SUMMER RESORTS:

Kittatiny House, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
"The Alhambra," Atlantic City, N. J.
White Sulphur Springs, Carlisle, Pa.
Schooley's Mountain Springs, New Jersey.
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.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 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 Election in the Second District.

The coming election in the Second Congressional district is exciting much interest among our people. We exceedingly regret that the issue of a partisan election has been forced upon us at this time. We do not like the way in which Mr. O'Neill was nominated by the Republican Convention; nor do we like the method of Mr. Biddle's nomination by the Democratic Convention. So far as this election serves to designate a successor to Mr. Morris, it is really of no importance, and under ordinary circumstances, it would be a matter of but small moment to us whether the minister to Constantinople was succeeded by the nominee of one convention or that of the other.

The action of the Republican Convention was unfortunate. It was in the power of its leaders to have united all parties in this district by the adoption of the resolutions of Mr. Leuchead. Such a course would have been an act of magnanimity and patriotism; and while any tender of a conference might have been either rejected or selfishly accepted by the Democratic organization, we believe the people, rising above the claims of a party or the clamor of its partisans, would have compelled them to seal a temporary union. It was even so in the district of the late Mr. Scranton, whose Republican constituents united and sent Mr. Hendrick B. Wright to Congress by a unanimous vote. The Democratic Convention in this district has also accepted the partisan issue presented by their opponents, without even an attempt to lay aside its distinctive character. We have, therefore, an old quarrel reopened, and the probability is that, between this time and the day of election, our people will be dragged into an angry and unprofitable canvass, and that there will be displayed all the recrimination, bad temper and animosity common to these exciting occasions.

But this canvass presents to our minds a national aspect. It is important that the voice of the people of Philadelphia should give forth no uncertain sound. We believe that there will be another attempt made in this coming session of the national Congress to indirectly aid the traitors by insisting on a humiliating peace, or embarrassing the Administration in its efforts to prosecute a vigorous and successful war. Mr. Crittenden threatens us with a renewal of his compromise proposition, which was all very well in its day, but that day has gone past, nor will it return until the American flag floats from Fort Sumpter, and the Union is recognized in Texas and Carolina. There will be men in the North eager to join in this work. We have traitors among us who have been apathetic and silent in the time of enthusiasm—who are beginning to murmur for peace already, and who only desire the opportunity to shout treason as defiantly as they did in January and March. In New York, there is a movement on foot to commit the Democratic organization to this degrading policy. The Albany *Atlas and Argus*, the leading Democratic organ of the State, is insidious and persistent in its efforts to aid treason, while the New York *News*, the personal organ of Benjamin Wood, a member of the new Congress, declares the present war to be a war "between the Black Republicans and the South," and trusts "the Democratic party will not be so unwise, inconsistent, and unpatriotic as to embark in a war for their subversion and destruction." In Ohio we see such journalists as Sam. Medary advocating a dishonorable cessation of hostilities. In California, we see the Breckinridge organization of the State declaring its platform to be "the Union and the Constitution, but *Disunion before War*." It is even rumored, also, that Senator Hunter, of Virginia, and Senator Bayard, of Delaware, were in New York recently for the purpose of buying a peace party, and there are journals there which say these Senators, in doing so, "would have undertaken a laudable and righteous work."

It is evidently a part of the Disunion plot to precipitate upon Congress the most embarrassing issues. The traitors of the Border States of Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, and Missouri, having been unable to drag their respective States into the abyss of Secession, are anxious to serve the cause of treason by bringing dissensions into patriotic councils. We saw an evidence of this in Kentucky in the recent election. Some weeks ago the avowed Secessionists of that State refused to take any part in elections, as they declared themselves to be with the South, and no longer responsible to the Federal Government. Senators Powell and Breckinridge took the same ground, and intimated that they would not return to the Senate. They found, however, that Kentucky had no intention of slipping her Union cable, and then their tactics were changed. Disunion candidates were nominated at the recent election. Mr. Burnett was chosen as a Disunionist, and Senators Powell and Breckinridge now announce that they will graciously condescend to re-enter the Senate chamber. The Senators from Missouri are Secessionists. Senator Bayard, of Delaware, is avowedly a friend of treason, and Senator Pearce, of Maryland, will probably represent the traitors of that State. They come back to the Government of the United States with hearts filled with hatred to the laws and the Union. They can only have one motive in going behind their own declarations and convictions, and that is to attempt, in the halls of Congress, what they have failed to consummate elsewhere—the humiliation of the country, and the exaltation of the Montgomery traitors. That there are a desperate few in the North, headed by men like Senator Bright and Representative Wood, and supported by the men who disgraced themselves by serving James Buchanan in his work of proscription, who will endeavor to strengthen the hands of these conspirators, we have no manner of doubt.

