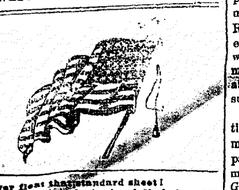
The Press.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1861.



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

FIRST PAGE.—Adaptation versus Authorship; American Heraldry; Letter from "Harvey Birch;" The Left Wing of the Army at Manassas; Speech of Judge Kelley; Movements of the Imperial Tourists; Financial and Commercial. FOURTH PAGE.—Mr. Russell's Letter from Cairo; General News.

THE GENERAL SYSTEM of Washington correspondence, as represented in the New York newspapers, is one of our greatest social evils. Nearly all the New York reporters in Washington, with a few honorable exceptions, use their proprietors for the ventilation of their private griefs against public men. This has done much to poison and divide public sentiment in the free States; and in dividing it they weaken the patriotism of the nation, and bring discredit upon the owners of the journals who permit this abuse of their columns. Mr. BENNETT, of the *Herald*, is sold out continually, and is frequently rendered unpopular by the calumny of a correspondent, who vents his grief upon some public man in Washington, or by the very frequent praise of men who are odious to the community. Mr. GREELEY, of the *Tribune*, and Mr. RAYMOND, of the *Times*, often find themselves in embarrassing and conflicting positions, by reason of the mendacity of those who represent them in Washington city. This practice, indeed, has become so frequent, that many men in Washington are prevented from holding any intercourse whatever with most of the correspondents of Northern and New York journals, resident in that city.

We are led to these remarks by noticing a paragraph in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Times*, as follows:

"Harry Magraw, it is said, is kept a prisoner. If the rebels will only hold on to him it will be a saving to the United States. He is one of the Pennsylvania soldiers of fortune who engineered the swindling beef contract, and who has had more jobs worked through than any other man, although a political opponent of the Administration."

Mr. RAYMOND's confidence has been imposed upon by some correspondent. He is too much of a man to endorse a calumny so fearful in its character, and so eminently unjust to an absent and defenceless citizen. Mr. MAGRAW is now a prisoner in the Confederate armies. He found General CAMERON plunged into deep grief from the loss of his brother, and offered his services to obtain the body. The Secretary called on General SCOTT to seek his advice as to the propriety of sending a letter by Mr. MAGRAW to the commander of the traitors, in furtherance of this mission. General SCOTT replied that it was impossible for the Government to ask a favor of the rebels without recognizing them as a *de facto* Government—whereupon the Secretary replied: "My brother, then, must be buried where he died." Mr. MAGRAW at once volunteered to go forth to Manassas, in company with two friends, on a pass from General MANSFIELD. They determined to trust themselves inside the traitors' lines, in the belief that their errand being one of pure mercy, they would not be detained. Colonel CAMERON was a native of Lancaster county, where Mr. MAGRAW had studied law. As a friend and townsman of the lamented deceased, he felt a strong and natural attachment towards him. His family are still living in Lancaster, and are in great agony because of his detention by DAVIS and BEAUREGARD. The whole community sincerely sympathize with them on account of the disaster which befel Mr. MAGRAW in his efforts to serve Secretary CAMERON.

In view of this statement, therefore, we wonder what Mr. RAYMOND thinks of the suggestion "that, if the rebels will only hold on to Mr. MAGRAW it will be a saving to the United States." The statement relative to the beef contract is a lie—deliberate and foreknown. The truth is Mr. MAGRAW refused an interest in this contract when it was offered to him by those who had been invited to take it by Captain BOERWITH, of the commissary department, because he believed that under the circumstances, when no prospect existed of communications being opened between Baltimore and Washington, the contract would ruin all parties connected with it.

A more gallant gentleman, upright citizen, and devoted patriot than HENRY S. MAGRAW never lived. It may be long before he returns to his family and friends in Pennsylvania, but however long he may be absent, or whatever fate may befal him, his absence will be sincerely regretted, and his return warmly welcomed.

Imperial Tourists.

Prince NAPOLEON, son of the late JEROME BONAPARTE, by the second marriage with a Princess of Wurtemberg, arrived at New York on Saturday, accompanied by the Princess CLOTHILDE, his wife, and, with great good sense, has hitherto succeeded in preserving his *incognito*. No doubt the New York Aldermen would rejoice in the chance of wearing unaccustomed white kid gloves and living luxuriously, as they did during the Japanese visit, at the public expense. No doubt, bad as the times are, the New York "aristocracy" would exult in entertaining the Prince and Princess, and of overpowering them with favors of "hospitality"—which are not needed, expected, nor desired.

