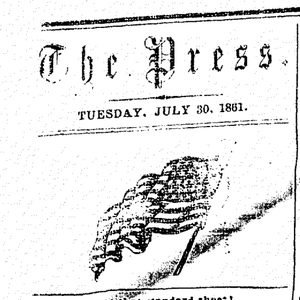
The Press.

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1861.



Wherever floats 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!

Letter from "Occasional"

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1861.

No great people can ever be elevated to the full consciousness of their destiny, or to a full understanding of their duties, until they are made to realize the gravity of the one, and the exacting severity of the other. Two weeks ago I felt confident that we were as strong in a military sense, as we were irresistible in the logic of our cause; that, in fact, we were so clearly right, and our foes so confessedly wrong, that no human power could prevail against our arms. One week ago, this very morning, I almost anticipated the reverse which took place on the evening of that day, because, in the meanwhile, I had learned enough to lead me to doubt the policy of an attack upon the enemy's strongholds in Virginia. I said last Sunday: "The advantage of the traitors over the regular Government is considerable, in the fact that they have selected their own ground, and can draw supplies from Richmond by direct railroad lines. Our troops must reach the field by long and painful marches, carrying subsistence, &c., with them."

It was precisely this advantage on the one side and this disadvantage on the other which lost us the day.

My comments upon the battle of Manassas have induced some of my most partial readers to complain. I am charged, in some quarters, with having lost my usual confidence in our ultimate triumph, and because I tell the whole truth to my countrymen, find myself censured in others, for giving a gloomy view of the future. My reply is: This is no time for falsehood or for fancy, in weighing our responsibility to the great questions before us. The American people must know the worst, in order to do the best. They are not fools, to be gulled by weak lies—nor children, to be tickled with toys. They are the inheritors of a great estate, and, if they are to be its invincible defenders, they must be taught its enormous value, by having exposed to them the efforts and the designs of those who are preparing to steal this estate from them. My error has been that, because I believed in the Divine protection to our Republic, and in the intrinsic merits of our movement, and in prayerful devotion of our people to the Republic, I never sufficiently calculated that the appeal to put down such a cause could arouse so much feeling in the Southern States. I am now convinced that the perjurers and assassins of the Southern Confederacy have been able to delude the Southern people into a temporary confidence in the justice of their treason; and *therefore* it is that I prefer plain talk to my readers *as* better than the pastime of harmonious sentences and high-sounding adjectives. We can only forever put down this rebellion by dealing frankly with each other, and by preparing in the most comprehensive manner for other conflicts.

I do not accept the Battle of Manassas so much as a defeat as an Admonition—a Lesson—a chastisement for our complacent reliance upon the virtue of our own cause, and our over confidence in the prowess of our troops. In this view it will prove more beneficent than a dozen victories.

If this capital is saved from capture and spoliation; if the President and the Cabinet, the Lieutenant General and the Congress, and the devoted friends of the Union, have been rescued from arrest, and, probably, from an ignominious death—for there is no mercy in the assassins at the head of the Southern Confederacy to those who stand by the American flag—that has not resulted so much from our strength as from the weakness of our enemies after the conflict of Sunday last.

The capital safe, what is next to be done? Peace is rendered more than ever impossible by the victory of the enemy. They now boast that they will hem us in within this ten-mile square; and in our streets and public places, in the hotels and houses of Congress—yes, even in our pulpits—they heap scorn upon the flag of our fathers, deride the lessons of the Revolution, attack the Constitution, and insolently defy the public authorities. Mr. Breckinridge threatens the President from his place in the Senate, surpasses Rhett and Yancey in the violence of his denunciations of the preparations to preserve the Government, and openly visits the Secession prisoners in our jails, holding familiar conversation with them. Mr. Burnett and Mr. Vallandigham obediently follow his example in the House. I know that in many a private residence in this city these demonstrations are applauded, and the defeat of our army celebrated with ecstatic saturnalias. These parties are not alone hostile to all free government, not merely the infuriated foes of the United States, but they are inflated with the belief that the war commenced upon the authority of the Government will close in their complete triumph. When the Federal power is fully restored at this point, and when the majesty of the law can no longer be insulted with impunity, it will be the first duty of the President and of General McClellan to root out all covert and overt treason from every community over which the flag of our country is permitted to float, beginning with Washington. This duty, rigorously discharged, will, however be preceded by demonstrations of far greater consequence. It is especially that we may be prepared for those demonstrations that I have ventured to speak in such candid language in this correspondence.