How is it with us here in Pennsylvania? How is it with the Democratic organization which has made Charles J. Biddle its candidate? It is still controlled by the men who have controlled it for the past two years; by the men who have brought it to shame, in their attempts to crush the lamented Douglas; by the men who hunted every anti Lecompton Democrat from their councils with a malignant ferocity. And where are these men to day? Robert Tyler has left the State of his sojourn for his home in Virginia, and now resides with his kindred traitors in Richmond. William H. Welsh, who gave a reluctant vote for patriotic war measures in the State Senate, and has been silent ever since, now talks of starting Democratic newspapers in Philadelphia, and is evidently anxious to echo forth the treasonable cadences of the departed *Pennsylvanian*. Wm. B. Reed sits quietly at home, cultivating his flowers and meditating over his Chinese experience without uttering the first word of sympathy with an imperilled Republic. They are the men who brought misery upon our country by betraying the Democratic party, and now, when we are in a struggle with the very traitors whom they cherished and defended so long as an indignant people would suffer them, they must not be permitted to injure us by a repetition of their past treachery.

It is important, then, in view of the sad experiences of the past, and in anticipation of emergencies which these demagogues may force upon us in the future, that Philadelphia should, at the coming election, speak the sentiment, which is that of patriotism: *No compromise with traitors to our Constitution; no peace until our nationality has been assured, and treason crushed.* It is important that the successor of Mr. Morris should be a man whose patriotism is above suspicion, and has always been beyond reproach. Mr. O'Neill has declared that he wishes secession crushed if it "should cost a thousand millions of money and a million of men," and we endorse the sentiment. Mr. Biddle is an able and a good man, but he is the nominee of a convention controlled by the men who were active in demoralizing the Democratic party. In a recent crisis he backed and filled very foolishly—falling away sadly from his early professions in favor of the anti-Lecompton Democrats, and co-operating with the friends of Breckinridge in this State. He is the candidate of the remains of the Buchanan Administration, and in the events at hand must co-operate with the compromisers in Congress. The resolutions of the Convention which nominated him do not meet the spirit of the times. One of them directs its candidate to "use all honorable means to terminate the present unnatural conflict"—a command which may safely permit Mr. Biddle to go as far as Mr. Breckinridge or Mr. Bayard in any legislative attempts to embarrass the Administration. And another has the wretched taste to compliment the "thousands of our Democratic fellow-citizens, who have voluntarily entered the army of the United States, to sustain a President who was elected without their approbation," as if the plainest duty of every citizen deserved to be made the subject of a party's felicitation.

Mr. Biddle should not proceed in this canvass without giving the people distinct assurances as to the position he occupies. There should be no double-dealing in this matter. We wish to have no ambiguous promises whispered in our ear to day, only to be broken to the hope on the morrow of trial. *The people demand that Mr. Biddle shall unqualifiedly support the Administration in its war policy, and expressly repudiate all compromise.* On any other platform, or with the influences of the minions of a proscriptive and unrighteous Administration around him, he is not the man to represent the patriotic people of Philadelphia in Congress. And, much as we admire his goodness of heart, his integrity, his ability, and his courage, we should deem it to be our duty to oppose his election.

Colonel W. H. Emory.

The comments made in some newspapers upon the recent appointment of Colonel W. H. Emory are made without knowledge of facts, and are unjust not only to him, but to the Administration which has appointed him. The manner in which he extricated his command from a perilous condition, and placed it on the frontier of Missouri, where its services are now all-important, should at least shield him from the suspicion of any taint of disloyalty. His command was located in the angle which is formed by Arkansas and Texas, and scattered over an extent of country so that the extreme posts were 300 miles apart, and were lulled into security by the solemn representations of leading citizens of Texas that there was no intention whatever to molest them. It was under these circumstances, and without the means of transportation, that Col. Emory discovered the extensive and well-concerted plan to capture the different commands in detail, and to get possession of the public property. By extraordinary exertion, and a thorough knowledge of the country, and the persons he could rely upon as guides, he succeeded in concentrating his force in the face of very superior numbers, and in bringing it out of the country in safety, with all the public property that could be transported, amounting, in value, to nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. He captured the advanced guard of the enemy, leaving him not a single element of war of any value. To add to his embarrassment, the Indians about Washita rose in mass, and, through their Governor, summoned Colonel Emory to surrender. The United States troops were provisioned only to the 31st of May—the day they arrived at Leavenworth—and their march was over an uninhabited and untravelled portion of country of 500 miles in extent. These acts were done without knowing that there was a state of war, and without knowing that the Government would sustain him. Cut off as he was, he had no possible means of knowing the policy of the Government. His conduct shows an unflinching and undying fidelity to his colors, which is a sure guarantee of the wisdom of the Administration in his selection. Two days after he had inaugurated the movement, he received instructions from Gen. Scott, through the hands of Lieut. Averill, directing him to pursue precisely the course he had taken.