These people have come hither to see this country at a most important and interesting crisis, and their wish is to be allowed to do so, as private persons, in the quietest and least ostentatious manner. It is snobbery, and tuft-hunting, and toadyism to annoy them with proffers of "hospitality" which they carefully eschew; and it is to be hoped that when they come to Philadelphia, our city and the wealthier portion of its inhabitants will show their good breeding—*by letting them alone*.

Prince NAPOLEON, born in 1822, is fourteen years younger than his cousin, the Emperor NAPOLEON III., and, in the event of the Prince Imperial's death, stands next the throne in the direct line of succession, as it was fixed on the re-establishment of the Empire at the close of 1852. He is not popular, and has especially lost favor with the ultra Liberal party, whom he headed during the Republic, by deserting them to assume the rank and appanage of an Imperial Prince. He is not popular with the army, because he achieved nothing in the Crimean war. He is master of several languages—but that is certainly one of the smallest performances of the human intellect, and nearly every prince in Europe is equal to him in this respect. He showed scanty ability during the short time of his embassy to Spain. He lately delivered a forcible speech on the Italian question in the French Senate. In 1855 he exhibited great practical and administrative power as President of the Commission of the World's Fair, held in Paris. In a word, Prince NAPOLEON is a gentleman of average knowledge and ability. He is fond of foreign travel, having visited America some years ago, and having made a voyage to the Arctic regions not long ago.

In one respect Prince NAPOLEON is what may be called a personal curiosity—from his remarkable likeness, in feature and form, to his uncle, the first NAPOLEON. This resemblance is positively so startling that, at first sight, every looker-on cannot help perceiving it.

Major General McClellan.

McAllister & Brothers, 728 Chestnut street, have brought out, in visiting card size, a very spirited and correct portrait of Major General McClellan, a commander to whose energy, judgment, and gallantry all loyal eyes are now turned, hopefully and relyingly. No Philadelphian, who can spare a quarter, will be without this portrait of a gallant man.

From S. C. Upham, 310 Chestnut street, we have a smaller portrait of General McClellan, one-fourth the size of the above-mentioned, and neatly set in a gilded metallic frame. This is also a good likeness, and belongs to a series (including President Lincoln, General Scott, Senator Douglas, &c.), which is manufactured "down East" in such large quantities that the retail price, we believe, is only ten or twelve cents a-piece.

The Lessons of the Late Battle.

An easy victory at the outset of a great campaign sometimes proves more disastrous than a defeat, especially if it leads those who acquire it to repose overweening confidence in their own strength, and to underrate the powers of their enemies. However much we may regret the result of the battle at Bull Run, it is daily becoming more and more evident that it has furnished to us admonitions which will have a great effect in the future management of our military operations, and aid us materially in acquiring hereafter the success which was denied us on the 21st inst.

It was the general opinion among all parties in the North when hostilities first commenced that, on account of the careful preparations which had for a long period been made by the insurgents to overthrow the Government, while the loyal citizens of our country were profoundly immersed in peaceful pursuits, it was probable that in the first general engagement our forces would be defeated. But when the traitors retreated at the approach of our brave army at almost every point we menaced, this preconceived opinion was changed or forgotten, and the nation was surprised that our volunteers were unable to drive the enemy from an entrenched and strongly-fortified camp, in which, considering his superior numbers and superior position, the odds were at least five to one against us. That we came near succeeding in what was an almost impossible and hopeless task redounds rather to the credit than the disgrace of our troops, particularly when we consider that, by the most authentic accounts we have received of the casualties of the day, it is evident that the losses of BEAUREGARD's army exceed those of our own. The worst feature on our side was the disorderly retreat of a portion of our forces, and while the enemy were fortunately not aware of this in time to reap the substantial advantages they might have derived from it, they had suffered so severely in the engagement that, not until our exaggerated accounts of the flight of the panic-stricken portion of our men reached them, did they imagine that they had any cause for boasting over the result of the battle.