Andrew Johnson, on Saturday last, in probably the boldest speech ever made in the United States Senate, stated his understanding of the duty of the Federal Government to the loyal men of the Southern States. After showing that the whole object of the rebellion was to establish a monarchy in the Southern States, and after describing, with wonderful skill and clearness, the aristocratic proclivities of Davis and his accomplices, he stated that if free government was to be maintained in Eastern Tennessee; if the patriots in that section were to be delivered from their blood thirsty tyrants, the Government must send arms and ammunition to his people, and that too at the earliest moment. Under any circumstances, he said, they will continue to contend for freedom, and will die, if they must, hurling defiance at their oppressors. The Government appreciates the necessity of prompt action; but at the very moment when Tennessee asks its aid, Kentucky, through some of her Union men, asks that the soil of Kentucky should not be used to convey arms to East Tennessee until the August election is decided. There is in fact no way of reaching that part of Tennessee save overland through Kentucky. Meanwhile, the loyal men of Kentucky, Western Virginia, and Missouri, are demanding the protection of the Government against their local Secession despots. This protection has been, and is being given, so far as the obstacles of the times will admit; but there remain many wants unsupplied and many grievances unredressed. It is unnecessary to repeat that to defend these brave men is probably the very first of the obligations of the Administration.

The free navigation of the Mississippi demands not only a large increase of the Northwestern army, but the immediate construction of gun-boats, to co-operate with this force, and to capture the batteries fortifying both sides of that great river for hundreds of miles from the city of New Orleans. Happily, this portion of the programme has been confided to the guardian care of that able leader, Major General John Charles Frémont. It will tax all his wonderful ability and great resources.

The blockade of the seceded ports, to be effective, must be not a paper, but an armed blockade. This will require an enormous augmentation of the whole naval marine. It done vigorously, it will checkmate the designs of the traitors, and teach the European Powers the commanding folly of seeking to reopen the cotton trade by recognizing the Southern Confederacy; and it will leave this latter, and all concerned in it, to the tender mercies of their own internal factions. *We have, in fact, little to hope for from the European Powers.* Everything from the people, but really nothing from their rulers; and nothing will prevent the rulers from striking a blow at our free institutions, under the cover of opening the trade of the South with their own ports, but the evidence of a determination on the part of the present Administration of the American Government to maintain a military and naval blockade of the most vigorous, vigilant, and extensive character.

The protection of our frontiers, of our Territories, of the Indian reservations, of our great international thoroughfares, of the coast bordering on California and Oregon, and all the loyal and free States, add to the urgency of this demand, and increase alike the responsibility of the people and of their public servants.

And after all comes the question of money—the ways and means. The Southern conspirators rely greatly on our failure to raise money for a campaign so vast and for objects so grand. They argue, through their sympathizers here, that with Europe against us, and the prostrated condition of all the elements of foreign and domestic trade, we can never secure the credit essential to carry us safely through. This argument is based upon the fallacy that the loyal people have no heart in this war—a fallacy to which the lie is given a thousand times a day. There will be vexation and delay, of course, in the management of the finances of this great movement; but with a vigorous Administration, a patriotic Congress, and a fearless and conscientious press to maintain the noblest cause that ever aroused the sympathies of mankind, we shall get more credit, and more money than we require. Capital, like labor, will soon realize that when the Government of the United Sates is overthrown by a gang of pirates, whose creed is a compound of Repudiation, Robbery, and Human Slavery, there is no safety or employment for either on this continent, and little in any other nation for hundreds of years to come—for, when our stars fall from the firmament, there can be no stable Constitutional Government anywhere else.

Such is the destiny and the duty before us. How awful and how darkening the one—how terrible yet how sublime the other! In considering our relations to these mighty objects, does it not seem futile to employ any other argument but that of reason? Is it not criminal to aid in deceiving others by theories we do not ourselves believe? OCCASIONAL.

American Citizens in the South.

The hatred felt by those who now control the affairs of the seceded States for the United States Government, and for all citizens of Northern birth and affiliation, is indescribably bitter and intense. Thousands of men have been pressed into their armies whose feelings and sympathies are entirely with the supporters of the Union. And the penalty imposed upon those who were unfortunate enough to seek a temporary home in the South for refusing to enlist under their infamous banner, has not only been cruel persecution and severe punishment, but, in some well attested cases, a barbarous death. A gentleman born in this city, who, after residing some four years in the South, escaped here, by the assistance of kind friends, about a month ago, recently informed us that the Vigilance Committee which proposed to punish him for the crime (?) of refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, had under consideration three plans. One was to imprison him until another regiment left for the seat of war, and then to compel him to follow it under strict guard; another was to hang him at once; another was to cover him with a coat of tar and feathers, stick it full of splinters and then set fire to this combustible material. The latter suggestion, being the most inhuman, was best adapted to the taste of his persecutors, and would probably have been adopted if his fight had not closed this characteristic debate. The aborigines of our country, with all their savage instincts, were angels of mercy when compared with the leading spirits among the insurgents. It has never been seriously proposed in a single case in the North to compel any civilian residing among us, who was born in the South, or had numerous friends and relatives there, to take up arms against his will in defence of the Republic. Even officers of the army and navy, to whose services in the hour of peril the nation had acquired a clear and indisputable title, which no man of honor should disregard, by educating and supporting them for a long series of years, and guarantying to do so during their whole lives if they did not disgrace themselves by misbehavior, have been permitted to resign, and no effort whatever has been made to detain them, although in some instances it has been well known that they were about to use the skill they had acquired in our schools and our service to assist the insurgents.