It is not necessary to enter into the circumstances of Col. Emory's resignation, except to say, that the day after it was *sent*, the fact was discovered by him of the conspiracy to capture his command. Immediately every step was taken to recall it, and, from the first moment that war was apprehended, no thought of leaving the service entered his head. For one month, thereafter, every energy of mind and body was devoted to the interests of the United States, with what success may be inferred from the recommendation of Gen. Scott, who, on learning the facts, highly commended his conduct, and recommended he should be sent back forthwith to the command of his regiment.

Nomination of Hon Wm M. Meredith

The select committee appointed at the meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, which was held on Monday, met yesterday at the County Court House and nominated Hon. Wm. M. Meredith as an independent Union candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional district. His talents, patriotism, and exalted character are universally acknowledged, and few men in the nation possess a more enviable reputation. We understand that a mass meeting of those favorable to his election will be held at noon, to-morrow, at the Exchange.

The great objects for which the American people are willing to make herculean exertions, and to submit to all necessary sacrifices and privations in the present contest, are the preservation of the Union, and the complete re-establishment of the authority of the Federal Government over our whole country. With nothing less than this will they ever be content; and, to accomplish these great ends they are ready to pour out their blood and treasure like water. All the difficulties that may now apparently exist to embarrass us must give way before our mighty resources and determined energy. It is essential to our present greatness, and our future prosperity and peace, that the fatal heresy of Secession should be effectually destroyed. If we fail to crush it now, we can never expect a stable and vigorous Government, but anarchy and confusion will prevail to a greater or less extent, in all coming time.

Col. Frank P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri, arrived in this city last evening. He was waited upon by numbers of our citizens who admire the bravery and wisdom he exhibited in the recent contest with the treasonable Governor of that State. Among the gallant men who have assisted in saving Missouri to the Union, no one deserves more credit than Col. Blair. He goes through to New York this morning.

The Vermont Republican State Convention yesterday adopted resolutions recommending a suspension of old party lines during the present conflict.

It is reported that the U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*, on the 9th inst., captured twenty-five Secession prize vessels.

The rumors which have been widely circulated that the Administration had received proposals for a compromise from the traitors, which it was disposed to take into consideration, are evidently false. If any such propositions have been made, they have not been entertained for a moment. There is manifestly but one course to be pursued—to suppress, at all hazards, the existing rebellion. We have the power and the will to do so, and already the traitors are so environed that an overwhelming victory over their forces will doubtless soon be achieved. They cannot successfully resist our overwhelming numbers and superior military organization. Hemmed in on sea and land, with their ports blockaded, their strongholds invested, their resources almost destroyed, their leaders must know full well that they will soon be compelled to submit or flee from the country to save their forfeited lives.

Death of a Celebrated Opera Singer.

Intelligence was received in this city, last evening, of the death of Signor Amodio, the celebrated Italian opera singer. He died at sea, on a voyage from Venezuela to this country, of yellow fever, after forty-eight hours' sickness. Signor Amodio was a great favorite among opera-goers in this city, and will be remembered for his immense physical proportions, as well as for his excellent singing and acting.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1861.

