

Ferever fleat that standard sheet!
Where breathes the fee but falls before as?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming e'er as!

Ir is well that we should look this crisis full in the face-that we should look beyond the mere present into the rapidly-coming future. We see in the North an apparent nature of things for society to be of one mind. after evidence of a desire to terminate it by nltimo. The worst features of our misforon the part of certain trading leaders evidence a humiliating acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy, and a cowardly acquiescence in

When the present Congress assembled there seemed to be but one voice among its ed to pass almost unnoticed, because they members, and that voice was for a vigorous could not contend successfully against enorprosecution of the war, and the most sum- mous odds. The number of our men killed, mary punishment of rebellion. At no time since this nation came into the family of nations did our Legislature show such an unselfish devotion to the people's will, and such this is in strange contrast with the reports of an honest, healthy, unanimous, and patriotic the Southern press, which are utterly destispirit. Party lines were either washed away tute of candor and truthfulness, and are more or so feeble that the traces of them could like FALSTAFF's descriptions of his valorous scarcely be distinguished. In the organiza- achievements than veritable accounts. tion of both branches every party sentiment was recognized by a magnanimous majority, the fraternity of Union feeling. In every heart patriotism, which finds no parallel in the sub-

limest examples of antiquity. But still, in that very Congress, there were a few disaffected men, some of whom considered the Republic dead, and wished to drape the body in crape, while others were content to go in half-mourning. There were such men as BURNETT and MAY, in the House; BRECKIN-RIDGE, BAYARD, POLK, and Powell, in the yet the Courser thinks the "chivalry," when Senate. While in full communion with these. who might have excused themselves on account of their section-if, indeed, there can During the last three centuries there have be an excuse to cover sympathy with treason -were such Northern men as Vallandigham, an attacking party has not merely been reof Ohio, Woon, of New York, Johnson, of pulsed from a stronghold it had not men Northampton, and Ancona, of Berks, in this enough to capture, for immense armies have State. From the beginning of the session, been destroyed, the principal portion being they have been stumbling blocks in the path | killed and wounded, appropriation, and sneered at every expres- | none of these victories will favorably comon of unselfish loyalty. The haughty Sena- pare with that achieved by the insurgents a tor from Kentucky menaced the Senate, Bur- | Manassas, and that Saratoga, Yorktown, New | The Slaves at Alexandria-An Import-NETT kept up a constant fire of objections and Urleans, Marengo, Austerlitz, and Waterloo, points of order, VALLANDIGHAM gave us rhe. were far less "complete" than a battle in toric and declamation, and Mr. May revelled | which our loss in killed and wounded was dein the counsels which had been inspired by a cidedly less than that of the enemy, and the recent visit to Richmond. A united front, on number of prisoners taken by us nearly equal the part of the patriotic members, neutralized | to the number we lost! their opposition, and thus far the session has

been one of comparative harmony. The latest demonstration which savors of disaffection may be found in the preamble and resolutions lately offered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Cox, of Ohio. The easily be understood when it is remembered substance of Mr. Cox's proposition was that that his whole army only numbered 33,000, a commission, composed of several very emi- and of these 8,000 constituted the reserve at nent statesmen, be authorized to act as com- | Centreville, 2,000 were left to guard the missioners of peace, and that the accom- camps, and 5,000 were two miles off at Blackplishment of their mission be extended so far as the proposition of an amendment to the of just three to one in this statement, the Ine preamble sets forth this sage maxim, that "it is the part of rational alluded to being 18,000 instead of 54,000. beings to terminate their difficulties by rational means "-a truism which Mr. Cox will not lowed by another still more glaring, for we find disputed in the present Congress. In are told that "MoDowell, with the aid of support of his proposition, Mr. Cox rallied | Patterson's division of twenty thousand, had quite a respectable vote, among whom we are | very nearly outflanked the insurgents, and were pained to see such men as Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois.

We would not notice this proposition of Mr. Cox except in connection with the signs other desperate struggle to obtain the vantage which we see in the Northern States. It is ground." Thus, a division of 20,000, many people, to prepare them for a more open advo. | mate of 36.000 men to account for the achievecacy of peace, and, if possible, to demoralize ments of 18,000 of our troops! the public sentiment which sustains the war measures of the Administration. It is only of the Georgia Legislature on the question of legalizing lotteries. There is no patriotism at all in the matter, and those who agitate are the men who have either no future in a regenerated Republic, or whose pecuniary interests may suffer by the imposition of direct taxes, or an increase in the tariff and revenue duties.

Mr. Cox and his friends ask for peace. Let us see precisely what they mean. There can only be peace on one condition, and that is the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. recognition of the Southern Confederacy. That is the ultimatum of the South, and the North can have no voice beyond it. Peace means a divided Union, and when Northern men clamor for peace they clamor for a divided land, the partition of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, and the abandonment of the Southern coast defences, for the Disunion leaders of these States would most assuredly restraint of Federal bayonets was removed. conditions, one of the "rational means" by difficulties" of "rational beings." Peace For we have been told over and over again, Let us, with the Tribune, "forget things by these very men of the South, that there past, and prove that now at least our duty to never can be a reconstruction of the Union in our country is superior to every considerawhich the "will of the majority" will be per- tion." mitted to govern. And we are bound to take

