notes find their way into the traitors' treasury. This compels the planters to insist upon gold and silver for their cotton, which they will hoard up to the end of the war. The Mobile *Register*, of a late date, states that under these scandalous practices of the traitor leaders, more than four millions of specie has been withdrawn from the city banks of Alabama, and has been *hursed*, to prevent it falling into the hands of these men. Can such a monstrosity live? OCCASIONAL

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1861.

Interesting News from Western Virginia.

Hon. CHARLES H. UPTON, Representative in Congress from the Alexandria and Fairfax (Va.) district, lately represented by Extra Billy SMITH, now one of the monarchists, returned from Wheeling yesterday, bearing with him the Declaration of Independence of the Wheeling Virginia Convention, which he has been instructed to lay before the President of the United States, and which duty he performed this morning. It is a document of superior ability, and was drawn up by DANIEL LAMB, Esq., cashier of the Wheeling Bank. CARLILE, PIERPONT, and LAMB are the leading spirits of this great movement—CARLILE being the orator, PIERPONT the provisional governor, and LAMB the calm, deliberate, conscientious counsellor. The declaration was signed, on the day it was passed, by fifty-six members—exactly the number affixed to the original Declaration of Independence of the Thirteen Colonies. Subsequently other members gave it their signature. At first, but thirty one counties sent delegates, but others have since come forward and given their assent to this noble revolution. Kanawha being among the last to come in. Mr. UPTON has been empowered by Governor PIERPONT to open polls for the election of State Senator in the 24th district, composed of the counties of Fairfax and Alexandria.

Notwithstanding the strong Union sentiment at Wheeling, a good deal of apprehension continues to prevail in regard to the movements of the Secessionists. The city itself could have been surprised by the traitors, but for the courage and vigilance of two ladies, Mrs. LAWRENCE BULLOCK, the widow of a Douglas Democratic editor, and MRS. ELLA MCMECHEN, a lady of Pennsylvania connections. It appears that a domestic circle of one hundred ladies, composed of the elite of the town, had been formed, of which the two ladies referred to are members. In this association, when treason began to be plotted, ten of the ladies retired, and Mrs. BULLOCK and MRS. MCMECHEN exposed the designs of the prominent male actors to the public authorities, and so saved Wheeling. The indignation against them among their former friends was such that some ninety of the ladies hung them and burned them in effigy.

Mr UPTON bears with him a relic of the battle of Philippi, captured by the Iron-Gray Guards of the First Virginia Regiment, in the shape of the Secession flag of the Augusta traitors, and presented by the Ladies' Aid Association of Wheeling to Mrs. UPTON, the wife, and Mrs. THROCKMORTON, the daughter, of Mr. UPTON, both ladies of the Fairfax Ladies' Association. It is a sad-looking concern, having the Virginia coat of arms, with an ill painted Goddess of Liberty trampling upon the tyrant, under the motto of "Sic semper tyrannis." On the reverse was a black star, very badly sewed on.

All kinds of rumors prevail in and about Wheeling of intended attacks upon that post, precisely as they prevail in this quarter, in regard to the movements of the Secession troops. Colonel KELLEY was much better, and will be at Wheeling on Saturday next. The Convention have passed an ordinance directing the people to pay no tax to the Richmond Government, and especially to repudiate the war debt. What will be done with the internal improvement debt has not yet been decided, but, inasmuch as the tide water counties have reaped most of the advantages of this work, it would be paying the traitors in their own coin, if the patriotic citizens refused to recognise it. The spirit of the people of Western Virginia is heroic beyond example. They are resolved to go on, and will be represented in Congress by Messrs. BROWN, CARLILE, and others. It will be an interesting sight to see these courageous men taking their seats in the hall of the House of Representatives on the morning of the 4th of July next.

Bowman and Chase.