But our attempt to dislodge them from their strong position, though it proved a failure, has taught us practical lessons of great importance. We have gained much information of the numerical strength of the enemy, as well as their system of warfare, and there is no longer room to doubt that they have from 180,000 to 200,000 men, including drilled volunteers and drafted militia, under arms in Virginia. Many agreeable but dangerous delusions have been dispelled. We have been taught that, however desirable it may be to march "on to Richmond," it is vain to attempt to do so until our preparations are perfected, and an army larger than we have yet consolidated is fully equipped and prepared for vigorous action. We have learned how unwise and dangerous it is for public clamor to attempt to influence the judgment of skillful officers, and to precipitate battles at inopportune moments.

In this matter we might have taken a hint from our enemies. The war-cry throughout the whole South was, "On to Washington!" and three-fourths of the insurgent troops who entered Virginia from other States did so in the expectation that they would be gratified with a "dash upon the capital." But when their generals learned the character of the fortifications by which it was defended, they wisely restrained the ardor of their troops, and, regardless of the suggestions of their newspapers and politicians, commenced entrenching their own camp in such a complete and careful manner that it is doubtful whether, in the whole range of battles, there was any one field on which (in the absence of regular fortifications) an army possessed as many advantages as the insurgents at Manassas.

We have learned more of the defects of our military organization by actual experiment, in an hour of fearful trial, than would have been exposed in months of peaceful inactivity, or in easy victories. And so strongly has a sense of the necessity of marked improvement been impressed upon us, that, while all feel and recognize it, the Administration has, with commendable promptness, indicated its anxiety to comply with the public expectations. There were many brave and skilful officers on the field at Manassas, but some who were sadly deficient in both courage and knowledge, and whose retention in the service would greatly impair its efficiency. It is evident that these whose unworthiness was clearly manifested will be deprived of future opportunities to disgrace themselves and to dishonor a glorious cause. The main body of our army has been entrusted to the command of the gifted McCLELLAN, in whose fidelity, courage, and genius universal confidence is felt, and whose remarkable combination of the energies of youth with great experience in military and civil life, as well as the prestige of his late victories, render him peculiarly worthy of the honors he has received.

It is now also understood that in new regiments which are formed the volunteers will be protected from the consequences of their own rashness, in selecting incompetent officers, by the War Department, under whose direction a Board of Examination will ascertain the capacity of all aspirants for military honors who, when they fall below a fair standard of acquirement, will be rejected. Besides, it will be seen that the Congressional delegations of the loyal States have been requested by the President to present to him the names of such persons in their respective States as they deem competent to act as efficient commanders of brigades, and, with a full knowledge of the responsibility devolving upon them, they will doubtless recommend the very best men they can select.

Palmerston Shows his Hand.

There is a Lordship of the British Treasury vacant by the resignation of Mr. BAGWELL, an Irish member, who resigned because he was dissatisfied with the conduct of the Palmerston Cabinet in nullifying the postal contract with the Galway and America steamboat company. To whom, of all men in the House of Commons, has Lord PALMERSTON offered this office, worth $6,000 a year? To none but Mr. GREGORY, the Parliamentary champion and mouthpiece of "the so-called Southern Confederacy." Mr. GREGORY has refused the office, probably from a conviction that the county of Galway would not re-elect him. But Lord PALMERSTON's having offered to make this person a member of the British Government exposes his own Southern proclivities, if it does nothing else. His conduct is significant and suggestive. It shows his hand, with the *Knave* in it as principal.

THE numerous friends of H. L. McConnel, Esq., who, during his residence in this city, learned to appreciate his worth and many sterling qualities, will be gratified with the intelligence that, after *seeing considerable service* as captain, in one of the regiments enrolled in defence of the country, he has been appointed major, in the Third Virginia Regiment of the United States troops.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL HALE, of this State, in his advertisement dated July 26, invited proposals for "ten thousand blouses," but he desires that they should be "woolen-lined," and the notice has been changed, to read "ten thousand blouses, woolen-lined."

Public Amusements.

To-morrow evening Mr. McDonough will reopen his Olympic Theatre, Race street, for a summer season. He has engaged a good company, among which is Miss Annie Lonsdale, the *comedienne*, whose performances of *Captain Charlotte* and *Nan*, in "Good for Nothing," and other character *rôles*, have been approached in such parts she ought to draw immense houses—as she did in New York.

Purchase of State Stocks, Bonds, &c.