them at their word. These men think that peace at any price would restore enfeebled manufactures, give us from returned volunteers, complaining that life to our dying commerce, and immediately their letters and papers have not reached re-open those channels of trade which are them. More especially does this affect the now closed by the existence of war. But First Artillery Regiment, under Colonel PAT- news mongers when found on the battle field. In even arguing the question from this point, TERSON. For the last four or five weeks they the future he will equip and arm idle spectator could any hope be more delusive? War has have been on the "march," remaining but found present at a battle, and place them in the only temporarily stopped trade. Peace, on a short time at any one point, and as their let- front ranks, in the hottest part of the fight. the conditions of the South, would utterly ters were generally addressed to them at rain it; for that peace would open all the Washington, they are probably there at preby a tariff hostile to Northern interests and about to be "mustered out of service," and elevation of one hundred feet. His rope was sus-Southern ports to free trade, and be followed sent. It is to be hoped that as the men are ment, walked across the Avenue yesterday at an eventually fatal to our commerce and manumost of them intend to re-enlist, their letters

eventually fatal to our commerce and manumost of them intend to re-enlist, their letters

rigging. They appeared to have gone on recently,
and can only be attributed to the niretical exists. factures. The Mississippi would be com- will be immediately sent to the captains of the manded by hostile cannon, and the great ar- different companies, to which they were oritery of the West would no longer carry its ginelly addressed, in Philadelphia. Many of life-blood to the extremities of the nation. the letters may be of a business character, The inevitable complications which the existence of two Confederacies would foster could only result in a series of bitter quarrels, or another Napoleon.

be tollowed by propositions more offensive to.
morrow, and step by step we will find these
men leading public sentiment into a degrading
and disgraceful position of submission to the
rebels. The descent into treason is as easy as
the descent which has become classic and

proverbial, and there is no easier way of start- | WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE ing on the road than by a peace propos like that of Mr. Cox. Whoever falters now in not with us. Whoever looks back upon the plains of Sodom must meet the fate of their apostacy. Let us imitate the South, at least n boldness. Their ultimatum is a recognition of their treason, ours must be the utter externination of their treason. We have appealed to the sword as the dread arbiter, and that appeal cannot be dismissed by the opposition of ercenary merchants or the intrigues of expiring politicians.

The Southern Accounts of the Late Battle.

The masses of the South were never particularly well informed of the condition of read some of their journals one would think that public affairs. The whole number of newspapers published there is very small compared with the redundant journalism of the North. Their average circulation is very limited, and only a very few of them display any enterprise in furnishing full, late, and reliable accounts of important events. The So long as intercourse was open, they furnished blockade has diminished their supplies of the South with provisions, clothing, money, powprinting paper to such an extent that many der, and munitions of war. So long as Georgia establishments have succumbed to the double bought their muskets, South Carolina their cannon, unanimity of sentiment, but it is not in the pressure occasioned by its increased price, and the loss of a large portion of patronage for men will think and act and declare their by the derangement of business; and if the opinions, and in doing so there must be war is protracted for a long period, nearly all division and difference. When the earthquake of them will be obliged to suspend operations. at Fort Sumpter rocked the Republic to its But when we read some of their descriptions centre, parties and opinions were swallowed of the late battle, it is doubtful whether those up in the convulsion, and the nation was for who believe such absurd and ridiculous acwar from a sense of self-preservation. For counts are not in reality in a state of more three months that opinion has prevailed, and deplorable ignorance than those who were devetion to the Union and to a war for the never unfortunate enough to rely upon a maintenance of the Union has been the high- Secession newspaper for information. The est test of loyalty known to our people. But Northern papers have teemed with the gradually as this contest shapes itself we find fullest descriptions that could be obtained of the great struggle of the 21st

tune were not only not concealed, but grossly exaggerated. The heroism and temporary riumphs of our brave soldiers, instead of being boasted of and gloried over, were sufferwounded, and taken prisoners, was greatly they would not pay another dollar into the Trea-Thus the correspondent of the Louisville

Courier, writing from the battle-field on Monand men of all opinions were welcomed into day, the 22d ult., begins by saying that "the true chivalry of the South, relying upon the the honor of our nation seemed to be a con. justice of their cause, though comparatively trolling and uncontrollable sentiment, and weak in numbers, have gained a victory that, America presented a spectacle of enthusiastic in completeness, has never been paralleled in history since the American continent first dawned upon the eyes of the longing dis-It is now a well-known fact that coverer." the insurgents had a force at and near Manassas at least twice, if not three times, as great as that which Gen. McDowell commanded, and that a large portion of the troops of the latter were not concerned in the action at all: thus situated, at a place they had strongly fortifled, were "comparatively weak in numbers!" been some very decided victories, in which of judicious legislation. They opposed every survivors captured. But the Courier thinks | Special Despatches to "The Press."