A committee of citizens of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, composed of Hon W. W. KETCHAM, and Messrs. GRAY, WOODWARD, and MORRIS, visited last evening on the Secretary of War and the President, to inquire whether official information had been received relative to the fate of Lieutenant Col. BOWMAN and Mr. CHASE, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment. The President and Secretary evinced much interest in the matter, and expressed themselves sure of their safety. Arrangements for exchange of prisoners will probably be made in a few days, though the rank of Col. BOWMAN may render his speedy release uncertain.

Rebel Troops at Occoquan.

The latest intelligence from "down the river" includes a report, credited here, that there are a thousand rebel troops at Occoquan, eighteen miles below Alexandria, among whom are one hundred negroes under arms.

A Slave Escapes and Reports

A very intelligent slave, named GEORGE W. TAYLOR, made his escape from Austin Hore, below Aquia Creek, and is now in this city. His master pressed him to enlist, and he escaped, making his way up to a farm house opposite to the city. He says many of the slaveowners have sent their slaves into the army, and all the free negroes are being impressed. He says the white people are in great terror of General SCOTT, knowing that the experience of this veteran has never known defeat.

Troops Arriving.

The Second Wisconsin Regiment came in this morning, bright and buoyant. We have three other regiments reported past Baltimore and approaching the city.

Cutting the Field Telegraph.

No clue has been obtained to the party who cut the telegraph on Sunday night between Arlington Heights and the War Department. It was supposed to have been done by a party who obtained a pass from the War Department here under the guise of a Unionist. The field telegraph along the railway from Alexandria to the vicinity of Falls Church, where the Ohio and Connecticut troops are stationed, is concealed from view, under the fences, covered with fallen leaves, brush, &c.

Important Spy Arrested.

The Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment, out on the Park, in our northern suburbs, arrested a spy yesterday, who had upon his person a number of important diagrams of the encampments. His boarding house was searched, and plans discovered of the fortifications, number of guns, &c, around the city and in Virginia, number of soldiers, &c, and drawings of a heavy breech loading cannon. He was handed over to General MANSFIELD. He is recognized as a gentleman in black, who has been promenading our streets for some time past.

The horse on which JEFF. DAVIS' mail is carried nightly out of the city, has been discovered, and the rider will probably be secured, if he attempts to claim him.

Important Information.

A document was received this morning by Gen MANSFIELD, from a true Union man, whose name is prudently suppressed while he is in his present position. The paper contained information drawn from a Secessionist, whose caution was overcome by the impression that he was in conversation with a Confederate. It reveals a plan for the capture of the city. The rebel force is to be divided into three divisions. One of these is to occupy the attention of our troops opposite Washington. While this is done, another column crosses the Potomac, near Occoquan, and advances through Maryland upon the city, while the third column, strengthened by an uprising of the rebel forces in Baltimore, approaches the city from the north. These three columns are under the commands respectively of DAVIS, BEAUREGARD, and LEE. Some delay has occurred by a misunderstanding between LEE and DAVIS, caused by jealousy on the part of LEE, growing out of the promotion of BEAUREGARD, and his appointment to a position which LEE claimed as justly coming to himself. This is the statement coming to Gen. MANSFIELD.

The Hospital.

There were two deaths—one from typhoid fever, the other consumption—at the Military Hospital last evening. The general health of the troops is remarkably good, and the cases of sickness are rare.

All Quiet.

There is no movement along the lines to-day over the river. With the exception of those who are engaged on the forts, the whole force of over 50 000 men here is in a state of "masterly inactivity" They are liable, however, and ready, to be called out at any hour.

Shot.

The sentry in the Second New Hampshire Regiment, out on Seventh street, challenged an Italian who attempted to run the lines, and receiving no answer, after being three times challenged, he was shot by the sentry—the ball passing through his up raised hand and grazing his eye. He was taken to the infirmary, and will recover.

Hon. J. R. Edie.

Hon. J. R. EDIE, of Pennsylvania, (member of the 34th and 35th Congresses,) has been appointed a major in the army, and is assigned to the Fifteenth regiment of infantry, headquarters at Annapolis.

Colonel W. H. Emory.

