two miles of Centreville.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

in interesting account of the forward movem

THE OCCUPATION OF FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

I have barely time to drop you a hurried note

Washington in a quarter of an hour. Col. Burn-

by your messenger, who says he must leave for

side's brigado was first to enter this place—the

Rhode Island, Maine, and Marston's New Hamp

shire regiments at about 11 A. M. to day. They

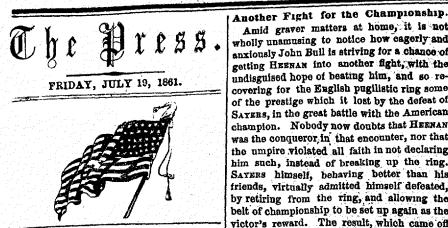
came up the Little River turnpike, and were de-

that I send you the despatch in full.

The correspondent writes thus:

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1861.

FAIRFAX C. H., July 17-21 P. M.



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

The Advance into Virginia. The majestic march of the grand armies of tion, on no mission of plunder or oppression, \$2,000, which have been delivered to MACE, tions of the hospital in that city. and not to revenge any slights or indignities now Champion of England—with the necessity cast upon men enrobed in power, nor to op. of accepting all challenges which may be made press and injure the citizens of the great State for three years. A worthy, rejoicing in the being new in port. Business is very dull. they have entered. They go to re-establish familiar name of "Tom King," has already and enforce the authority of the best and most challenged MACE, but his friends desire to beneficent Government that ever existed, and match him against our J. C. HERNAN, who is to crush the traitorous movement which seeks | said to have an overpowering desire again to not only to break up our glorious Union, but have a set to somewhere in "the tight little to establish over half of it an odious and island." as CHARLES DIBDEN used to call tyrannical despotism. They go to make the England. It is said that challenger Kind old Commonwealth which was the cradle of would politely consent to waive his priority, our present Government the grave of its most as challenger, provided that HERNAN desire to dangerous enemy—the infamous doctrine of take his place. Secession. They go to restore peace to a On the other hand, "the Benicia Boy" i iand which has too long been overrun by plunderers and oppressors who assumed the garb of friends and protectors, to calm the fears of the loyal who have been sorely tried and shamefully abused, to warn the erring and thoughtless, to strike terror into the hearts of those who persist in maintaining a defiant attitude, and to show the whole world, and friends and foes at home and abroad, that Republicanism is not a failure, that "the blood of Douglas can protect itself," and afree people learners and oppressors who assumed the garb desirous of putting ten thousand dollars on the contest. Heenan wants to win the Champion's belt, which has actually been delivered to Mace, who will certainly forfeit it, if he decline meeting the Benician, who appears those who persist in maintaining a defiant attitude, and to show the whole world, and friends and foes at home and abroad, that Republicanism is not a failure, that "the blood of Douglas can protect itself," and a free people of the formal standard of the English sporting papers, as desirous of putting ten thousand dollars on the contest. Heenan wants to win the Champion's belt, which has actually been delivered to Mace, who will certainly forfeit it, if he decline meeting the Benician, who appears those who persist in maintaining a defiant attitude, and to show the whole world, and friends and foes at home and abroad, that Republicanism is not a failure, that "the blood of Douglas can protect itself," and a free people were here your last night, at the navy yard this evening. Her armament, fires, and of tent (earth) floors, &c., &c., how many of leating troops were here yetled, some the number of said to meets a the navy yard this evening. Her armament, fires, and of tent (earth) floors, &c., &c., how many of leating troops were here yetled, some the number of the number of the navy yard this evening. Her armament, floors, &c., and the the navy yard this extended to morrow, and she will immediately rejoin the Potomac fires, and of tent (earth) floors at the navy yard those who persist in maintaining a defam stitlude, and to show the whole world, and friends and free at home and abroad, that Republicanism is not a failure, that "the blood of Douglac any protect itself," and a first person of the state of the publicanism is not a failure, that "the blood of Douglac any protect itself," and a first person of the publicanism is not a failure, that "the blood of Douglac any protect itself," and a first person of the protection as well as foreign foes. They go to teach builles and braggatz who have missiaten sent-barbarism for courage, and the quiet order of civilization for cowardice, that, much as the North has loved peace, so has loved the country more, and that her sons, fighting in its defence, can display as much better mas and showed the along of the state of the country more, and that her sons, fighting in its defence, can display as much better mas that well will be the state of the country more, and that her sons, fighting in its defence, can display as much better mas that well as the country, and as gollant a martial bearing as was vere writnessed on a field of battle. They go to end, now and torover, all doubts and disputes about the alleged anspectivity of the Gaussian state of the country, and the practicability of the treasment while the state of the country more, and that her sons, fighting in its defence, can display as much better mas and showed here are the third of the state of the country more, and that her sons, fighting in its defence, can display as was vere writnessed on a field of battle. They go to end, now and torover, all doubts and disputes shout the alleged aspectation of the treasment of the country, and the practicability of the treasment while the second the same of the country more of the country, and the practical protection as well as the country of t

large masses of our countrymen, from distant points, thrown into one compact organization for any considerable period. And if, as seems probable, the forces now under command of General McClellan, General Patterson, General McDowll, and General Patterson, General McDowll, and General Burler should, before the campaign is ended, unite in one great army, as they are now united in a common purpose, the spectacle will be truly sublime, and the combination of varied talent, character, ability, strength, and power they possess, will be unprecedented in military annals.