Another feature of the present state of affairs in the South is worthy of remark. The only sort of passport which is relied upon as an efficient protection, is one from a foreign consul certifying that the bearer is a citizen of a foreign country. It is no longer possible for citizens of Northern birth to return to their homes under passports from Southern Governors without encountering great personal risks. Not only has all affection or regard for the Government and faithful citizens of the nation been crushed out among those who sympathize with Secession, but they delight to vent their malice and hatred upon unoffending individuals, and to persecute all Northern men who are not connected with their armies, or in some other way employed in assisting their military movements. No parallel to this feeling exists among us. We war only against those who are in arms against the Government, and would no more think of persecuting a man simply because he was born in Georgia or Alabama than because he was born in Massachusetts or Ohio. But when we consider that in ten States of this Republic, which have fattened upon its bounty, and owe to its assistance and protection all the prosperity they have ever enjoyed, all faithful American citizens who were born north of Mason and Dixon's line are hunted down like wild beasts and treated with fiendish ferocity, and that in this traitor-ridden section nothing but the passport of a foreign consul secures protection, we find in this state of affairs a strong reason, in addition to those which are well known and daily commented upon, for a vigorous prosecution of the present war, and the punishment of the bitter enemies of our institutions and our countrymen, who seek to usurp dominion over half the Republic. Until the American flag floats over our whole country, and is recognized throughout its length and breadth as an emblem of power and a guarantee of protection, the present contest must and will be maintained at all hazards. The day must come when not only our soldiers but peaceful and unoffending civilians can tread in safety and without molestation every foot of American soil.

The Intelligence of the Southern Army

We were shown yesterday by Mr. *S. N. Moreau*, one of the compositors from our office who accompanied Col. PATTERSON's regiment, a document which he found in the famous engine house in which JOHN BROWN was captured, that reads as follows:

COMPANY QUARTERS, EIGHT BANK AT SHENANDOAH, May 20, 1861.

TO THE OFFICER OF THE DAY—*Sir:* Some confusion appears to exist as to the duty of sentinels posted on Susquehanna bridge.

If consistent with your instructions, I desire that sentinels be instructed not to pass my men from my quarters to H Ferry without one of the commissioned officers or the orderly sergeant of the company are with them

I find that some of my men are crossing *on forged passes.* Sometimes a *sentinel cannot read*, and cannot in any event be supposed to judge of the correctness of my signature

Very respectfully, &c.,
JO DESHA,
Capt. 24 Co Ky. Vols.

It was endorsed on the back by another writer, in pencil, as follows:

Samuel P. Hamrich, Harper's Ferry, June 20, 1861.
Samuel H Bowman.
D E. W Myers.
Robert Myers.
Officers of the *Gard Capton* Gatewood of Woodstock.

The peculiarities of this document afford a good illustration of the literary acquirements of Secession troops. Captain DESHA complains that sentinels cannot read, while he suggests that those of his men who can write do not hesitate to *forge* passes. And the officer into whose possession this document fell spells guard without a *u*, and captain, in the new style of *capton!*

Mr. MOREAU also has in his possession an envelope which enclosed a letter to a volunteer of the Southern army, in which the word Regiment is spelled *Ridgment*, and Volunteers, *Volenteers.*

We are at length enabled to understand the proportions of this rebellion, and to appreciate more fully the duty which devolves upon the citizens of the Republic. The disaster of the 21st has presented the issue of the hour before us in the plainest and most unmistakable manner. It will never do to underrate an enemy, and we certainly think the disposition of the North has heretofore been to despise too greatly its opponents, and to rely on its own resources in a vain spirit of security and self-confidence. We have forgotten that this rebellion is not the creation of an hour—that it did not arise from the complications of one year, or the excitements of another—that it was not caused by the issues or the results of any party campaign, and that it could not be attributed to the success or defeat of any assumed political principle. This treason is not a mere harvest, to come up in the spring and pass away in the summer months. It has grown for long years—it has branched forth its poisonous boughs, and twined its roots around the foundation-stones of the Union. It has been sheltered by the protecting shade of the Constitution, and nourished by those whom the people had placed over the Constitution as its custodians and defenders, and when the guns of BEAUREGARD opened on Fort Sumpter he was representing a rebellion whose leaders had been engaged in twenty years of preparation, and whose plans were at length ready to be carried into execution.