The monarchists are not without hope that they will be able to induce some of the representatives of the people in the special session of Congress to take such grounds as will divide the friends of the Union and embarrass the administrators of the Government. Mr Crittenden, of Kentucky, is expected to be the leader of the movement. On the basis of his speech prior to the election in the Lexington, Ky., district, he will demand certain guarantees, and failing in that, will refuse to vote for measures necessary to conduct the war. I hear a number of others counted upon to assist Mr. Crittenden. Mr Burnett, of Kentucky, will probably be the only open Secessionist in the House. It will be a singular spectacle to hear the Southern rebellion advocated and justified on the floor of a Congress which, if true to its constituency, ought to be an overwhelming reflection of a patriotic public opinion. The most of the representatives from the South in that body will, however, be unconditional Union men. All the members from Virginia are of this *caste*, and the venerable Frank Thomas, who comes from the Frederick and Hagerstown, Md., district, will undoubtedly take the same side Whether any Northern Democrats will have the nerve to fly in the face of their constituents, by advocating a compromise, remains to be seen. I am glad to hear that Hon Joseph Bailey, the representative of the Cumberland and York district in Pennsylvania, has avowed his intention to sustain the Administration in all its war measures, and like the gifted Hendrick B Wright—whose almost unanimous election, as the successor of the lamented George W. Scranton, in the Luzerne district has given so much satisfaction to all the true friends in the country—will ignore party issues, at least for the time, and take his stand among the patriots of the National Legislature. No representative from Pennsylvania will do his duty to his own people if he does not take precisely this course. A terrible reckoning will await all men who allow themselves to be misled by the machinations of the Disunionists. What sort of compromise would that be which left the South in possession of the public property, and which recognized not only the right of secession, but the right to the navigation of the Mississippi? The utter hopelessness of all peace propositions can, therefore, be seen at a glance. Mr. Vallandigham, who is going to the most extreme of all this class of politicians, and who, unless he has changed his mind, will distance even Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, looks to a reconstruction of the Union, and believes such an arrangement will unite the Northwest with the South, on the theory that the navigation of the Mississippi is essential to the prosperity of the people of that great valley. The lamented Douglas, shortly before his death, after all his efforts to adjust the differences between the North and the South, frequently announced that the people of the Northwest would never allow that great river to be obstructed, and that rather than allow its mouth to be held by hostile influences, and the establishment of a cordon of custom-houses along its shores, they would endure all the horrors and privations of a bloody war. The best course for the friends of the Government in the Congress of the United States is to agree upon their plan of action, and to adhere to it w ithout yielding. The hearts of our great loyal States are sufficiently unnerved by the people, and cannot be steadied by long and acrimonious debate. Let the President's message be referred to the proper committees, and after the various bills have been agreed to and reported, let them be put upon their passage at once. Those who attempt to annoy and divide the supporters of the Administration should be taught by the resolution and unanimity of the latter, that they have calculated without their host, and I have no doubt, if this course is pursued, we shall have a short, harmonious, and effective session.

There is no page in the history of the Southern rebellion so black and so damning as that which records the treachery of the Secession leaders in Texas and in Arkansas. Their whole game has been one of fraud and falsehood. The regular officers who have lately returned from those States give the most fearful accounts of the utter recklessness and demoralization of these men. Deception and proscription have gone hand in hand The most solemn promises were broken, and those who now insist that the parole forced upon the regular officers whom they captured is binding, seem to distinguish themselves by their utter want of faith, and their consistent contempt for their own plighted honor. The perfidious Indian tribes on the frontiers of Texas, Arkansas, and Kansas, have been secured and organized against the Federal Government by a series of adroit and scandalous misrepresentations, chief among which was the allegation that Mr. Lincoln's policy was to Abolitionize all the Indian country, and to set free the thousands of slaves owned by these tribes One of the Indian agents who was appointed by Mr. Buchanan has retained in his possession nearly $400 000 belonging to the Federal Treasury; and when displaced by Mr. Lincoln, his successor, a resident of Fort Smith, refused to qualify, so that in fact the whole of that important region of country is in the hands of the seceders and the savages. Occasional.

Judge Sprague's Opinion in Regard to Piracy, &c.

Boston, June 26 —Judge Sprague, of the U. S. District Court, in his charge to the Grand Jury to-day, said that if any citizen of the United States had written letters to Mr. Gregory, of the English Parliament, or communicated with a foreign government, or any of the officers or agents, with an intent to influence the measure or conduct of any foreign government, or any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States, he would be liable to a fine of $5 000 and imprisonment. In the same charge, he said the Government had a right to treat rebel privateers as pirates, although they were not recognized as such by the law of nations.

The Reported Compact Between Gen. McClellan and Gen Buckner.

Cincinnati, June 26 —There is no truth whatever in the statement that Gen. McClellan has made a compact with Gen. Buckner, of Kentucky, not to enter or occupy that State. Gen Buckner has repeatedly renewed his professions of a determination to prevent the entrance of Secession troops into Kentucky or their passage through it, but Gen. McClellan has entered into no agreement whatever with him restraining the United States Government or himself.

The Reported Compromise.

Washington, June 26 —The agent of the Associated Press has authority from an official source for saying that "the man is yet to be seen in Washington who has seen or heard of the compromise alleged to have been proposed by Jefferson Davis to the Administration."

Large Positive Sale of Dry Goods, Carpets, Mattings, &c —The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large and valuable assortment of British, French, German, India, and American dry goods, carpets, Canton and cocoa mattings, English worsted, &c, embracing seven hundred and thirty-nine packages and lots of desirable articles, including linens, cottons, woollens, worsted, and silks; to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, for cash, commencing this morning at ten o'clock, to be continued, without intermission, *all day*, by Myers, Cleghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

Additional Sale Stocks and Real Estate — Thomas & Sons have added a large amount of stocks, &c., to their sale on Tuesday next. See advertisement, fourth page.