This fine officer, lieutenant colonel of the Third Cavalry, regular army, proceeds to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, this afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the officers of his regiment, who have been ordered to report to him, and of establishing recruiting stations in Western Pennsylvania and the adjoining counties of Ohio.

Military Movements.

The Second Missouri Regiment went into camp to-night. The Thirty first New York Regiment arrived this afternoon, and to night moved over into Virginia, beyond Arlington Heights.

Extension of the Federal Pickets from Georgetown to Harper's Ferry.

The pickets of the United States forces this side of the Potomac now extend all the way through from Georgetown Heights to Harper's Ferry, Col. STONE's advance guard having met the advance guard of General PATTERSON's forces near Monocacy.

The Thirty-fifth New York Regiment is hourly expected here.

Three regiments from New Jersey will, the War Department is advised, probably reach Washington on Friday.

There are at present no indications of immediate movements further into Virginia.

It is understood that there was a military conference here to-day. Lieutenant General SCOTT was among the officers present.

It is believed that Col. RIKER's "Anderson Zouaves," of New York, have been accepted.

Postal.

Notice has been given by the General Post Office of France that letters mailed in the United States, and addressed to Mauritius, via Marseilles and Suez, the payment of which is, under the existing regulations, limited to the port of debarkation in that island, will, on and after the first of July next, be treated as wholly prepaid, and delivered at the port of destination in Mauritius, without additional charge for local postage.

Patents.

Among the list of patents issued to-day, there are two for citizens of Philadelphia. One of these is for breech-loading, repeating fire arms. Reissue. The other is for improved apparatus for insertion of stoppers in bottles.

Col. Stone's Column.

The *Star*, of this evening, has a special, dated at Point of Rocks, June 24, which states that Col STONE had reached that point with his command. No enemy is visible on either side of the river The despatch says that they are in momentary expectation of hearing of the occupation of the Maryland heights, overhanging Harper's Ferry, by a considerable force of Gen. PATTERSON's advance.

The Rebel Officers at Fairfax.

The *Star* learns positively that HARDEE commands the advance of BEAUREGARD's column at Fairfax Court House, and that LOMAX, COSBY, and FITZHUGH LEE, all late officers of the United States, are under him.

Funeral or one of the Garibaldi Guard.

The President, Mrs LINCOLN, Mrs. GRIMSLEY, and Hon. Mr. SCHUYLER, and Mr. COLFAX, attended this afternoon, by invitation, at the camp of the Garibaldi Guard, the funeral of a private, who was buried with military honors and the customary Hungarian obsequies, which were very impressive. The President afterward reviewed the Thirty-seventh New York Regiment, and was most enthusiastically cheered.

The New York Twelfth Regiment.

The officers of this regiment have earnestly requested Col. BUTTERFIELD, who was lately appointed lieutenant colonel in the regular army, to remain with the regiment and return with it to New York, prior to entering into his new position. The colonel has the matter under consideration.

Tree Felling.

Your special reporter arrived at nine o'clock this evening from the other side. The work of felling trees across the roads, by the rebels, commenced a few days ago, has been by them extended to all the avenues of travel between the opposing armies, in Fairfax county. While this is undoubtedly done to prevent a rapid march of our troops, it would also indicate an absence of any intention to move forward on the part of the rebels.

Paymaster Taggart.

Hon. DAVID TAGGART, recently appointed paymaster in the army, will enter upon his official duties to-morrow, by proceeding to Arlington Heights to pay off the Thirteenth New York Regiment.

Appointments of Consuls.

CHARLES S. OGDEN was to-day appointed consul general to British India. RICHARD HILDRETH was also appointed consul to Trieste.

The Acting Governor of Washington Territory Loyal.

The President to day received a strong letter from the acting Governor of Washington Territory, conveying the sentiments of the people of that Territory, and urging the Government to adhere to the principles of constitutional Union.

Affairs at Fairfax Court House.