> The war correspondent of the Courier pro ceeds to say that the battle opened with the "Federals advancing with an immense column 54,000 strong, under General McDowell. How little truth there is in this statement will burn's Ford; so that there is an exaggeration number of our soldiers who made the advance This misrepresentation however, is fol-

just in the act of possessing themselves of the railway to Richmond, when, providentially, Gen. JOHNSTON reappeared, and made one only a test, as it were, to try the temper of the miles away, is added to a previous overesti-

Southern troops with whom he mingled "half command by trumpet. part of that policy of commercial patriotism | simple and half savage," and it is impossible which we see advocated by the Journal of to peruse the Secession journals without feel-Commerce, the New York Day Book, the Hon. ing that their editors realize this fact, and BENJAMIN Wood's newspaper, The News, and cater to the tastes of readers of that descripthe Albany Atlas and Argus. These men tion. They surely would not attempt to palm look upon the Union as a mere matter of busi- off upon intelligent men their ridiculous falseness. It is not as half important, in their hoods, nor adopt the sanguinary and ferocious minds, as the state of the Liverpool cotton style which generally distinguishes them, if market, the variations in stocks, or the action | they did not believe that many of their patrons

We deeply regret to perceive that Mr. Thurlow For the sake of everything that is dear to the patrict, let us forget things past, and prove that now at least our duty to our country is superior to every other consideration!—New York Tribune. We recognize in the above that spirit of

Union. Peace means the secession of Mary- characterized Mr. Greek, and which has induced us to feel for him a sincere respect, notwithstanding difference in political opipast course, and in giving the influence Peace means the evacuation of the capital, of his great newspaper to the support of for Mr. Sternens has declared that it belongs the Administration, he has exhibited the to the South by a "reversionary right," and highest qualities of patriotism. Next to its surrender will be one of the hard defending a good position, nothing is more magnanimous than to abandon a bad one with which Mr. Cox proposes to "terminate the grace; and both of these qualities the editor landers) who will yet distinguish themselves as of the Tribune has exhibited. Above all means that the Mississippi shall be controlled things, let there be union among the friends by the insurgent Government, and that our of the Union in this hour of peril. The counpath to the El Dorado shall be blocked by its try needs the services of her children, and territory. Peace means the humiliation of they should not waste their energies upon the North and the exaltation of the South. personal animosities and partisan quarrels.

> The Letters to the Volunteers. Several communications have been sent to

THE RECENT APPOINTMENT OF COLONEL and the next century would be a period of Thomas A. Scott, the efficient vice presiconstant and debilitating war, from which we dent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, The evil has been done To provide against its reonly could be delivered by a usurping Cæsar as Assistant Secretary of War, was a very currence, the commanding officer was removed judicious one. Few men in our country pos- sacrificed might be a more suitable word, in view We are for peace, but it is a peace which sess greater business qualifications, and since of the whole lives are that there will be no more must embrace the whole Union. It will not the commencement of hostilities he has dedo for Mr. Cox to foist upon us such proposi- voted all his energies to the superintendence tions as these. If tolerated to day, they will of the railroad arrangements connected with

the descent which has become classic and commended by many of our cotemporaries. to their officers.

Army Orders. The following orders have just been pron-Washington, August 1, 1861.

There are numerous rumors in circulation here to the effect that the maney-changers of New York are in a conspiracy to ruin the Government, unless they are permitted to remain in the temple and ply their unholy calling. There is a constant gossip about combinations against Mr. Chase, and private caucuses, in which resolutions are passed to rity of the commander thereof, except in extreme take no more loans, &c. Some of our more timid friends look anxious and sorrowful over these statements, as if they felt that the Republic depended on Wall street, and the safety of the nation was wrapped up in the fate of the Stock Exchange. must confess that, to my mind, they are very amusing as illustrative of that impudent spirit of usness and condescension which these New York gamblers and speculators display. To New York was the nation, and that the brokers of Now York were the executive, legislative, and judicial officers of the nation. They seek to exercise a tyranny which cannot but be of the most fearful beyond a more desire to make money. I believe they are still covertly in sympathy with the South. and Virginia their dry goods, they were most anxious for peace, they denounced Mr Lincoln. called peace meetings, instituted the most offensive and humiliating measures of compromise, and endeavored to sow sedition among the people North and South. But when the war progressed, they instantly raised the cry of natriotism, started Union Defence Committees, and undertook to carry on the war as they carried on a trade in muskets with Georgia. You will remember with what a high hand they attempted to carry their measures. What magnificent schemes they were, to be sure! Mr. Lincoln was to be superseded, General Scott to be retired, the Cabinet to be dismissed, and the army sent home, while Mr. George Law opened

mittee took the affairs of the whole nation in their hands. These are the men, then, be it remembere who now talk of conspiring against the Adminisration, and secretly plot against the Treasury Department. For my part, I heartily wish that these New York money changers, the Union Defence Committee and all, including their colleague and defender, the editor of the Herald, would meet o-morrow and pass a resolution declaring that sury. It would be a blessing to the country and this Administration must depend for the lives to be must fight this fight, for the people have all to lose and all to gain. They are the trunk and the roots of the Government, from which the sap and life is drained, while these elegant and selfish millionaires like those of New York are the mere boughs, who might with service be lopped off from

communications with Washington, and his com-

the tree as cumbersome and barren. Washington is once more an orderly and quiet city. The vigor of Gen. McClellan may be seen in the deserted Avenue, and the absence of soldiers from the grog-shops, the public buildings, and the places of public resort. The General thinks the soldier's place is the camp, and there he intends he shall be. His wise and firm discipline is sensibly felt, and it cannot but produce the most gratifying results in the efficiency of our army. There is more secrecy attending our military movements than has hitherto been customary, and the opinion s beginning to prevail that when a military movement is determined upon, there is no necessity for its being immediately communicated to General

LATEST NEWS By Telegraph to The Press. FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1861.

ant Order. The Secretary of War yesterday directed Col. Franklin, who is in command at Alexandria, to liberate all the slaves in prison at that pest, and to employ them in assisting to construct fortificaons, paying them for their work as day laborers He also directed that other slaves escaping to ou

army shall be disposed of in a similar manner. The New Assistant Secretaries. Universal satisfaction is expressed with the ap ointment of Col. THOS. A. SCOTT, of your State Assistant Secretary of War, and Captain Fox as Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Discord-Resignations. The Garibaldi Guard-true patriots, every one f them-have trouble, growing out of the hetero geneous materials of which it is composed. The giment embraces sixteen different nationalities f course, as many different languages. The esult is a want of harmony. The colonel, believed to be a worthy officer, is unpopular with some of the officers. The result is the resignation of about a dezen officers, who have returned to New York.