Auction Notice —We would call the attention of buyers to the large sale of eight hundred cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c., to be sold this morning, at ten o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 530 Market and 523 Minor streets.

Eleven Additional Indiana Regiments Called Out.

Indianapolis, June 25 —Governor Morton will issue a proclamation to-day calling into service eleven additional regiments ten of infantry and one of cavalry Each infantry regiment will have attached a corps of fifty sharp shooters, armed with Enfield rifles. Quartermaster General Vejan will open bids to-day for furnishing these regiments with clothing.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, June 26

The President.

There was no Cabinet session to day, nor was there any yesterday. At 12 o'clock to day, Lord Lyons, accompanied by Secretary Seward, called officially upon the President.

The President is much among the troops encamped in the suburbs, accompanied by his family.

Over the River.

There is no movement to day, and, owing to the intense heat, many of the troops are allowed to remain in camp, or under the shade of the forests around their encampments.

Southern Chivalry under Arrest.

A tall, sedate-looking gentleman has been in and around Willard's for some days past, coming and hearing, rather than saying much. Overcome by the heat, probably, he imbibed rather freely to day, when his tongue began to move more freely. He demonstrated, to the entire satisfaction of those around him in front of Willard's, that he was a genuine representative of the Southern chivalry, and was here to gather information for the Southern army. Four members of the 26 h Pennsylvania, Col. Small, escorted him their camp, and will probably hand him over General Mansfield. Moral: Spies should avoid bar-rooms.

Business.

Those who never are satisfied, and cannot avoid whining about dull times, of course are still playing at the old tune, but notwithstanding this Washington is not dull. The active, wide-awake trader, who has made it a point to have such goods as are needed, is reaping a rich harvest.

A number of new stores have recently been opened by gentlemen from Boston and other places North.

Gen. Lane's Brigade.

Senator Lane, from Kansas, will have his brigade organized and ready to move on the 20 h of July, the day fixed, and everything indicates that there will be no necessity for delay.

Troops Arrived.

The New York Seventy first, Col. O. O. Pratt 897 men, principally from New York city and Brooklyn, have arrived, and their fine, soldierly appearance elicited warm praise at the War Department. A number of their officers have been in the Mexican war, and others in the German revolution of 1848

The Second Vermont regiment arrived here night, and have gone into camp on the eastern branch of the Potomac. Colonel Gorman's Minnesota regiment reached here to-night at six o'clock.

General McClellan.

General McClellan telegraphs to the Government that he has read in the newspapers a account of a compact which he is said to have made with General Buckner, of Kentucky, in regard to the status of Kentucky He denies, contradicts, and repudiates the whole statement, to the great satisfaction of the commanding general at the Administration, whose only knowledge of the pretended compact was from the newspaper statements which General McClellan thus denounces

Prisoners of War.

The provost marshal of Alexandria has set four prisoners to this city, charged with firing into the cars on the track below Alexandria. They were committed to jail, to await the orders of General Mansfield.

Consular Appointments.

The President has appointed William V. Murphy, of Michigan, consul at Frankfort on the Maine, and Richard Hilderth, of New York, as consul at Trieste.

Paper Battles and Blockades.

In the midst of the constant consultation, activity, and vigor practised here by the Government, embracing within their range a blockade of 3,000 miles, the restoration of the public authority in the Isthmus, and in the Gulf, and on the Mississippi, in the Chesapeake, in the Indian country, in Missouri, and in Virginia on three sides, it is regarded here as quite entertaining to see how much more reliably battles can be won on paper than General Scott and Commander Stringham can win them on land and sea. A member of the Cabinet was asked to day how he explained this. He replied that General Scott and Stringham won their battles first, while the imaginary battles are never fought or won at all.

Rebels at Matthias Point Dispersed.

The steamer *Guy* has returned to the navy yard from her trip down the Potomac. On Tuesday she came up the Potomac, where they discovered the rebel steamer *Jacob Thomas*, lying at Matthias Point, near a marsh. The *Pawnee* opened fire upon the rebel camp, under cover of which three boat loads of men were landed. The enemy fled in all directions, but the United States troops not being adequate, as to number, no pursuit was made. Two horses, some overcoats, the camp equipage, and one sample of contraband, in the shape of a strapping negro, were captured by the crew. The rebels were there to erect a battery, but had not yet succeeded, owing to the difficulty of transporting guns, etc.

New York Cavalry Regiment Accepted.