A person who was at Fairfax Court House the day before yesterday, informs the *Star* that there was no considerable number of troops there, but that it is understood that they are pretty thick in the woods in the immediate vicinity. They have only two guns in battery there, and the people of the village rest in constant apprehension of the advance of the Federal troops. Indeed, they are so frightened, that on Friday night last a number having got noised abroad that the Union troops were coming, both troops and citizens rushed off in all directions, the former towards Centreville, and the latter towards Aldie via Germantown

A Spy Arrested.

This afternoon, a squad of the District of Columbia volunteers arrested ELLIS HUGHES, who resides some distance above Georgetown, on the charge of being a spy in the employment of the rebels. On searching his person there was found a complete chart, showing with precision the position of every portion of the Federal forces on both sides of the river. His manuscripts were voluminous, and many of them in hieroglyphics. He was committed to prison for examination.

The Force at Manassas.

The *Star* of this evening has a telegraphic despatch from Alexandria dated to-day which states that a reliable citizen of a neighboring county of Virginia had arrived there, having been held a prisoner at Manassas Junction for three days in the forepart of last week. He was kept there for three days with five other prisoners. In all that time he was neither given a piece of bread nor a drop of water, though repeatedly begging piteously for both. He saw but two buckets of water carried around the camp to the soldiers, in the vicinity of the hut in which he was confined, in the course of the whole three days His estimate of the force encamped at the Junction on Sunday last is ten thousand. Two thousand more were said to have arrived from Richmond between Sunday and Tuesday.

On being liberated, he made for the Potomac, (to escape into Maryland,) taking the Dumfries road, which he found obstructed by numerous felled trees, as low down as a mile below Bland's Ford, over Cedar run—a point five miles from the Junction. He was examined by three very pompous fellows, WILLIAM PORCHER MILES, of South Carolina, being chief among them. Miles, on dismissing him, said that they expected to be in Washington in a fortnight, and, if catching him there, would surely hang him.

While being examined, he heard them conversing among themselves about the immensity of their force, evidently with the design of impressing him with the idea that it was overwhelming. He reports that full a fourth of all the troops he saw there are armed with shot guns, and a portion are wholly without arms, apparently. He saw but two apparently well drilled regiments. On the whole, what he saw of the camp at the Junction did *not* serve to impress him with the belief that BEAUREGARD would venture to move upon Washington with the means at his command for its assault.

Facts Clearly Stated.

Dr. W. R. HUBLEY, late editor of the Nashville *Democrat*, recently silenced by the mob, has a communication in the Washington *Republican* this morning, in which the writer truthfully points out the real causes of the present condition of our country. He says:

"The free-soil element of the old Democratic and Whig parties North, breaking loose from their old party alliance and forming a new party, made it very evident to the party leaders in the South that the power they had so long held must soon depart. * * * * * *

"These ambitious aspirants, seeing the control of the Government was likely to pass out of their hands, commenced at once the work of poisoning the minds of the people against the North. All manner of falsehood and misrepresentation was resorted to. If a statesman or editor South dared to defend the North against these false charges, the cry was immediately raised that they were not true to the *South*; that they were tendering to the North for political preferment; and hence many of the best men of the South have been excluded from the councils of the nation, and their places filled with ultra men. Yancey, Rhett, Davis and a number of leaders among the original Secessionists, plotted the destruction of the Government, for several years taught treason, and, when charged with a design to break up and destroy it, would deny it and proclaim Union sentiments—thus, by degrees, 'educating the Southern mind and firing the Southern heart,' to be PRECIPITATED into rebellion. At first our people almost unanimously condemned these evil teachings. But, by slow and cautious steps these Cautilies of America insinuated their treasonable dogmas, sometimes under the guise of *States rights*, *Southern rights*, and State equality. * * * The heart and mind of the South being 'fired and educated,' the traitorous official, Floyd, having shipped arms South for the rebels, and, having a full understanding with President Buchanan that he would not *coerce* the rebels, all things being ready, the work of precipitating commenced." * * *

FROM ALEXANDRIA.