Inspired by the dignity of their mission, the holiness of their cause, and the certainty

the holiness of their cause, and the certainty of their triumph, they are marching onward in a chaeverland inhibit maintreast and inhibit maintreast. in a cheerful and jubilant spirit, making the air vocal with the sentiments of nationality that pervade their favorite songs, and eager to LATEST NEWS encounter whatever dangers are lurking in wait for them. All minor grievances and annoyances are forgotten in the excitement of vigorous action, and in the hope of rendering the great nation which has nourished them a service that will be gratefully remembered by generations yet unborn.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

The Forward Movement.

The Forward Movement.

The Forward Movement.

The fight of the 3,000 rebels in arms from Fairax and Alexandria Railroad, 18 miles from Alexandria Salloads, 18 miles from Alexandria Failroad, 18 miles from Alexandria Failroad as far as this

I do not believe that Beauregard will dare to make a stand at the Junction! It is not as desponsible a position in itself as this place was; as, if Centreville can be turned. Gen McDowell may Centreville can be turned. Gentreville can be turned. Gen McDowell may Centreville can be turned. Gentreville. Gentreville. Gentreville. Gentreville. Gent wait for them. All minor grievances and an-

rather with us than against us, and who will fax Court House, and driven the enemy toward embrace the first good opportunity that offers | Centreville and Manassas. We have an officer and chiefly of men who, by the teachings of their was so precipitate that he left a quantity of flour, leaders, have been inspired by feelings of the most intense hostility to the people of the The Connections and baggage."

With all their country's wishes blest."

And no future event now seems more certain than that the cause they represent will be gloriously triumphant, despite every effort of which the insurgents are capable.

In his retreat from Winobesier. If nowhere else, it is probable that at Manassas Junction the enemy will make a feeble resistance, though many here are inclined to the opinion that even there he will not show fight. A few hours, however, will decide the point.

In his retreat from Winobesier. If nowhere else, it is probable that at Manassas Junction the enemy bill make a feeble resistance, though many here are inclined to the opinion that even there he will not show fight. A few hours, however, will decide the point.

In his retreat from Winobesier. If nowhere else, it is probable that at Manassas Junction. Keye's Connecticut regiments are indicated in an anassas Junction. Keye's connecticut regiments are indicated in an anassas Junction. Keye's connecticut regiments are indicated in an anassas Junction the enemy bill probable that at Manassas Junction the enemy bill make a feeble resistance, though many here are inclined to the opinion that even there he will not show fight. A few hours, however, will decide the point.

"About one o'clock the following despatch was received, from Colonel Wilcox to Colonel Heintsless in an anassas Junction. Keye's Connecticut regiments are inclined to the enemy pidly advancing upon Centreville, and will be because in the fore it in an hour, doubtless, as I wrote you. It take it for granted that Heintzlements whole of the point of the enemy pidly advancing upon Centreville, and will be because they represent will be because they remain the cause they are connection. Keye's Connection. Keye's Connection. Keye's Connection. Keye's Connection. Keye's Connection the enemy pidly advancing upon Centreville, and will be because the point of the opinion that even there he will how to colonel Wilcox to Colonel Heintsless.

About one o'clock the following despatch was reconnection. K With all their country's wishes bleat."

The Abolition of the Coast Survey. It was wise in the Senate not to tamper with the Coast Survey. We do not see what considerations of economy could have actuated disarm the enemies of the country, by removin Senator GRIMES and Senator TRUMBULL to move for its abolition. The Coast Survey is a department which has been erected with great care, and by years of patience, and al-though it might be demolished in an hour, the Members of the Legislature of Maryland.

condition, now that we are in a state of war.

Many of the vessels in the Survey should be ordered into active service, and many of the officers new serving in that branch of duty might be more useful to their country in other stations. This would be an argument in favor of reducing it, but there is a great difference, of reducing it, but there is a great difference, of reducing it, but there is a great difference, of reducing it, but there is a great difference, of reducing it, but there is a great difference, of reducing it, but there is a great difference, of reducing it, but there is a great difference, of reducing it, but there is a great difference, of reducing it, but there is a great difference, of reducing it, but there is a great difference, of reducing it, but there is a great difference, of reducing it, but there is a great difference, of reducing it, but there is a great difference, of reducing it, but there is a great difference, of the division, under the fifth division, under the fifth division, under the fifth division, under the fifth division, under the same direction by the Little River turnpike and the Braddock road.