It is ascertained at the office of the Secretary of State that Bayard Clark's regiment of cavalry, from New York, is unconditionally accepted.

The Hon. A. G. Porter, of Indiana, to day procured an order from the War Department for the transmission to the Governor of that State of the side arms for the non-commissioned officers and musicians of the twenty Indiana regiments—viz: over 1 200 swords They will be sent in a few days, a sufficient supply not being on hand, but they are being rapidly manufactured.

Our Young Men Enlisting for the War.

Many of the citizens of the District, who enlisted for three months, are giving in their names to new organizations of military companies, to be formed into one or more regiments for three years or the war.

Brown's Hotel.

The proposition of Messrs Chadwick & Sykes late of the Girard House, in your city, made to the proprietors of Brown's Hotel here, was not accepted. There is a wide margin between the price asked and that offered. The negotiation is not closed, however, and parties may yet come to terms.

Construction of the New Regiments.

The nine new regiments will be constructed on the basis of the French army organization. Each regiment will be two thousand nine hundred strong, divided into four battalions, each containing six companies. If the French organization is to be carried out, each infantry company will have a captain, two lieutenants, six sergeants, eight corporals, two drummers, and sixty-six privates—giving to each regiment four majors the number required in active service.

The Adams' Express Company and the Government.

The proposition of the Adams' Express Company to "forward letters from all Northern points, covered by a plain envelope, and enclosed with twenty-five cents in another envelope prepaid by stamps, at the rate of three cents per ounce; the letter envelope to be addressed "Adams & Co., Louisville, Ky.," is looked upon by the Government as lending aid to the enemy. It is more than probable that an injunction will be served upon the company to stop the transmission of mail matter South. It is well known that there are a large number of residents in Washington who would embrace the opportunity this afforded to keep the Southern rebels posted upin the movements of the Executive and the army.

The President's Message.

That the President's message, at the opening of the extra session of Congress, will recommend any compromise having for its object the reconciliation of those now in arms against the Federal Government, no one at all acquainted with the views of the Administration believes. On the contrary, it will doubtless be found that the course already initiated will be firmly maintained in consonance with the inaugural address, and on this, as on all other subjects, the Administration is one, undivided, and indivisible.

Along the Potomac.

I was informed at the Navy Department, to-day, that after a pretty through search at Matthias Point, the Navy Department is satisfied no battery exists there. Nor have they, after reconnoitring the banks of the river, discovered any movement to erect new batteries by the rebels. Still, however, it is admitted that masked batteries may exist on or near the ground they have examined.

Vessels Due.

A number of merchant vessels, with merchandise, are due at Washington, from Boston and other ports. Owners do not, however, seriously apprehend a probability of seizure.

Rolling Stock.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have yet one hundred and sixty engines, independent of those (forty) destroyed at Martinsburg

Miscellaneous.

Robert G Cunningham has been appointed postmaster at Jamestown, N. Y.

The degree of LL. D. having been conferred on the President by Columbia College, New York, Dr. Lieber has come hither to present the diploma.

Lord Lyons, accompanied by the Secretary of State, officially visited the President to day, in order to deliver to him the royal letter, announcing the death of the Queen's mother, the Duchess of Kent.

The first official act of the Government at this point, recognizing the new Provisional Government at Wheeling as the State Government of Virginia, took place to-day, in having a regular official intercourse with Governor Pierpont, communicating to him the apportionment of Virginia of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

The aggregate of troops arrived here and mustered into service in the District of Columbia, amounts to about 55,000, including 1,500 regulars and 600 marines.

No troops up to nine o'clock to-night, have arrived here to day. About six regiments are now en route.

There is no news of importance from the Virginia side to-day, other than that entrenchments are being extended in the direction of Fairfax Court House.

A number of persons are constantly pressing on the attention of the army and navy officers new inventions for warlike purposes. There is no time, however, for experiments, and it is deemed best, as a general rule, to adhere to such destructive engines as have been already satisfactorily tested.

Arrivals from Pennsylvania.

Willard's—J. N. Malone, W. Jones, Q. Blodget, W. Burnside, Samuel Lentz, J. O. Wright, C. H. Grant, H A Galzman.

Kirkwood's—S. Schoyer, Jr., W. D. Lewis, C. McKay, J. H Martin, T. C. Hand, B H Bartol, J R Harrigan, E Poulson, G. H. Dellikin, G. F. Pinson, J. E McGlee

Brown's—L Mussina, D. S Dunbar, W. Starner, W. A Knabb, W. Draper.

National—George Biddle, P. B. Boyd, E. Shippin.

FROM ALEXANDRIA.

POSITION OF THE FEDERAL DEFENSIVE WORKS.