NO REBELS AT VIENNA.

A Secession Flag from Philippi.

Opening of the Scott House.

ALEXANDRIA, June 25 —A visit this evening to Camp Upton, of the Ohio troops, throws no further light on the reported expedition of Lieut Tompkins, of the U. S. Cavalry. All his men were safe at Camp Tyler this morning. Lieut. Tompkins is slightly unwell.

A reconnoitring party of Colonel McCook's Ohio regiment has determined the fact that there were no rebel troops at Vienna this morning.

Parties direct from Fairfax Court House to Camp Upton report only one thousand troops there yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Upton, the Union candidate for Congress, and delegate to the Wheeling Convention, returned to his residence, near the camp named in his honor, to-day, bringing a Secession flag captured by the Ohio troops at Philippi.

Professor Lowe returned with his balloon to Washington this morning.

All is quiet in this locality, with an abundance of troops to protect the Union cause.

Matthew O'Brien, a farmer, who lives six miles out on the Fairfax road, reports that sixty rebel dragoons were in that vicinity yesterday afternoon. It is supposed that this was the company that Lieut. Tompkins went out to meet.

The Scott House was opened to-day by the railroad force, in charge of the military roads in this division, for their especial hotel accommodation. It is located on the acquired property of an absent Secessionist at Duke and Washington streets, with John T. Wallace, of Philadelphia, in charge of the commissariat.

The telegraph wires connecting Camps Upton and Tyler were cut in several places last night, though a strong Federal force was guarding the road. The cause was amusingly explained on examination this morning, when it appeared that a captain of the Connecticut Third Regiment, lately arrived in this division, who was on duty on the road, became suspicious of the cable running alongside of the road, of whose object he was unaware, and cut it six times, in order to prevent his acting as an emissary of General Beauregard.

Army Movements in Western Virginia.

Proclamation of Gen. McClellan to his Soldiers

GRAFTON, June 25 —Capt. Hines' company of regulars, with a battery of six pieces, reached here early this morning. Capt. Burdsall's company of artillery arrived here this evening and proceeded to Clarksburg.

Gen McClellan continues very actively engaged. He went as far east as Cheat river this afternoon, on a tour of reconnoissance, and returned this evening. The following proclamation has been issued by him:

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE WEST:

You are here to support the Government of your country, and to protect the lives and liberties of your brethren threatened by a rebellious and traitorous foe. No higher or nobler duty could devolve on you, and I expect you to bring to its performance the highest and noblest qualities of a soldier's discipline—courage and mercy! I call upon officers of every grade to enforce the strictest discipline, and I know those of all grades—privates and officers—will display in battle cool and heroic courage, and will know how to show mercy to a disarmed enemy. Bear in mind that you are in a country of friends, not enemies; that you are here to *protect, not to destroy*. Take nothing, unless you are ordered to do so by your general officers. Remember that I have pledged my word to the people of Western Virginia that their rights in person and property shall be respected. I ask every one of you to make good this promise in its broadest sense. We come here to save, not to upturn. I do not appeal to the fear of punishment, but to your appreciation of the goodness of the cause in which we are engaged. Carry into battle the conviction that you are right, and that God is on our side. Your enemies have violated every moral law Neither God nor man can sustain them! They have, without cause, rebelled against a mild and fraternal Government; they have seized upon public and private property; they have outraged the persons of Northern men, merely because they came from the North, and of Southern Union men merely because they love the Union. They have placed themselves beneath contempt, unless they can retrieve some honor on the field of battle. You will pursue a different course. You will be honest, brave, and merciful; you will respect the right of private opinion; you will punish no man for his opinion's sake. Show to the world that you differ from our enemies in the points of honor, honesty, and respect for private opinion, and that we inaugurate no reign of terror where we go. Soldiers, I have heard that there was danger here. I have come to place myself at your head, and to share it with you. I fear now but one thing—that you will not find a foeman worthy of your steel. I know that I can rely upon you.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Proclamation of John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 24 —Several persons arrived here to-day from Southern Missouri, one of whom brings a proclamation issued by John Ross, of the Cherokee nation. Rev. T. O. Abney, missionary among them, left Tellifaho on the 5th June, and reports that Ben McCulloch and Robert Pike, of Arkansas, had been there, urging the chief to reconsider the position taken in his proclamation; but they failed in their object, and did left for the Creek nation, hoping to get aid for the rebel cause. Captain Pike had an escort of twenty five men.