There is a little legion of speculators on the heel of the army here and around the Departments whose object is speculation, ostensibly so confesses but evidently with the initial s omitted whenever and wherever opportunity presents itself. Military Drill by Trumpet. tieneral McClellan, after consultation, has or

Army Buzzards.

dered brigadier generals to have a weekly "divieverely felt on the battle field, July 21st, and the bject now is to be prepared to meet the emergency Mr. RUSSELL says he found many of the in the future. New the men do not know a single

The Pensacola. The command of the new war steamship Pensa-

ola has been assigned to Captain Morris, of New York. The steamer cannot be ready in two weeks. as reported in the New York papers, nor in less than six weeks, if more hands are not put on. In the rigging department, where, as the master-rigger says, fifty men might be employed, there are only twelve at work, and, without help, they cannot get through in less than thirty five days. Showers.

Our citizens were aroused at five this morning by the booming of heavy artillery, not by BEAU-REGARD, as many at first supposed, but from the couds. This was followed by splendid shower:a God send to wash our filthy streets, purify the air, and save us from pestilence.

Released on Parole. As I informed you yesterday, Gen. Scott will not recognize the Southern Confederacy by ex-

changing prisoners. He will release on parole o All the Confederate troops, sixty in number, recently taken prisoner in Western Virginia, and conveyed to Grafton, have been released on their candor and fairness which has generally parole. Those recently under Col. Pegnam, also taken prisoners, have likewise been released. Fred Lander.

Col. FRED LANDER has been made brigadier genions. We believe Mr. GREELEY is sincere neral, as you have already reported. The appointin his appeal, and sincerely we endorse ment is one of the most popular, and probably one rush them out of the Union the moment the it. In acknowledging the error of his of the most judicious on the list of new appointments and promotions I. I. Stevens.

Ex-Gov. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, i worthy of more than the appointment he has received of colonel. He will probably be among the earliest promotions. He has the command, however, of a noble regiment (Seventy-ninth Highthey have already done at Bull Run, where they lost their gallant colonel.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, July 30, 1861. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 12. Searches of houses for army traitors or spies, and the arrest of offenders in such matters, shall only be made in any department by the special authocases admitting of no delay. By command of Lieut. Gen. Scott. E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, July 31, 1861. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13 .- It has been t prayer of every patriot that the tramp and din of civil war might at least spare the precincts within which repose the sacred remains of the Father of his Country; but this hope is disappointed. Mount Vernon, so recently consecrated anew to the immortal Washington by the ladies of America, has already been overrun by bands of character. They have no sympathy with us the rebels, who, having trampled under foot the Jonstitution of the United States, the ark of our reedom and prosperity, are prepared to trample on the ashes of him to whom we are all mainly indebted for those mighty blessings. Should the operations of war take the United States troops in that direction, the General in Chief does not doubt that each and every man will approach with due reverence, and leave uninjured t only the temb, but also the house, and groves, and walks, which were so loved by the best and reatest of men. WINFIELD SCOTT. E. D. TOWNSEND, By command.

Assistant Ad utant General Official Report of the Battle. The brigade reports come in slowly, and it will e some days yet before Gen. McDowell will be enabled to complete his general report. It is earnestly inquired for here, as the public mind is n suspense in regard to some important points not yet explained.

Secession Clerks.

Yesterday was pay-day in the departments. umber of the sons of Virginia, in addition to those half dozon reported two days ago, threw up their places and left the city. By recent act of their own State, they were compelled to withdraw Virginia. "The way of transgressors is hard." Secesh Robbery.

few hours before the engagement on the 21st July, I called with some friends at the house of Hon, C sufferers, having to fly before the approaching enemy. On Tuesday a party of thirty rebel cay airv went to the premises and stripped the house of furniture, &c., carrying it off, together with three slaves, the property of Mr. Upron's son inlaw, Mr. Throckmonton, a clork in the Patent Office. The party was headed by a brother of the latter gentleman (a member of the Secession troop), who professed to claim the property as his own Two of the negroes subsequently escaped, and temporary residence, in Georgetown. A Fizzle.

The workmen arrested at the Arsenal, on suspicion of disaffection, have been examined and released. It looks like child's play to arrest a whole flock on evidence lodged, and not find a solitary black sheep, on careful examination Not Quite as Good as Gold.

The Secretary of the Treesury proposed yesterday to pay off the clerks in the Departments with Uncle Sam's new issue of paper. The Interior Deartment refused, others informed the Hen. Scoretary Chase that they could discover no law to ompel them to receive anything short of specie. The result was the supplying of the paymasters was specie received their pay in gold. U. S. Regulars on the Move.