The Condition of the Rebel Troops at Manassas Junction.

Alexandria, June 25 —A test of the rifled cannon at Fort Ellsworth, the formidable field works that have been in course of erection for several weeks on Shuter's Hill, and are now approaching completion, was made this afternoon, and resulted in giving the utmost satisfaction. Thirty ten-pounders were fired in making the experiment.

All the guns have been mounted, and the fort is now well garrisoned including a force of regulars Guns have also been placed outside, commanding all the roads. Good military authority pronounces these works perfect in every detail, and capable of being made good against a siege of ten thousand of the best troops. The works have been constructed under the superintendence of Captain Wright.

Intelligence from Manassas Junction gives satisfaction at headquarters. It is ascertained that the forces there are not near as large as represented. They are not well clothed nor well fed.

Col. Heintzleman has never entertained any apprehension of an attack on this immediate locality, though every precaution has been taken to guard against such an event. Should it occur, the troops are so admirably posted for a defence, and the field works are so extensive, that all fears of that character are now generally dismissed.

A reconnoitring party discovered several thousand rebel troops gathering near Vienna this morning.

Intelligence from Camp Tyler this evening represents that the rebel troops have disappeared from the vicinity of Falls Church, and that place will soon be occupied by Federal troops.

Bishop McIlvaine, of the Episcopal Church, visited Camp Upton this evening and delivered an impressive sermon to the Ohio troops.

There is highly respectable authority for saying that letters have been received by citizens here announcing that an encounter of the Black Horse Guards and Alexandria Riflemen with a Federal force (the character and number of the latter not stated) has taken place, resulting, so the letters say, in killing 13, wounding 20 and capturing 3 of the latter. These letters are represented as having come from sons of the parties who received them, members of the Alexandria Riflemen, but outside of these reports there is not to be found, after the most diligent inquiry, a particle of evidence to credit them. Military men are in entire ignorance of such an occurrence. They are, however, generally credited by Secession citizens here.

Twenty-five Prizes Captured by a U. S. Steamer.

New York, June 26.—Bark *Virginia Ann*, arrived here to-day, reported that on the 10th inst., in latitude 27 deg., longitude 74 deg., she was boarded by the British ship *Bramley Moore*, from Mobile for Liverpool, and received from her a negro man belonging to the North, who was permitted to leave Mobile. She reported that she was boarded the day previous by the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, which had the day previous taken twenty-five prizes; one the English ship *Forfarshire*, from Mobile. The *Virginia Ann* was chased on the 23 i, all day and night, by a supposed privateer, which apparently had been a pilot boat.

Interesting Army Intelligence from Upper Virginia.

Harrisburg, June 26 —Intelligence was received here to day indicating that Governor Wise has diverged his line of attack upon Gen McClellan's column, and gone by way of Staunton to Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, with a force of 4 000 men, to repel an expedition said to have gone up the Kanawha river.

The rebel force at Romney has been overrated. It does not exceed 1,500 Col. Jackson entered the neck of land opposite Williamsport yesterday, with five regiments, according to the latest reports. The previous accounts put the force at 8 000. They are encamped near Falling Waters, five miles from Williamsport.

An express from Bunker Hill has just arrived. Eight thousand rebel troops were lying there and at various points along the Potomac river, between Hancock and Harper's Ferry. Including Jackson's force, he has five regiments—the First Virginia, Col. Allen; Fourth, Col Harman; Seventh, Col Jordon; Fifth, commander unknown.

Another regiment, number unknown, with four pieces of artillery, are with Gen J ckson, commanded by Capt. Pendleton. The Wise Artillery are in the neighborhood of Martinsburg, with three pieces of artillery.

General Johnson is fortifying Winchester A battery is being raised on a wooded hill overlooking the Fair grounds When the rebels left Harper's Ferry the whole column went to Charlestown, and thence to Bunker Hill, where he was on Sunday, when General Patterson's column crossed the river. The whole rebel force drew up in line of battle, to receive the expected attack of the Federal troops

From Bunker Hill the larger portion of General Johnson's rebel force returned to Winchester.

General Jackson's force of 3,000 has marched towards the Potomac.

General Johnson's force at Winchester does not exceed 10 000 unless reinforcements have arrived here since Sunday

Major Doubleday's battery threw round shot and shell, this evening, towards the house where the rebel pickets are stationed, opposite Williamsport.

The guard were at supper when the "ball was opened," but quickly left their food unfinished, and made excellent time towards the adjoining woods.

The plan of the rebels seems to be to draw Gen. Patterson's column into Virginia, and then retreat, fighting only at those points where a chance for successful resistance to the Federal troops can be made.