Mr. Pierce, paymaster of the Iowa regiments, is at Booneville.

The following is the proclamation in relation to the affairs pending among the people of the several states:

I, John Ross, principal Chief, hereby issue this proclamation to the people of the Cherokee Nation, reminding them of the obligations arising under their treaties with the United States, and urging them to the faithful observance of said treaty, and peace and friendship toward the people of all the States The better to attain these important ends, I earnestly impress on all my fellow-citizens the propriety of attending to their own affairs, and to abstain from political discussions of the events transpiring in the States, affront partisan demonstrations in regard to the same.

They should not be alarmed with false reports, written into circulation by designing men, but cultivate harmony among themselves, and observe good faith and strict neutrality between the States, threatened with civil war. With these means alone can the Cherokee people hope to maintain their rights unimpaired, and have their own soil and fields spared from the battle field. Keep within your war. There has not been a declaration of war between the opposing parties, and the confidency yet be avoided with a compromise or a possible separation. The peculiar circumstances of his condition admonish the Cherokees to exercise of prudence in regard to a state of affairs to the existence of which they have in no way contributed, and they should avoid the parties of any act, or the adoption of any measure calculated to destroy or endanger their territorial and civil rights. With an honest adherence to this course, they can give no just cause for aggressive invasion, nor any pretence for making their country the scene of military oppression, and will in a situation to claim all their rights in the final judgment that will take place between the seval States

Other reasons I earnestly urge on the Cherokee people the importance of non interference with the people of the States, and the observance of unswerving neutrality between them. Trusting that it will not only keep from our own borders the pollution of war, but that He will, in His infinite clemency and honor, stay its ravages among the brotherhood of the States.

Given under my hand at the Executive office at Park hill, this 17th day of May, 1861.

JOHN ROSS, Principal Chief.

Arrival of Prince Alfred at Toronto.

TORONTO, June 25 —Prince Alfred arrived here last evening, and was most enthusiastically received by the people There was no formal reception, owing to the recent death of the Duchess of Kent.

Escape of a Vessel Captured by the Rebels.

NEW YORK, June 25 —The schooner *Daniel Townsend*, which arrived here to day, reports have been seized at Bayport, Florida, by the Secessionists, and run ashore, but the captain manned to escape during the absence of his captors.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 24, (via Baltimore)—Captain Smith, of the Topographical Engineers, was to lead an expedition to Back river this morning, but the weather proved unfavorable.

Lightdraught steamers can go within three miles of Bell

Gamble visits the Rip-Raps again to-day, to experiment with Sawyer's gun.

Capt Dyer, of the ordnance corps, has preferred a urge against General Butler, for permitting Mr Sawyer to conduct the experiments with his gunlock being a clause in the Army Regulations forbidding interference by any officer with the Ordnance Department.

Colonel Max Weber and Duryea have obtained permission to increase their regiments to one thousand men Adjutant Weiss, of the former regiment, & Captain Kirkpatrick, with Sergeant Agnew, the latter, will start this evening for New York for this purpose.

The old exciting topic here is a quarrel about the post sutler. It appears that people are here both make money and to serve their country. Messrs. Hand and Vorhees, backed by the regiments of New York in garrison here, were in a fair way to get the business of the regularly appointed sutler. Mr. Jody, when just as their ship load of stores was at hand and a fine warehouse erected, steps in Charles Wistar, of Philadelphia, with passes from Secretary Cameron, requesting his appointment sutler.

Colonel Duryea is here, endeavoring to procure the release of