The following queries have been put to the Confederate district attorney at Charleston:

First. Is it lawful for a citizen of the Confederate States to purchase of our enemy State stock or bonds of any of the Confederate States, and demand the interest when due?

Second. Is it lawful for the same parties to purchase notes given by merchants of the Southern Confederacy to Northern houses, and demand payment for the same?

Third. If lawful and proper to pursue the above course, would it not be equally legal for the small trader to buy merchandise of the enemy; or, in other words, does the law intend to operate in favor of the fortunate holders of capital against the humble dealers in wares and merchandise?

The response is as follows:

The acts specified by you certainly constitute "trading with the enemy" peculiarly objectionable because they afford a direct assistance to the enemy by the transmission of money to foster its resources. And, in addition, such conduct is highly unpatriotic, because directly injurious to the interests of the States and citizens of our Confederacy, whose obligations are thus withdrawn from the enemy's country, where it is for the interest of such States that they should remain, since they could not there be called upon for payment during the war. Such operations are certainly worse than the simple purchase of merchandise in the enemy's country, because they, at the same time, *aid* our *enemies* and *injure* our *friends*.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1861.

The presence of General McClellan has produced a visible and gratifying effect in the capital. Our vigorous and gifted young commander has entered upon the duties of his high station with characteristic energy. The city no longer presents the disorderly and excited appearance which has been noticeable for the past fortnight. Soldiers have been taken back to their camps; officers, who seemed to think their duty consisted in sauntering through the hotel corridors, and exhibiting their blue and gold to the admiring crowd of interesting young ladies who throng the Avenue, have been directed to report themselves immediately at their quarters. The pass system has been revised, and the fearful abuses which it engenders will be corrected. It is generally thought that the constant treasonable correspondence maintained between citizens of this city and Beauregard, has been protected by the very passes issued for the convenience of our loyal people and the officers of the Government. Their indiscriminate issue has led to many abuses, and I am glad to know that McClellan has terminated it.

I have great hopes in our young commander; and yet, when I think of the position he occupies, of the influences which surround him, of the dangers which menace and the temptations which may seduce him, it is not without a certain feeling of misgiving. There is nothing more fatal than the intoxication of flattery, and no man to-day has more flatterers than George B. McClellan. No man can mount so high and not feel that he walks on the brink of a precipice. If he fall from his empyrean station, his fall will only be greater because his exaltation was so rapid and his triumph so unchallenged. Those who shout the loudest to his day of fortune will shout the loudest in his day of misfortune, and what is the smoke of incense to-day may be the fumes of hatred and envy to-morrow. The destiny of General McClellan is in his own hands, and his destiny seems to be that of our country. His course, thus far, gives us every reason to think that it will be a noble one, and that his military career in Virginia will lead to the realization of every hope we may have entertained. That such hopes will be realized is my most earnest and constant prayer.

I trust you will pardon me for again alluding to the overwhelming importance of standing by the Union men in Virginia, Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and other States of the South. If the honor of our Government is pledged to any one thing, it is the duty of taking care of these men. They give us their allegiance, and we give them a government, and the protection of a government. It is a contract mutually agreed upon, and the honor of each party is involved in its observance. The Union men of the South have stood up bravely against influences of the most fearful nature. The gibbet has been brought to their doors—the torch to their homes—and the decree of banishment has sent them away from all they love, into strange and indifferent communities, and still they remain true to the flag of their fathers and the country of their birth. Can we neglect these men, and still expect them to be true? Can we receive their allegiance, and not give them protection? or can we wonder that they answer our indifference by abandoning our Government for one which, however wicked it may be, yet still furnishes them with a temporary protection?

I am confident that the Administration entertains the most friendly feeling towards the Union men of the Southern States. Illinois is bound to Kentucky by ties of sympathy, relationship, commercial interest and geographical vicinage. There are few families in Northern Kentucky not represented in Illinois, and few families in Southern Illinois not represented in Kentucky. There is a mutual sympathy between the people of these States, which is very natural and at the same time very pleasing. Mr. Lincoln is a Kentuckian, and has the warmest attachment for his native State. His estimable lady, the accomplished mistress of the White House, is a native of Kentucky, and is said to share largely in her husband's sympathies. Senator Browning, of Illinois, the successor of Douglas, is a Kentuckian, and feels for his State a peculiar fondness. Thus you see the President and those who immediately surround the President, together with the members of his Administration, feel the deepest interest in the work of relieving and sustaining the Union people of the Southern States. I trust that this relief may be administered in the speediest and most effectual manner.