The Third Regiment United States Infantry gular army. same over to-day, from Virginia, and took quarters in the city. Their destination is not made public.

Over \$100 000 has been paid out to the troop within two or three days. The privates have al left the city, and the camps were never under be ter discipline than at present.

The Pennsylvania Reserve. The large number of regiments recently arrived sylvania is a stirring tribute to the patri otism of that State. They were visited yesterday afternoon at their encampments by a party of influential citizens from your State, and their fine conition was the general theme of remark, reflecting as it does, credit alike upon officers and men. Our Royal Visitor.

Prince Narolnon comes without the Princess CLOTHILDE, to the great disappointment of our ton who were on tip toe to see the latest Parisian Acquitted. JOSEPH W. GREGG, a private in the Col. Wood

New York Fourteenth Regiment, was arrested in Virginia, by order of General Managiand, for ooting a private in a New Jersey regiment, a short time ago. He was examined before Justice Donn, and about twenty witnesses testified that Gared was treated in a brutal manner by the New Jersey man, and was justified in shooting committees have provided refreshments for all the him. He was honorably acquitted. Fifth Auditor.

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, of Virginia, has been nominated and confirmed as Fifth Auditor of the Treasury

LAWRENCE H. BREED, of Louisiana, assistant essenger in the office of the Secretary of the Army Appointment. WILLIAM H. POWELL, D C., a member of the Washington Zouaves, has been appointed a second

icutenant in the regular army. Miscellaneous. It is said that the new brigadier generals will be selected by the President only as their services may be actually needed. A misapprehension exists as to the practice and powers of the select committee, of which Mr. McClellan. Col. John Pegram was carried to

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

SANDY HOOK, August 1 .- No important movements have been made yet. An additional force has been sent up the river to guard the ford at Harper's Ferry. Scouting parties, out on Tuesday night, reported considerable bodies of rebel foragers within six miles of the ferry, which gives rise to a suspicion that a much larger body is nesser us than Leesburg. Some think that General Johnston's army is on the move northward.

Three brigades of the Shenandoah column have already been formed. The first is to be commanded by Colonel Geo. H. Thomas, the second by Colonel J. J. Absercombie, and the third by Colonel J. J. Absercombie, and the third by Colonel J. J. Stone Other haladers.

SENATE.

Mr. Grims, of Iowa, gave notice that he should introduce a bill declaring unconstitutional the act introduce a bill declaring unconstitutional the act introduce a bill declaring unconstitutional the should introduce a bill declaring unconstitutional the sate of two lawing a retrocession of a part of the District of making a retrocession of a part of the District of making a retrocession of a part of the District of making a retrocession of a part of the District of making a retrocession of a part of the District

Mr. Wilson introduced a bull making appropriations towards making fortifications. The bill provides \$100 000 tor the purpose, and also prohibits flogging in the army. Passed.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer forces of the United States was taken up and The Massachusetts Thirtieth Regiment i [agerstown, and is expected here to night. The Fifth Connecticut arrived this morning. Much defection exists in Colonel Mann's Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves. A large number were missing at the roll-call yesterday morning, and yesterday about three hundred of them refused to be sworn in. The men assign various couses for this. Some say that they are not armed as promised by the State authorities,

and that they have a scarcity of food, from the want of experience by their commissary; but the real cause is believed to be the want of confi dence in their officers, added to the aspirations of abordinate officers for higher grades. Colonel Porter, of the staff, at the instance, it is presumed f the commanding general, addressed them last night in a patriotic strain, but the disaffection apparently still exists. This is the only known intance of any disaffection in the army. The health of the column is good. Scouts frequently bring in evidences of Secession combinations in this section of Maryland, as well as frequent communications with the rebels in Virginia. Stringent measures have been instituted to stop such correspondence, if it really exists, also to break up the organization. Nothing

Movements of Gen. Banks' Column

nel Chas. J. Stone. Other brigades are now

is positively known outside of the staff of the enemy's movement SANDY HOOK, Md., July 31 .- The headquarters of Gen. Banks' division is at Pleasant Valley, be-tween the mountain known as the Maryland from Uncle Sam's service, or be disawned in Heights, abutting opposite Harper's Ferry, and a spur of the Blue Ridge, terminating on the Poto-Secesh Robbery.

I informed you yesterday that all good Union and Ohio Railroad. Pleasant Valley is a tableand Ohio Railroad. Pleasant Valley is a tableland thateau, some 200 feet above the Potomac,
overlooking Harper's Ferry, Sandy Hook, and
Knoxville, and commanding the country roads
running from the former place towards Hagers
town and Frederick. The climate is salubrious
and healthy, as evidenced by the almost untenant
ed hospitals. The location is unassailable, except
from the opposite Virginia heights, which would
really command that position, but for the existence

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Mr. Browning, of Illinoi nen were obliged to fly for their liberty from Fair. land thateau, some 200 feet above the Potomac, fax county, Va. On my way to the battle-field, a overlooking Harper's Ferry, Sandy Hook, and H. Upron, a mile this side of Falls Church. He town and Frederick. The climate is salubrious sacrificed and the money to be spent. The people was in Congress attending to his duties, but we and healthy, as evidenced by the almost untenantwere received and hospitably entertained by his ed hospitals. The location is unassailable, except wife. Since our defeat they have been among the from the opposite Virginia heights, which would really command that position, but for the existence of ebstacles almost insuperable to the erection of

my rebel battery there. The number of troops is daily augmented by the rrival of new and well-disciplined regiments, and n the meantime the commanding general and staff re busily engaged in organizing the army into brigades and divisions. With the exception of occasional music by some of the regimental bands, and the rumbling of the heavily-laden army trains brought information of the fact to Mr. UPTON'S the camps are as quiet as a country village on a rainy sabbath. Few incidents transpire worthy of