Washington, June 26.—The following is a more circumstantial account of the affair at Mathias' Point, as appears in the *Star*: The steamer *Pawnee*, commanded by Commander Rowan, accompanied by the tender *James Guy*, left Acquia Creek on Monday for Mathias' Point, carrying Captain Woosbury, of the United States Engineers, and Captain Palmer, of the United States Topographical Engineers, to make a reconnoissance to learn whether batteries were, or were not being erected there At 5 o'clock A M, Capt Rowan sent an expedition of 40 men, sailors and marines ashore in two boats in charge of Lieut. Chaplin and Master Bice, all under Capt Woodbury's command. As the steamer approached the shore the enemy showed themselves in considerable numbers, but they scampered over the hills when a few shell amongst them, and they were kept in check by an occasional shell while the expedition was ashore, enabling it to complete its work unmolested. The sailors captured two horses saddled and bridled, compelling their riders to seek safety in flight. One of our men received a slight wound on the wrist from a revolver shot The horses were brought off and hoisted into the *James Guy*, and sent to the Washington navy yard as prizes.

During the reconnoissance the steamer *Pawnee* threw thirty shells, which kept the enemy in check, though their reported force there is six hundred men, one hundred or more being mounted. The party that landed saw the enemy's camp from Grimes' house, on the hill, and having on their return to the *Pawnee* pointed out its direction, Commander Rowan put the ship in a proper position within the shoal, and shelled it, completely dispersing the camp, and setting fire to something behind the hills. A negro man came off to the ship, and gave information that two hundred of the enemy are kept constantly on the beach, and the remainder in the camp.

The *Pawnee* was relieved for this trip by the gunboat *Freeborn*, which took her place at Acquia Creek.

Attempted Suicide.

New York, June 26 —The Treasurer of the New York Central Railroad Company attempted to commit suicide to day. He is still alive. The act gave rise to a report of a heavy defalcation, but this is probably not correct.

Arrival from Forts Jefferson and Pickens.

New York, June 26 —The steamer *Chesapeake*, from Fort Jefferson and Key West, with dates to the 19 h inst., has arrived.

The garrison at Fort Jefferson was all well, and amply supplied with provisions and ordnance.

The troops at Fort Pickens were also all well and fully supplied with provisions

Arrival of a Prize Schooner.

New York, June 26 —The schooner *Forest King* arrived at noon with a prize crew on board. She had attempted to run the blockade at New Orleans. She was from Rio, and has a cargo of coffee.

Arrival of the Europa at Boston.

Boston, June 26 —The steamer *Europa* arrived here at 6 30 P M Her mails go South by to-night's train, and will be due in New York to morrow morning, at 6 o'clock.

An Army of Letter-Writers.

Washington, June 26 —During the week, ending last Saturday, over *one hundred thousand letters* were sent out by the mails from this city, nearly all to the North. Two-thirds of the number were from the soldiers. Last Monday twenty-five thousand were despatched.

Further Intelligence Relative to the Movement of Troops.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF THE CONFEDERATES.

Williamsport, June 25 —Forty Confederate cavalry crossed the Potomac this morning immediately after the withdrawal of the Federal night pickets along the line of the river at Alexander Shaffer's Ferry. They destroyed his ferry-boat and skiff, and then recrossed the river.

Mr Shaffer's Ferry is about half way between Falling Waters and Dam No. 4 When the report of this outrage reached here, two companies of cavalry were promptly sent to the point, but the enemy had retired. Two more companies were also sent up the river, one in the direction of Clear Springs, in search of the supposed enemy, but also returned without having found them.

Jas. H Quarts, a private in Company C, of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, was wounded in the leg to-day, by the accidental discharge of a pistol. He is not considered in danger.

Ward H. Lamon, marshal of the District of Columbia, has succeeded in raising three infantry companies for his Virginia regiment. He now advertises for a company or squadron of cavalry, offering to furnish everything necessary for their equipment, horses, etc. One company of cavalry is in process of formation, and everything looks like success to the project.

A battery is being erected here, in accordance with the plans of Lieutenant O. E. Babcock, of the United States Engineers.

It has transpired in official circles that General Cadwalader desired a week ago, to occupy Harper's Ferry with an advance brigade, and that General Patterson flatly refused permission. Great surprise has been manifested at the refusal.

Yesterday a messenger was sent to Falling Waters, who reports that General Jackson's rebel forces have been increased by the concentration of troops, within the present week, to between four and five thousand.

Startling intelligence reached here to-night by some person who went across the river to-day, that General Johnson, in person, is on the march with his rear guard, numbering 10,000 in round numbers, with