I have just been looking over the names of the officers who are to command the fifteen reserve regiments of Pennsylvania. Some will do honor to the service, but there are others I am ashamed to see coming from my native State. Perhaps I am doing injustice to these gentlemen, and, if so, you shall have my apology; but I must say, judging from what I know of their antecedents, that they are no more capable of raising a regiment, or even a company, into the field, than I am of translating Shakespeare into the Sanscrit. These men may be great in their way, but their way is not that of the soldier. They may be great politicians, and giants in a ward convention or at a precinct election. They may understand the whole system of political engineering, and teach you how to extract the largest number of votes from a given number of voters, but they are not the men to be entrusted with the lives of our volunteers, and the honor of our flag. I am glad to know that an army commission has been appointed, to examine into the military qualities of these and other gentlemen, ambitious of military distinction, and that the investigations of that commission will be made, and its suggestions adopted by the department, without fear, favor, or affection.

OCCASIONAL.

Affairs in and Around Washington.

We clip the following items from the Washington *Star* of last evening:

THE NEW YORK SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory, has been offered by the President the command of the New York Seventy-ninth (Scotch) Regiment, made vacant by the death of the gallant Cameron on the field of battle.

Colonel Stevens graduated at the head of his class at West Point, and, at the time of his resignation from the United States army, was regarded as perhaps the first military engineer of his age in the service. He had seen more field service, we take it, than any other officer of his age and rank in the army, besides having been subsequently through the Indian war on our Northwest coast.

The Seventy-ninth embraces the material for making a regiment unsurpassed in any military service, and, in the hands of Col. Stevens, will soon come to rank as a model corps of the army of the United States.

WHAT A SOLDIER SAW.—A member of the New York Thirty-second Regiment sends us an account of what he saw in the battle of Sunday; and after describing the events of the day, as already narrated in our columns, adds:

"Nothing could exceed the daring of the Fire Zouaves. They attacked the enemy time and again, fighting with butts of muskets, bayonets, fists, or anything that was handy. Some of the Fire Zouaves went hunting rebels on their own account, and kept tally of how many they bagged. Some had as high as fifteen or twenty notched on a stick. One young fellow of the First California regiment, named Sinclair, penetrated the enemy's batteries, but soon left, as he was spotted by the riflemen. He also crawled through the great wall in a hollow, and shot a horse on whom was an officer, who was pointed out to him as General Beauregard. He says he aimed for the rebel's heart; but a stone under his knee rolled from under him, lowering his aim, shooting the horse in the throat.

NOT DEAD.—Lieutenant Colonel Fowler, of the New York Fourteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment, reported to be among the killed at the battle of Bull Run, is alive, well, and in camp at Arlington Heights. Colonel Wood, of that regiment, also reported killed, is, we repeat, a prisoner and wounded.

FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.—Captain Allen, the Massachusetts officer who escaped (with Mr. Dougherty, of the New York Seventy-first) on Friday night last, from the Sudley Church hospital, between Bull Run and Manassas Junction, says that on Thursday last he was permitted to go, with a guard of two men, over the field of the battle of the previous Sunday. He found all the dead stripped of their shirts and drawers, and, sorrowful to relate, eight of our wounded still alive, but in a dying condition, from the putrefaction of their wounds.

MORE ACTS OF DESTRUCTION APPREHENDED.—Fears are entertained by the Union men about Bladensburg (Prince George's county), Md., that neighboring disunionists design destroying the fine stone bridge of the Baltimore and Washington Railroad some time in the course of the current week. These fears arise from the conversation of persons around them known to be inimical to the cause of the Union.

IMPROVING.—Col Farnham, of the Fire Zouaves, and Col. Slocum, of the New York Twenty-seventh Regiment, are both improving, and there is good reason to believe they will recover from their late wounds.

Col Farnham was seriously ill before the battle, and his officers made an inefficient attempt to persuade him not to go on the field. During the battle he escaped almost miraculously from a ball which would have struck his head directly on the left temple, but that it glanced from the button of his cap, and only caused a flesh wound on his head. The concussion, however, stunned and knocked him from his horse, but he was up again and in the saddle almost immediately. His day's work, in his physical condition, resulted in a severe attack of typhoid fever, and he was taken from Fort Runyon (to which point he managed to ride) in an ambulance to the infirmary. There he has been dangerously ill, one night deliriously so, but is now, we are happy to say, considered out of danger. We cannot afford to lose officers of his character.