The Rebel leaders have been insidiously laboring to corrupt public sentiment, for only by a corrupted public sentiment could they hope to make anything like a successful resistance. It is not natural for men to commit treason, no more than it is natural for them to commit arson, piracy, or counterfeiting. We love a good Government as we love our property, our persons, or the honor of our name, and for the protection of its laws we are willing to render it obedience. The feeling of loyalty grows with our education, and becomes a part of our nature, and only can be overthrown by the long and persistent efforts of able, trusted, and unprincipled leaders. This generation of Southern men are carrying out the teachings of the last generation, and so far as the mere invention of theories dangerous to the peace of the land is concerned, the real traitors of the Southern Confederacy are in their graves.

In confronting this rebellion, therefore, we may as well understand that it is a rebellion long matured, ably managed, and the inspiration of the most desperate and determined counsels. This fact only shows us the magnitude of the task before us, and does not at all affect either its necessity or its justice. A rebellion is none the less treasonable as the result of thirty years' preparation than if it had been planned yesterday and was being carried into execution to-day. There is but one duty, and that is the duty of crushing it. If it can be done in one year so much the better; if it requires three years, three years be it then. If it will cost but a hundred millions of dollars, let us be thankful; if a million of millions, let us be satisfied. If a thousand lives are to be lost, let us give a thousand—and if more, there are more anxious and willing to be offered up.

We speak thus because we are desirous that the people should know precisely what lies before them. We are in a cause such as has never borrowed the pen of the historian or entered into the imagination of the romancer or poet. We are about to purify this Government. We are wiping away the errors and sins of a past generation, so that, when our children come to us, they will come to a Government strengthened and defended, and to institutions based upon virtue and liberty. What sacrifice can be asked that we will not give? for there is something in this cause above life and money, or anything which life can enjoy or money give. We long for peace, but not a dishonorable peace, and that peace will be dishonorable which can only be made by sacrificing our own self respect, and leaving a heritage of dishonor to our children and our children's children.

WE ARE much pleased to learn that among the appointments recently confirmed by the United States Senate, was that of C. A. WALBORN, Esq., the postmaster of this city. His close attention to his official duties, urbanity of manners, and constant efforts to promote the postal convenience of our citizens, have rendered him a universal favorite, and one of the most popular public officers we have ever had.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1861.

In this correspondence, I have repeatedly alluded to the dangers which are covertly existing in many portions of Northern society. It would be idle for us to deny that there are men in Philadelphia, as well as in other populous and commercial districts of the North, who are not at all friendly to the Administration, and only so because they know that the Administration represents the people of the nation, and in carrying out its measures it is but carrying out what the voice of the nation imperatively demands. These people are the enemies of the *North from a variety of reasons.* They are attached to the South by interest, by relationship, and by sympathy. Many of them have large sums owing them in the Southern States, which have been lost by repudiation. Peace might bring their debtors to terms, and so that they recover their dishonored notes, what do they care for a dishonored Union? Many of them have relatives in the South, and the natural strong of relationship attaches them to the interests of those relatives, while others are attached by sympathy to the peculiar principles of the rebels, and a fondness for that aristocratic way of life which casts such a charm over Southern social manners, and is inseparable from their peculiar system of society. In addition to these people, there are the desperate and bad men, who exist in all communities, and who only look upon every national trial as a mere opportunity to make an additional pecuniary speculation or further their selfish and ambitious schemes. There will always be demagogues so long as position is to be obtained, and enemies to the peace so long as money is to be made. And it is the purpose of these men is to be served by undermining the Administration, and breaking up the Cabinet, and paralyzing the hands of the Government, they will make the attempt.

Whether that purpose can be served or not, it would be to consider too *curiously for me to say.* But I am confident that the attempt is being made, and that its authors are making their thunder out of the artillery at Manassas. Look at the onslaught of the New York politicians and speculators upon the Government. Look at the attempt which your people in Philadelphia are making to demoralize the army because General Patterson was honorably discharged from Harper's Ferry and General Cadwalader cannot obtain a division And the very men who are engaged in this base and groundless intrigue are the men who, all during the days of peril which succeeded the capture of Fort Sumpter, had no word of sympathy for an imperiled Union, and instead of talking treason in the streets, retired to plot and dwell upon it in their library. These political bankrupts have their fortunes to retrieve. They can have no future in a regenerated Republic, and to prevent the work of regeneration is their daily prayer and purpose. What sympathy have they with General Patterson or General Cadwalader? "What's Hecuba to him or he to Hecuba?" And yet the tears of their lamentation fall thick and fast. The recent letter of General John E Wool to the New York committee will have the same effect, although I cannot think it was prompted by any such motive. General Wool is a gallant soldier and an honest and good, although a rash, indiscreet, and (as his letter abundantly shows) a vain and ambitious man. He has been carried away by the intoxication of New York flattery, and, under the fearful and pernicious inspiration of the harpies of New York, he has been led to commit the first sin of the soldier, and to gratify his own feelings and passions by disrespect to his superior officers. I do not believe that the Administration has any desire to ignore his great military qualities, but certainly the fittest place to display them is not in the columns of a newspaper. The pen may be mightier than the sword, but few soldiers can drop the sword and wield the pen gracefully. General Wool is not of that few.