Reconnoitring parties and scouts are alert at all hours, and it is impossible for the enemy to arrive in any force near enough to threaten is, without timely notice being given. The commissariat and quartermaster's departments are efficiently officered, and active preparaions are progressing for future operations. Captain McMullin's Rangers, whose term does not expire till the 13th of August, are quartered near the headquarters, and appear to stand in high favor with the new commander and his staff Col. Geary's splendidly equipped regiment are in the vicinity with Col. Mann's regiment. The United States cavalry and the Philadelphia City with paper and specie. Those who preferred Mr Troop are located in a delightful grove. The mem-HASE'S very handsome tressury bills to the yel- bers of the City Troop are all well, and in excel-

> with a full battery. They occupy a position near the headquarters. The point formerly occupied by the Kentucky ifie regiment, on the Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry, is now garrisoned by our troops The works commenced by the rebels are now

> being completed, and its approaches are well fortihed. A cob work pyramidal observatory, about fifty feet high, has been erected on the pinnacle surmounted by the stars and stripes.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 25th ult. contains the following items: The Central cars yesterday brought down, beides a number of passengers, &c., twenty-seven of the Georgia soldiers who were released by Gen. Powers of the select committee, of which Mr.
Powers is chairman, to examine into the loyalty of the Government employees. They have in ro instance directed the arrest of any one. In the cases where the evidence is satisfactory to them, they report the fact to the proper authority, and there the functions of the committee end.

Official Despatch from General Rosen
Official Despatch from General Rosen-

His Western troops are rapidly disbanding. The valley of the Kanawha is now free from the rebel forces."

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe.

Lieut. Crosby left the fortress yesterday, on an expedition with 300 men and several pieces of artillery, on beard the propellers Cadvallader, Fanny, and Adriatic. Their destination was up the hay, but they have not yet been heard from

Anders who will yet distingent, seasons on a price of the property of the prop

disagreed to.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill making appro
Mr. Wilson introduced a bill making appro

Mr Hals, of New Hampshire, offered a joint of resolution, authorizing the examination by a board of naval officers of the James projectile for rifled cannon. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.
Mr. CHANDLER; of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill reducing the consular fees on vessels running to or between foreign ports. Passed.
The bill to punish fraud on the part of officers making contracts for the Government, returned The bill to punish fraud on the part of officers making contracts for the Government, returned from the House with amendments, was taken up.

Mr. Wilson moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the former amendments of the House were agreed to. He said that he thought the bill was calculated to do injury to the Government, and to hamper its operations.

After some discussion, the motion was withdrawn, and the bill passed.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, made a report from the committee of conference on the bill for the better organization of the army.

After some discussion, the report was agreed to. So the bill was passed.

The bill for the suppression of insurrection was taken up.

taken up.
Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, moved to postpone
its consideration till December.
Mr. Bayand, of Delaware, thought that was the Mr. BAYABD, of Delaware, thought that was the best disposition that could be made of the bill. It was unconstitutional.

Mr. HARBIS, of New York, also spoke in favor of a postponement. He thought the bill was too timportant to be matured this session in the temper of the Senate and temperature of the place.

He was inclined to think that the necessities of the place gave military commanders all the country. the case gave military commanders all the power hey needed.
Mr. Browning, of Illinois, argued in favor of the

Congress.

Mr. Trumbull replied, contending that the power was vested in Congress to act on such measures, and had been exercised many times.

Mr. Breckinkings said the drama was beginning to open. The Senators who urged this war have commenced to quarrel among themselves. The Senate has already passed a general confiscation bill, and also a general emancipation bill. The police commissioners of Baltimore have been arrested without any law, and carried off to an unknown place, and the President refuses to tell the House what they were arrested for and what lent spirits. They expect to return home on the the House what they were arrested for and what the following card, in the Washington Star, of last

lent spirits. They expect to return home on the
13th of August. Some of them will re-enlist, and
others have been tendered commissions in the regular army
The Rhode Island Artillery, which participated
in the Bull Run battle, arrived here this morning
The Bull Run battle, arrived here this morning
Sonal animosity, and towards the President he

the House what they were arrested for and what
has been dere with them. Yet you call this
liberty and law!

ALEXANDRIA, Va, July 31, 1861.

KDITOR OF THE STAR—DHAR SIR: Will you
please give place in your columns to a short reply
from an old soldier, in correction of Col. Richardmidst of these events he could not cherish personal animosity, and towards the President he
sonal animosity, and towards the President he midst or these events he could not cherish personal animosity, and towards the President he never entertsined such a spirit. On the contrary, he thought more highly of him than did many of his counsellors. He believed him to be an honest man, trampling the Constitution under foot with good motives, but from evil counsels.

But the proceedings of Congress have far collipsed anything the President has done, and the President's early sign into nothingness, heave the proceedings of the p dent's acts sink into nothingness before the abso-lute ourrages of personal liberty perpetrated by Congress It is evident that the Constitution is to be laid saide, and he wanted the country to know the fact. Gentlemen, we are on the wrong tack, and the people are beginning to see it.