ALEXANDRIA, July 29.—Mr. C. G. Young, leader of the Fifth Maine Regiment band, died suddenly in this place of congestion of the brain, on Friday. His remains were taken to Bangor.

Mr. John Burlburc, orderly of Company C, Twenty-sixth Regiment, has had his right hand badly shattered by the accidental discharge of a pistol.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment, Col Christian's, received the new uniforms from the State of New York, to-day.

There are about forty unruly soldiers confined in the slave pens in this place for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

George H. Childs, of Company H, Twenty-sixth Regiment, while on a bender, had his right hand badly shattered by the discharge of a musket in the hands of another drunken comrade.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, July 30.—Colonel John A. Wright having retired from the active duties of aid to the Governor, Colonel Craig Biddle, of Philadelphia, has been appointed to that position, to be especially connected with the formation of the regiments recently called for by the United States Government.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1861.

Senator from Kansas.

Governor STANTON, who holds the appointment from the Governor of Kansas of Senator, is waiting patiently for Senator LANE to throw up his commission, in view of his acceptance of the place of brigadier general, conferred upon him by the United States.

Butler vs. Lehman.

The Committee of Elections began to investigate the case of BUTLER vs. LEHMAN this morning. It is stated that Mr. LEHMAN will ask a continuance.

Colonel F. W. Lander.

This fine partisan soldier is here, acting at the head of General McCLELLAN's staff. The Virginia Senators are exceedingly anxious that he shall be put at the head of Federal affairs in that section, but many of our citizens are equally anxious that he shall be retained as provost marshal by the commanding general, so as to bring order out of the chaos and confusion that have prevailed to the public detriment in the city of Washington. LANDER has the courage, activity, and knowledge of men, to make a first-rate military magistrate in these exciting times, and to assist in rooting out the traitors that have abounded since our reverse on the 21st of July.

Gen. McClellan.

There is no more prominent man on the streets then Gen. McCLELLAN. Apparently unconscious of the fact that he is looked up to as the young liberator of his country, he moves round upon his charger with a mind absorbed in his business. He is daily making himself familiar with the condition of the army here. He has been among the defences, examined the forts, magazines, and guns.

The Army.

The army on both sides of the Potomac here are all in camp, and are in fine condition.

Sending Home to their Friends.

The regiments who are being paid off this week are sending home their money in large quantities to their families. It is entrusted generally to those friends who come here to look after the dead and wounded.

The Enemy on the Move.

Mr. ALLEN, of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, who was a captive, and escaped from the enemy, returning yesterday to the camp, says that the enemy made no secrecy of their purpose to cross the river at Leesburg, and come down upon Washington.

Arrests for Political Infidelity.

The recent reverse sustained by our army has made secesh so jubilant here that it has betrayed itself where self-interest has hitherto kept it in abeyance. At the arsenal, a number of this class of our citizens have been quite open in their expressions of joy, and yesterday afternoon Isaac MILLER, DANIEL MORAN PETER MCGINNIS, HENRY DUDLEY, LEWIS LOCKE, BENJAMIN HARRISON, THOMAS SIMMONS, and ALFRED DEAGLE, workmen, were arrested, by order of the House committee, of which Mr. POTTER is chairman, on the charge, it is supposed, of being in treasonable league against the Government. I am informed by an officer of the arsenal, to-day, that others, who have made themselves obnoxious by openly avowing Secession sentiments will be arrested within twenty-four hours.

Committed.

JOHN MCGUERT and J. M. FRAAS, captured by the steamer *Freeborn*, on board a schooner, have been committed to jail, by order of Com. DARLGREN.

Business in Washington.

Business is good here in the retail stores. New Yorkers are opening new stores here in considerable numbers. New Yorkers are also doing a fine business in following and supplying our army with et ceteras.

Mails for Beauregard.

It is as easy for the rebel army to obtain a daily mail from Washington as it is for our army in Alexandria to receive their letters. Our market men come in from the very districts in Virginia that are now occupied by the pickets and scouts of the rebels.