Let me say one thing to the people of the North. You have a country to save, and it can only be saved by the utmost unanimity of feeling and purity of purpose. Throw away these fa re and feeble issues. Let us rise to the majesty of the hour, and not be forever grovelling among the personalities and disputes which so often bring disgrace upon ourselves, and division into our counsels. When the country is in danger we have no time to dwell on every petty personal grief, or to enter into each little dispute which the vanity of one soldier or the ambition of another may seek to force upon us. When Rome has been saved, it will be time enough to follow either the banner of Cæsar or the banner of Antony.

The Pennsylvania delegation held a meeting this morning in a committee room of the House of Representatives. They assembled at the request of the President, to take into consideration the nominations for the position of brigadier generals about to be appointed in the reorganized army. Among the names to be presented for the consideration of the delegation were General McCall, John F Reynolds, Richard H. Rush, ex-Gov. Wm. F Johnston, James Nagle, George C. Wynkoop, Charles J. Biddle, Wm. M. Reilly, George Cadwalader, C. M. Eskin, David C. Birney, John W. Geary, Andrew Porter, Charles Naylor, Col McLean, Henry Coppee, Col. Jarrett, William F. Small, Edward C. Williams, John McCalmont, Nathan Mickler, William R. Montgomery, Samuel Sturgis, Samuel B. Holstelman, and A. Parker Porter.

General McCall, of our State volunteers, a major general of the militia, under the State law of Pennsylvania, has already been nominated, and is considered one of the finest officers of the service In this list there are many who would, if appointed, reflect great credit upon the service. There are others, whose ambition to command excites ridicule among those who know their capacity and their pretensions. They can, of course, expect no countenance from the members of the delegation. The Representatives have entered into this matter fully appreciating the solemn responsibility which its consideration imposes, and they are unanimous in the determination to present no names to the President unless those representing the highest military efficiency and experience.

The question of increasing the army is being discussed by the members of Congress. We have the usual arguments in its favor, and the usual arguments against it, largely canvassed. I cannot say that I enter very earnestly into the spirit of these discussions, for the argument is so simple that it may be considered an axiom. It is all very well to speak of theoretical democracies, and the danger of a standing army. In a military state of society like France, or in a turbulent state of society like Poland and Hungary, we can see the effects of a standing army, and the dangers which its existence engenders. But this is not France, where the people are born *soldiers*, and nothing is glory except what is written in blood; nor have we tyrants to sustain like those of Romanoff and Hapsburgh. I have no especial fondness for the military profession as a profession, nor do I esteem a friend any higher because the cap he assumes me with has an embroidered bugle on the cover. There are many habits inseparable from the life of the soldier with which I have no sympathy, and, so far as the aristocracy of military life is concerned, I am inclined to regard it with contempt But it must not be forgotten that war is a science. It is complicated, elaborate, and full of embarrassing details. These details can only be mastered by years of incessant study and actual experience, and that experience can only be obtained in an army. We want an army for two great purposes: To hold our forts and guard our frontiers, and as a school for the practical education of the soldier who may be called upon, in the event of another war, to take the field at the head of our volunteers.

No one has a higher admiration of the volunteer system than myself, but it must not be forgotten that it is *only* a volunteer system Courage and enthusiasm are very good qualities, and they distinguish our volunteers. Yet a man may be courageous and enthusiastic, and not be a soldier We feel the cold and heat, and see the rain, the snow, the changes of the seasons and the operations of Nature, and yet, the knowledge that these things exist does not make a man a philosopher. The theory of the school and the experience of the field are necessary to give those military qualities which every commander requires, and which can only be obtained under the operation of a regular army, large enough to meet the wants of our country We are suffering now from a lack of efficient men to act as the officers of the regiments already accepted—to direct and consolidate their courage and discipline their patriotism. With this painful experience in the present, it is the duty of Congress to legislate wisely for the future.

The Kentucky August elections will take place next Monday. Much interest is manifested in the result, although my advices lead me to believe that the unconditional Union man will sweep the State. There was some speculation among Disunion politicians as to the effect of the late battle of Manassas, and it was suggested that the disaster to our forces would tend to strengthen and consolidate the Secessionists of Kentucky, and dishearten and demoralize our friends. I am happy to state, and it gives me pride to say it for the honor of old Kentucky, that the Union sentiment was never stronger than since the battle of Sunday week, and that the men of that State are as fixed in their purpose of avenging the dishonor to our flag as the people of Ohio or your citizens of Pennsylvania. The election, it is thought, will be largely for the Union. Mr Senator Breckinridge will then be compelled to choose the alternative of holding a seat in the Senate in defiance of the wishes of his State and of the people of the country.