Nothing but ruin to the North and the South

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS:

The Speaker appointed as a committee on the part of the House, to examine and report as to the compensation of all officers of the Government, of the Government, of all officers of the Government, of all officers of the Government, of the Government, of all officers of the Government, of the Government, of all officers of the House, of the Government, of all officers of the Government, of all officers of the Government, of all officers of th Therefore,
Resolved, That the President be requested t

d. Altred Life, one of the President be requested to Therefore,
Resolved, That the President be requested to furnish the House with any information he may be the property of the may information he may have in his possession on the subject.

Mr Blair, of Missouri, rising to a personal explanation, read some remarks of Thurlow Weed against him and his brother, the Postmaster information with the war. As to the latter, that gentleman could take care of himself. Although differing from the war, their personal relations were of the kindest charged by Mr Weed that he, as chairman of the Military Committee. had emasculated the bill reported by Senator Wilson for the increase of the army. That the charge was entirely untrue, the records show.

He had seen himself gezetted, and the endeavor made to cast an imputation upon him, because he, with others, had demanded a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the attempt was also made to render them responsible for the disester at Bull Run. This came with an ill grace from Thurlow Weed, who was here with the members of a committee, urging a vigorous prosecution of the war, and defined the committee of the committee of the same hither to invigorate and infuse the Commanding General. It was safe for him [Blair] to make a sump speech, as was charged, when Mr Weed himself, who was a compromise man, came here to urge a vigorous prosecution of the war intended to urge a vigorous prosecution of the war intended himself, who was a compromise man, came here to urge a vigorous prosecution of the war intended to the ourge a vigorous prosecution of the war intended to the ourge a vigorous prosecution of the war intended to the ourge a vigorous prosecution of the war intended to urge a vigorous prosecution of the war intended to urge a vigorous prosecution of the war intended to urge a vigorous prosecution of the war intended to urge a vigorous prosecution of the war intended to urge a vigorous prosecution of the war intended to urge a vigorous prosecution of the war intended to urge a vig Mr. Blair then referred to Mr. Richardson's repetition of the conversation between General Scott and the President relative to the battle, and involving the responsibility of the fight.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, remarked that he had endeavered to report the conversation honestly, and if anything then escaped his memory, the members of the House who were present on that cocasion ought to have corrected him.

Mr. WABHEURINE, of Illinois, one of the gentlemen alluded te, said that he did not understand his colleague as saying that General Scott impured that he had been forced by the President to fight that he had been forced by the President to fight

the battle

Mr. Richardson said he did not think that his language had been fairly construed, if it was supposed that he had sail or intimated that General Scott implied that the President had forced him Mr. Blaze said he had alluded to this matter for a deuble purpose. He understood that General Soott did in that conversation exonerate the President from having any part in forcing him to the

Mr. RICHARDSON repeated that he did not unmeet with universal condemnation. He thought the tendency of this bill was to abolish all State Government and to destroy the last vestige of political and personal liberty.

Mr. Thumbul, of Illinois, contended that some bill of this kind was necessary from the exigencies of the times. The Constitution was in danger. We have voted men and money to carry on the war to save the Constitution, and how can we justify ourselves without maturing a bill so much needed?

If we postpone the bill we will allow the Constitution to be violated every day, and leave the military to do as they please without restriction.

Mr. Richardson repeated that he did not understand Gen. Scott as implying that the President forced him to fight that battle.

Mr. Blair replied that this was the very essence of the matter. The President should retain the confidence of the people of the country, but this he could not do so long as it is held out that the President forced Gen. Scott to fight the battle against his will. But, as the President did not take the responsibility of forcing a battle before the troops are ready, he will still retain, as he deserves, the confidence of the people.

Mr. Blair then referred to a recent article in the referred to a recent articl

> that occasion were not as well expressed as they ought to have been. If this meaning was understood because his language was unhappy, he re-The House then adjourned.

Col Miles' Defence. Col. Miles, who commanded the reserves, at the fifth resolution presented the mode in which they late battle, being accused of drunkenness and intended to encounter this odious system, and he other conduct unbecoming a soldier, has published had no doubt the difficulty could be remedied by

Perhaps no one has ever before been hunted with more assiduous, malicious vituperation and false-hood, since the battle of Ball Run, than myself My name, I am told, has been a byword in the streets of Washington and its bar-rooms for every-thing derogatory to my character. It was stated I had deserted to the enemy; I was a traitor, be-ing from Maryland, a sympathizer; gave the order o retreat; was in arrest, and now, by Col. Richardson's report, druck.
I shall not copy Richardson's report, but correct he errors be has committed, leaving to his future

of the first high, has been accorded on the pinnsele is armounted by the stars and strings.

If there are but few of three months men new left in this column, but troops for the war continue to the North and the South and the South numbers.

There is no regular post office at Sandy Hock.

Letters addressed to the officers and men of the regularity of the South and the South and the South was also any stational theory would result all the south of the South and the South and the South was also any stational theory would result all the south of the South and the South was also any stational theory would result all the south of the South and the South was also any stational theory would result all the south of the South and the South was also any stational three would result all the south of the South and the South was all the Sout at considering the second of t

and some of the peakages had "raphtichequated" of Official Despatch from General Rosen.

No Fight, But a Wise Retreat.