Acting in concert with these ladies in Washington, wives of prominent citizens, visit the market with their baskets, the contents of which are packages of letters for the other side. All our army movements are thus reported to BEAUREGARD and JEFF DAVIS.

Sword to Beauregard.

It is on everybody's tongue here that BEAUREGARD was presented with a sword on Saturday from friends in Washington.

Colonel Farnham.

Colonel FARNHAM's aberration of mind is only temporary, and not serious. He is improving.

The Enemy's Loss.

A very reliable soldier, who escaped yesterday and got back to this city this morning, says the rebel loss was 4,000. It is so stated by all parties at Manassas, and he believes it is certainly not less, whatever more.

Feasted.

The rebel prisoners (seventy-one in number) in the "Old Capitol" here are feasted by their Secession friends in the city.

Our men, captured at Bull Run, are at hard labor in the entrenchments, while the officers are imprisoned at Richmond.

Miss Dix.

This lady has daily application from those in Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, &c., who desire to become nurses. She is receiving some additions to her present number, but none are accepted under thirty years of age.

Commissioner Wood.

President LINCOLN's appointment of Mr. Wood as Commissioner of Public Buildings is not popular in the Senate. After debate on the nomination, the matter was reported back to the committee.

Another Escape.

One of our soldiers escaped yesterday morning from *Manassas Junction*. He confirms the reports of ALLEN and others. He says the enemy supposed our army to number 80 000 on the field during the engagement, including our reserve. Had they known our weakness, they would have pursued us into Washington.

Disappointed Relatives.

Relatives of the wounded are here in large numbers, and are in deep sorrow in view of the fact that no permission is granted by the enemy to go into the hospitals on the battle-field, or see their wounded relatives. Many have come from Michigan and other distant States. They return home with sorrowing hearts.

Inhumanity.

The refusal of the rebel army to receive our flag of truce to look after the dead and wounded is almost without a parallel. The battle-field could be approached and examined without our obtaining any knowledge of their batteries or other military operations. But the privilege was denied, and those who attempted to recover a single body have been arrested and held as-prisoners. The orders of prohibition have no doubt come from JEFF DAVIS, who was on the field on the day of battle; and though our officers will not retaliate, our men can never forget this unprecedented exhibition of inhumanity.

Columbian Hospital.

Columbian College, in our northern suburbs, has been converted into a military hospital. It was opened on the 15th July. Since that time 600 have been received and 300 discharged. Only 30 of the whole number were received with wounds. The others were under treatment for sickness. Out of the whole number received into the hospital, only three deaths have taken place—a very strong proof of the favorable condition of our troops.

Sickles' Batteries.

SICKLES' Brigade have three fine batteries. One of the pieces was exhibited to-day at Willard's. They are "Waird's steel rifled," and will throw with great precision three miles.

Spy Arrested.

A man, named WILLIAM HENDERSON, was arrested at Georgetown, yesterday, by the military authorities, on suspicion of being a spy for the C. S. A. He was sent to jail to await examination.

Bathing Rooms for Soldiers.

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Butler vs. Lehman.

The Committee of Elections began to investigate the case of BUTLER vs. LEHMAN this morning. It is stated that Mr. LEHMAN will ask a continuance.

Colonel F. W. Lander.

This fine partisan soldier is here, acting at the head of General McCLELLAN's staff. The Virginia Senators are exceedingly anxious that he shall be put at the head of Federal affairs in that section, but many of our citizens are equally anxious that he shall be retained as provost marshal by the commanding general, so as to bring order out of the chaos and confusion that have prevailed to the public detriment in the city of Washington. LANDER has the courage, activity, and knowledge of men, to make a first-rate military magistrate in these exciting times, and to assist in rooting out the traitors that have abounded since our reverse on the 21st of July.

Gen. McClellan.

There is no more prominent man on the streets then Gen. McCLELLAN. Apparently unconscious of the fact that he is looked up to as the young liberator of his country, he moves round upon his charger with a mind absorbed in his business. He is daily making himself familiar with the condition of the army here. He has been among the defences, examined the forts, magazines, and guns.

The Army.

The army on both sides of the Potomac here are all in camp, and are in fine condition.

Sending Home to their Friends.

The regiments who are being paid off this week are sending home their money in large quantities to their families. It is entrusted generally to those friends who come here to look after the dead and wounded.

The Enemy on the Move.