The threat of Mr. Jefferson Davis, that he will retaliate any punishment which may be inflicted upon our volunteers by the execution of those prisoners he has captured, produces no effect here The privateers of the *Savannah* will be tried, and condemned to death if found guilty. The execution of this sentence will depend solely upon reasons of State, and Mr Davis may rest assured that among those reasons his menace of retribution will have no place. This question, however, is one of minor importance, and its decision can in no way affect the policy of the Government or the purpose which that policy foreshadows.

It is now generally understood that Mr. Magraw and Mr. Harris, who went into the Secession country to obtain the body of Colonel James Cameron, are detained as prisoners by General Beauregard. Mr Burch, their companion, has been released by an act of special favor, and has returned. Mr. Burch was taken at Fairfax Court House, and he is of opinion that his companions have no chance of being released. That any injury will be done to them, I cannot believe. They are not even prisoners of war. They went to Virginia on an errand of mercy, and under no possible complication can they be subjected to the penalties which any extreme measure of retaliation would lead the Richmond rulers to inflict on prisoners of war. It is said they are detained by General Beauregard because he does not desire any information of his military operations to reach the War Department. What a lesson does this teach our own Government, and what a contrast do we present to the vigilant and sagacious rebels! Here, in Washington, treason may stroll into the President's mansion, place its ear to the key-hole of every Department, and convey every necessary item of information to Richmond It is well that we should be magnanimous and merciful, but when our magnanimity and mercy are abused to our own injury they are no longer virtues.

Death of an American in England.

The last steamer brought an account of the death of George Wildes, Esq., of the well-known house of A. & S. Henry & Co., of Manchester. There are a few in this city who will remember Mr. Wildes in his youthful days, when he was in the counting-house of Messrs. John & Sam. Moss—more when he was residing in London the head of the firm of Geo. Wildes & Co, and many since his connection with his present firm Mr. Wildes was a native of New Jersey, and was from a lad active, intelligent, and of great capacity. He established the house of Geo Wildes & Co., of London, which had a large trade with America, and was among the most prominent of that great city, and one of the three W's so much talked of in 1837, in which commercial convulsion it fell, paying, however, a large dividend. For the last twenty years he has been in the Manchester firm alluded to, and taking a prominent part. He was a gentleman of high integrity, good feeling, and had a noble bearing, with very finished and attractive manners His loss to his family must be severe indeed, and there are numerous friends on both sides the water who will sincerely mourn his sudden death.

Thomas Francis Meagher.

SIR: I have read, in *The Press*, that Mr MEAGHER's name is "pronounced *May her.*" As one of the clan, I repudiate that Anglicanismo mmer. MEAGHER is neither *Meager* nor *May her*, but plainly and Hibernically, *Mäh-her.* Just so, the town of Youghall, in the County of Cork, which Cockneys, on both sides of the Atlantic, miscall *Yough-all*, is simply *Yaugh-hall.*

AN IRISHMAN.

From Jefferson City—Rebels Captured.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 28 —The detachment of two companies of Colonel Milligan's regiment and three companies of the Home Guards sent to Hickory Hill, near Mount Pleasant, in Cole county, were fired on from an ambush near that place, but no one was hit. They captured twenty-eight rebels, among them two captains of Jackson's forces; also, forty horses and two teams, which have been brought to this city.

Since the withdrawal of the Federal forces from Calloway county, opposite here, the rebels are again concentrating. Four hundred are reported to day at Fulton. Trouble is feared from there and from Harris' forces.

Skirmish near Rolla, Missouri.

ROLLA, Mo., July 27.—A fight took place on Thursday, on Lane's prairie, fifteen miles from here, between a party of sixty-five rebels and fifteen Home Guards from Rolla.

The Guards were surrounded, but they made a determined stand, and after a few volleys, dispersed the rebels, killing their first lieutenant, and mortally wounding three privates. One lieutenant and two privates on our side were slightly wounded.

ATLANTIC CITY.—The number of visitors at this delightful sea-side resort is rapidly on the increase The accommodations were never better, or obtainable at so reasonable a cost. Hotel proprietors are vieing with each other in the moderation of their charges. Among the guests at the United States Hotel are Col. S. M. Johnson and wife, of New York; the families of Major Larned and Captain Gram, of the U. S. A.; Mr. Gibson, solicitor of the Court of Claims; ex Postmaster General Campbell; the Rev. W M. Paxton, of Pittsburg; and Mr and Mrs McTavish, of Baltimore. Mrs McTavish is a daughter of General Winfield Scott.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c., this day, at 12 o'clock noon, including a valuable Delaware wharf, business stands Walnut street and Girard avenue, by order of Orphans' Court, as signees, and others; also, a large amount of stocks and loans. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements and pamphlet catalogue.

SALE OF NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE, &c., &c., this morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 914 Chestnut street, by Thos. Birch & Son, auctioneers.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1861.

Brigadier Generals from Pennsylvania.