No Fight, But a Wise Retreat.

THE REBELS DISBANDING.

Warmsoron, August 1.—The War Department has received the following, direct from General Rosen.

Rosencars, by telegraph, that det do day:

"General Cox resched Gauley Bridge on the 20th under General Rosen.

Edited to prevent pursuit. We have aptured at boomand makeds and retreat from Captal Stitute of the Paterburg depot by the State of Stitute of the Paterburg depot by the State of Stitute, and the Paterburg depot by the State of Stitute, and the Paterburg depot by the State of Stitute, and the Paterburg depot by the State of Stitute, and the Roguer say:

"Many inhabitants of that section, who have hectofore been strong Steessfonitas, denounce General Wise fact on doors and the respect of the Rosens. The politonis has been formed to a proposal of the States and the States are appeared by the Control of the Rosens. The optimization of the Roguer say:

"Many inhabitants of that section, who have hectofore been strong Steessfonitas, denounce General Wise fact to do order to propose the received of the Rosens. The politonis has been found to a propose of the States and the Roguer says and the Roguer says and the Roguer says the Roguer says and the Roguer says and the Roguer says and the Roguer says the Roguer says and the Roguer says and

THE CITY.

Meeting of Citizens at the Merchants'

Exchange. In pursuance of a published call, a meeting of citizens, without distinction of party, was held at noon yesterday, in room No. 30, of the Merchants: Exchange, to devise some means for altering the present mode of making nominations of candidates for office. The room was filled principally with usiness men who have heretofore sympathized with the Douglas and Republican organizations on motion of Edward C. Knight, the meeting was called to order by nominating William Welsh Ecq., for chairman, which was unanimously agreed

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Welsh said he had no knowledge of the meeting until he saw the no. tice published in the papers, and, from the printed call, it appeared to be a meeting of citizens who were opposed to the system of partisan nominations heretofore pursued, and in favor of electing caps. ble and honest men to office On motion of Charles Gibbons, Esq., the meeting then organized by the election of the following President-William Welsh.

Vice Presidents—John C. Davis, S. H. Perkins.

J. Williams, Benjamin Gerhard. Secretaries-Fred. Fraley, John B. Kennedy, The President stated that the necessity for such meeting was apparent to every gentleman present. On account of political matters they had eached a point verging on destruction. A reormation was loudly called for, and he believed hat the gentlemen whose names were appended to the call for the meeting thought that the point at which they were to make the first reformation was that of nomination, and see if they could not correct the present mode of selecting officers. There is virtue enough in the community to cor. rect all the evils that now exist. He was glad to understand that this work of reformation was to begin at home; that they felt that they had all been wrong in neglecting the primary meetings, at which partisans were selected for nomination. They all knew that a very small portion of the voters were represented in nominating conventions, and candidates were presented to them for their choice, when really, they had no choice. Pennsylvania had suffered, perhaps, more in reputation recently ing their heads because of the corruptions that had sprung up in their midst. Upon visiting Washington, a few weeks since, he had been in. formed that, unless a check could be put to this thing, our Government would come to destruction, and concluded by referring to the recent alleged frauds perpetrated relative to the chartering of steamers, in order to show that the system of cor uption was not confined to this State alone. Mr. E. Spencer Miller then presented a series of resolutions, prefacing them with a few remarks. He desired to be brief, as this was a time for action and not for speech. He said the resolutions first commenced with one of a Union character. He need not say a word as to that. [Applause] The second suggested the idea that party issues, how. selves without maturing a bill so much needed?

If we postpone the bill we will allow the Constitution to be violated every day, and leave the military to do as they please without restriction.

By common consent, Mr. Fessender, of Maine, was allowed to make a report from the committee of conference on the loan bill.

The report was agreed to, and the bill stands passed.

The consideration of the insurrection bill was then resumed.

The consideration of the insurrection bill was then resumed.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, contended that as we were in a state of war, the President and Government were invested with certain powers under the laws of war. And if the Senate intended by this bill to authorize all acts that were necessary, then this bill was only a beginning of numerous acts that would be equally necessary. He thought this subject should not be legislated about by Congress.

Mr. Termeull replied, contending that the thing to do with such an arrangement. The movement was merely intended to present good and honest men for office, no names having yet been mentioned. He referred to the slander at-Inded to in order to show how far the system of corruption had been carried on in our city. The

> Mr. Miller was here interrupted by a metion to adjourn to a larger hall, as the room was densely packed, and it was stated a number of people ha seen unable to gain admittance. He refused to yield the floor, however, and said he did not want an adjournment, or any movement of that kind, to break the current of right feeling that there ex-

isted. He then read the following resolutions: RESOLUTIONS. Resolved, That no reverses shake our determination to support the Federal Government at any sacrifice, in its refusal to treat with traitors, and in its efforts to crush a wicked and cautoless rebellion, and sustain by force the dignity and integrity of the Union.

Resolved. That to weaken and divide this sup-

TEN MINUTES WITH THE PAYMASTER .- The are ceremony, in these parts, of paying off the returned soldiers of the Twenty third (Colonel Dare's) regiment occurred yesterday morning at Twelfth and Girard streets. Paymoster David Taggert and an assistant occupied a room in the United States building at the northeast corner; and between them reposed the specie-in all \$41,000, in gold, silver, and copper coin. The coin had been brought to the place in bags, emp tied upon the table, and arranged in piles; the