Mr. ALLEN, of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, who was a captive, and escaped from the enemy, returning yesterday to the camp, says that the enemy made no secrecy of their purpose to cross the river at Leesburg, and come down upon Washington.

Arrests for Political Infidelity.

The recent reverse sustained by our army has made secesh so jubilant here that it has betrayed itself where self-interest has hitherto kept it in abeyance. At the arsenal, a number of this class of our citizens have been quite open in their expressions of joy, and yesterday afternoon Isaac MILLER, DANIEL MORAN PETER MCGINNIS, HENRY DUDLEY, LEWIS LOCKE, BENJAMIN HARRISON, THOMAS SIMMONS, and ALFRED DEAGLE, workmen, were arrested, by order of the House committee, of which Mr. POTTER is chairman, on the charge, it is supposed, of being in treasonable league against the Government. I am informed by an officer of the arsenal, to-day, that others, who have made themselves obnoxious by openly avowing Secession sentiments will be arrested within twenty-four hours.

Committed.

JOHN MCGUERT and J. M. FRAAS, captured by the steamer *Freeborn*, on board a schooner, have been committed to jail, by order of Com. DARLGREN.

Business in Washington.

Business is good here in the retail stores. New Yorkers are opening new stores here in considerable numbers. New Yorkers are also doing a fine business in following and supplying our army with et ceteras.

Mails for Beauregard.

It is as easy for the rebel army to obtain a daily mail from Washington as it is for our army in Alexandria to receive their letters. Our market men come in from the very districts in Virginia that are now occupied by the pickets and scouts of the rebels.

Acting in concert with these ladies in Washington, wives of prominent citizens, visit the market with their baskets, the contents of which are packages of letters for the other side. All our army movements are thus reported to BEAUREGARD and JEFF DAVIS.

Sword to Beauregard.

It is on everybody's tongue here that BEAUREGARD was presented with a sword on Saturday from friends in Washington.

Colonel Farnham.

Colonel FARNHAM's aberration of mind is only temporary, and not serious. He is improving.

The Enemy's Loss.

A very reliable soldier, who escaped yesterday and got back to this city this morning, says the rebel loss was 4,000. It is so stated by all parties at Manassas, and he believes it is certainly not less, whatever more.

Feasted.

The rebel prisoners (seventy-one in number) in the "Old Capitol" here are feasted by their Secession friends in the city.

Our men, captured at Bull Run, are at hard labor in the entrenchments, while the officers are imprisoned at Richmond.

Miss Dix.

This lady has daily application from those in Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, &c., who desire to become nurses. She is receiving some additions to her present number, but none are accepted under thirty years of age.

Commissioner Wood.

President LINCOLN's appointment of Mr. Wood as Commissioner of Public Buildings is not popular in the Senate. After debate on the nomination, the matter was reported back to the committee.

Another Escape.

One of our soldiers escaped yesterday morning from *Manassas Junction*. He confirms the reports of ALLEN and others. He says the enemy supposed our army to number 80 000 on the field during the engagement, including our reserve. Had they known our weakness, they would have pursued us into Washington.

Disappointed Relatives.

Relatives of the wounded are here in large numbers, and are in deep sorrow in view of the fact that no permission is granted by the enemy to go into the hospitals on the battle-field, or see their wounded relatives. Many have come from Michigan and other distant States. They return home with sorrowing hearts.

Inhumanity.

The refusal of the rebel army to receive our flag of truce to look after the dead and wounded is almost without a parallel. The battle-field could be approached and examined without our obtaining any knowledge of their batteries or other military operations. But the privilege was denied, and those who attempted to recover a single body have been arrested and held as-prisoners. The orders of prohibition have no doubt come from JEFF DAVIS, who was on the field on the day of battle; and though our officers will not retaliate, our men can never forget this unprecedented exhibition of inhumanity.

Columbian Hospital.

Columbian College, in our northern suburbs, has been converted into a military hospital. It was opened on the 15th July. Since that time 600 have been received and 300 discharged. Only 30 of the whole number were received with wounds. The others were under treatment for sickness. Out of the whole number received into the hospital, only three deaths have taken place—a very strong proof of the favorable condition of our troops.

Sickles' Batteries.

SICKLES' Brigade have three fine batteries. One of the pieces was exhibited to-day at Willard's. They are "Waird's steel rifled," and will throw with great precision three miles.

Spy Arrested.

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