The full Pennsylvania delegation in Congress met at half past four o'clock this afternoon, in accordance with the President's suggestion, and recommended the following named gentlemen for the post of brigadier generals from your State: Colonel HEINTZELMAN, of Lancaster, from the regular army; Colonel ANDREW PORTER, of Lancaster, from the regular army; Colonel WM. B. FRANKLIN, of York, from the regular army; Colonel W. N MONTGOMERY, of Bucks; Colonel R. H RUSH, of Philadelphia, formerly of the regular army; Colonel J. T. REYNOLDS, of Lancaster, from the regular army; Major STURGES, of Luzerne, and Colonel MCLEAN, of Erie. Every one of the gentlemen above named has had a regular military education, and will reflect not only credit upon the gentlemen recommending them, but also on the Keystone State.

Major Generals from Pennsylvania.

Every Pennsylvanian will be glad to learn that General GEO. MCCALL, of Chester county, and General GEO. CADWALADER, of Philadelphia, will be made major generals for the war.

Magraw Heard From.

Mr. HENRY BURCH, a livery-stable keeper, of this city, who carried out H. S. MAGRAW and ARNOLD HARRIS to make an effort to recover the body of Colonel CAMERON, on the battle field, returned last evening. The party, as your readers are aware, was captured by the enemy, at Fairfax Court house, when going out. BURCH was permitted to return on taking an oath to reveal nothing in reference to the army of the enemy and its movements. HARRIS, he says, will possibly be permitted to return, by an exchange of prisoners or some other arrangement; but MAGRAW will be imprisoned at Richmond during the war.

It is understood here that both HARRIS and BURCH are in sympathy with the enemy; and if MAGRAW was not betrayed into their hands, he was certainly in the hands of those who were not over-zealous to secure him against capture. HARRIS is a Southerner, and is at home in the custody of the rebels.

The Boyd Murder Case.

This case is again up—this time, on final trial—in the criminal court. The evidence, so far, is only a repetition of that given at previous examinations.

A Little Drummer Shot.

Saturday, a drummer named A. J. PETTITT, seventeen years of age, in the Third New Jersey, was shot in camp, over in Virginia, by the accidental discharge of a musket, in the hands of a comrade, who was cleaning the lock of his piece The lad was a favorite. His body has been sent to his friends.

Quartermaster of the Potomac Army.

Captain VAN VLIET has been appointed quartermaster in the army of the Potomac, and has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

The Colonel of the Zouaves.

Colonel FARNHAM, of the New York Fire Zouaves, who was wounded at the Bull Run engagement, has become insane, and is now in the Lunane Asylum. It is stated that the cause of this unfortunate issue is attributed to the effect of his wounds, together with grief for the loss of his men.

Troops Arrived.

The Third Vermont, Colonel F W. SMITH, and Colonel BAKER's California Regiment, arrived by rail on Saturday. The steamers *Ben Deford* and *S. R. Spaulding* arrived yesterday with the Tenth Massachusetts, Colonel BRIGGS. The former is 900 and the others each 1 000 stong.

Order Countermanded.

Colonel WEBSTER's Eleventh Massachusetts were ordered to Washington, but on arrival at Baltimore they received orders (Saturday morning) to proceed to Harper's Ferry.

Navy Yard Matters.

The gunboat *Resolute* is now being repaired on the dry dock, and will be ready in a few days.

The *Baltimore* went down to Alexandria yesterday morning with the camp equipage, &c., of the New York Twenty-sixth Regiment, and in the evening with that of the Twenty-fifth New York. Both regiments have gone into camp there to day.

The steamer *Cambridge* arrived at the yard yesterday, with part of the Tenth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. BRIGGS. She brings a large quantity of provisions, wagons, &c., for the regiment. The remainder of the regiment arrived at the arsenal in the *Ben Deford.*

The steamers *Mount Vernon, Philadelphia,* and *Baltimore*, are at the yard to-day.

The Rocket House, which was blown up on Saturday, is to be immediately repaired, and work resumed as soon as possible.

The Old Capitol Jail.

There are to day 71 prisoners in the Capitol jail, the largest portion of whom were taken at the battle of Bull Run.

Captain TAKATSH, of the Garibaldi Guards, is still confined there. The building is guarded by a detachment of the New York Twelfth Regiment.

Work on the Capitol.

There are only eleven men employed at present on the work of finishing the Capitol, and it is thought that operations will be suspended altogether in a short time.

Burying the Dead.

Mr BURCH, from Manassas Junction, as stated in a previous despatch, says one hundred men have been employed since Tuesday last burying our dead on the battle-field.

Remains Sent Home.

The body of Lieut. H. K ZEBNER, of the Third New Jersey volunteers, was sent to his friends at Trenton, N. J., to day. He died yesterday, at Kalorama, in the Military Hospital, from the effects of wounds received at the Bull Run battle. The remains were escorted to the depot by a guard detailed from the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment.

Arrival of Stores.

An immense quantity of stores for the troops arrived this morning from Baltimore. A large number of Government trains are busily employed in carrying them to the store house in the Post Office building.

Quarters for the Troops.

The building near the railroad depot, in this city, formerly used for the manufacture of canes from Mount Vernon wood, has been fitted up with tables the whole length of the building, for the special use of the troops on their arrival at the depot. An abundant supply of provisions is provided daily. Another large building has been erected near the depot, to be used as quarters for the soldiers until they go into camp elsewhere There are arrangements also for bathing and other sanitary purposes.

Alexandria.

The only soldiers seen in the streets to-day are those on guard duty.

The late reverse has emboldened the Secession spirit. The women are boastful of the triumph of the rebel army, in which many of them have husbands or other relatives.

Postal Facilities for the Troops.

The Post Office Department has issued the following:

Postmasters will take notice that all prepaid letters to soldiers in any regiment in the service of the United States and directed to them at a point where they have been stationed, may be forwarded, whenever practicable, to any other point to which they may have been ordered, without farther charge thereon for forwarding.

JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant P. M General.

Beauregard Depriving Citizens of their Liberty.

The original copy of the following order was found by one of our officers at Fairfax Court House. The system of depriving citizens of their liberty on testimony secretly procured, and driving them from their homes "on testimony amounting only to strong suspicions," is in keeping with the inhumanity which refused a flag of truce to carry our wounded from the field of battle on Sabbath, July 21:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ALEXANDRIA,
CAMP PICKENS, MANASSAS JUNCTION,
June 9, 1861.

"To Brigadier Gen. M. L. BONHAM,

Commanding forces in Fairfax Court House:

"SIR: The following named persons in Fairfax county, residing near Accotink's district, have been reported to me as inimical to us and dangerous to our cause, viz: Alfred Recker, Elbin Mason, John Mason, R. F. Roberts, Jonathan Roberts, and Levi Deming

"Mr. John H Barnes, (deputy sheriff,) of Captain Dulaney's company, will inform you where they are to be found.

"You will please obtain, secretly, reliable written testimony, proving the above charges against said individuals, and, if in your judgment such testimony shall be deemed sufficient, you will have them arrested forthwith and sent under escort or guard to Governor William Smith, at Warrenton, who has been instructed to make the necessary arrangements for their safe keeping.

"But should the testimony only amount to strong suspicions of their dangerous character, they will be allowed twenty four hours' notice to leave the county, not to return therein until after the war, under penalty of being arrested and kept in close confinement during said period, should that order be violated.

"Very respectfully, your obedient serv't,
"G. T BEAUREGARD,
"Brigadier General Commanding."

Our Seaport Towns.

The fact that the privateers of the enemy are in the vicinity of the Northern coast should induce great caution on the part of the Government to prevent any sudden attack upon it. The reckless pirates, who sail over the ocean and menace our commerce, would not hesitate to bombard any of the small seaport towns which may be left exposed. The very sense of security which exists among our people may serve to invite a foray.

Called into Camp.

So fully has the order calling the soldiers into camp been observed, there is scarcely a private to be seen on the street to day, and only such officers as are called in by their duties.

In the Enemy's Service.

WALTER NORRIS, recently of this city, and a private in the Beauregard Rifles, is reported to have been killed at the Bull Run engagement. We also hear that Second Lieutenant CHARLES HILL, of the same company, a son of the Rev. S P HILL, of this city, and formerly a clerk in the bank of RIGGS & CO., was brevetted for gallant conduct on that occasion, and that Major F B SHARPER, formerly of the National Rifles, of this city, has been called to BEAUREGARD's staff, as one of his aids, and brevetted lieutenant colonel for meritorious services.

Arrest of Deserters.

A detachment of the Sixth Massachusetts arrived here this morning with nine deserters, five teamsters and four soldiers, who were arrested in the cars at the Relay House, on Saturday. The teamsters say they were discharged, but have no certificates to that effect.

GEN. McCLELLAN IN COMMAND.

New Regulations.

REBEL DESIGNS ON MARYLAND.

WASHINGTON, July 29 —The entrance of Gen. McClellan upon his duties as commander of this military department has inspired the troops in and around Washington with renewed military enthusiasm He has already visited the various entrenchments on the Virginia side, thoroughly examined into their condition and strength, and instituted the strictest discipline among the soldiers, and in all departments of the service within his jurisdiction. Brigades, regimental, and line officers are made to understand that lounging and tippling around the camps are not to be permitted. The much abused passport system has been greatly restricted, and the facilities heretofore enjoyed so freely of communication between Washington and the rebellious States have been as far as practicable curtailed. The effect of his vigorous measures generally is everywhere felt, and the army has begun to realize the presence of the military power which may be safely trusted

Reports have been circulating to day, and the names of prominent gentlemen given as authority for them, that the rebels have either commenced moving, or have made arrangements for the immediate passage, of 40 000 of their troops across the Potomac from the direction of Leesburg into Maryland. Your correspondent has no means of verifying the statement.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

NO REBEL TROOPS AT WINCHESTER OR CHAR