A Regiment of Cayalry from Pennsyl
Little River turnpike and the Braddock road.

A messenger from Col. Wilcox brings informs to the fifth division, under the fifth division, under the best division, under the best division by the Little River turnpike and the Braddock road.

A messenger from Col. Wilcox brings informs to the fifth division, under the fifth division, under the best division by the Little River turnpike and the Braddock road.

A messenger from Col. Wilcox brings informs to the court developed were burned by some of oix official despatch from Colonel MoNeil states that the bull down the fifth division, under the best without safe of the fifth division, under the best were the fifth division, under the best were the colonel MoNeil states that the bull down to fifth division, under the best turnpike and the Braddock road.

A messenger from Col. Division states th trenchment and its total abolition. The interests of science and the security of navigation would be sorely injured by a step so inju-

dicious. Apart from this, however, we have a general objection to considering any such measure at this time. There is but one issue before Congress now, and any matters calculated to embarrass it should be laid upon the table, or many of whom have been drawn hither to watch confided to the care of some negligent com- the progress of the war. mittee. The sooner Congress disposes of the war business, adjourns, and goes home, the better. The Coast Survey can wait until December. Neither the Treasury Department from a Senator; and second, "Not to go beyond nor the President has recommended its abolition, and we have confidence enough in Mr. Secretary Chase to know that when he deems it to be for the interest of the country that its | to the capital an unusual number of office-seekers, operations should be suspended, he will not | who, relying upon the influence of their respective hesitate to suggest the subject to Congress.

Cape May. It was scarcely expected that any of the water ing places would do very well, this year, under fact that there is but little now at the disposal of existing circumstances. We learn, however, that heads of departments. the attractiveness of Cape May is unabated. Congress Hall, one of the best and most popular ho tels there, which reopened a month ago, has a large number of guests, and, to meet the times, has reduced the price to \$2 a day or \$12 a week, without decreasing the comfort of accommodation er the proverbial luxury of the table. Mr. West, who formerly had Jones's Hotel, in this city, has

an immense Philadelphian connection. The Sanitary Commission. [For The Press.]

How did it happen that Philadelphia, the headquarters of medical science, was entirely overlook.

ed in the formation of the Sanitary Committee Not that the omission is to be regretted, for they seem to be making asses of themselves. AUOTION SALE .- A large stock of furniture, dar-

store, No. 914 Chestnut street.

Another Fight for the Championship. A Bloodless Victory. Amid graver matters at home, it is not That of yesterday at Fairfax Court House wholly unamusing to notice how eagerly and BRAUREGARD has given his men orders to econo anxiously John Buil is striving for a chance of mise their powder, and they implicitly obey ingetting HEENAN into another fight, with the structions. Mustering Out. indisguised hope of beating him, and so re-Six companies of District volunteers were muscovering for the English pugilistic ring some

him such, instead of breaking up the ring.

SAYERS himself, behaving better than his

belt of championship to be set up again as the

victor's reward. The result, which came off

By Telegraph to The Press.

The People Aroused.

their strength, with a firm resolve to rebuke and

The Union people of Maryland are rising in

them from infidential positions which they have

dishonored. The following is a copy of a printed

Filling up the Ranks.

One hundred recruits for the Thirty-fifth New

Strangers in the City.

large drafts made upon the military to advance

into Virginia have, to some extent, eased the

places have been filled by an influx of civilians,

Passes to Virginia.

conditions being-first, a letter of recommer

Applicants for Office.

the old lines of the army.'

To day passes are granted "conditionally," the

The return of M. C.'s te Washington has drawn

friends in Congress, hope through their aid to succood in their applications. Not one, however, in

twenty-five, on an average, will get anything but

disappointment for their trouble, from the simple

The Fifth Pennsylvania.

The time of this fine regiment has about expired.

They will be mustered out immediately; but two

of their leading officers were at the War Depart

ment to day, to have the regiment accepted " for

the war." A portion of the present members are

unavoidably obliged to return home, but the regi-

Cabinet Council.

nade and confirmed ere the close of the Senate.

Congress.

The Senate cannot get through with its business this week. The House, possibly, may be enabled

The President called his Cabinet together to day

intments now on the docker, and to be

ment is preserved, and will be recruited.

o close up on the last day of the week.

arrived in this city by special train,

The city continues filled with strangers. The

York Regiment arrived last evening.

competitor called HURST. MACE is a sand letters and papers in one day.

tered out yesterday. Very many of them march of the prestige which it lost by the defeat of ed to quarters, and joined new companies, new or-SAYERS, in the great battle with the American ganizing " for the war," and to be formed into rechampion. Nobody now doubts that HEENAN onts, and accepted immediately. was the conqueror in that encounter, nor that A Favorable Debut. The new proprietors (Messrs. SYRES, CHADWICK

to of Willard's Hotel, are crowded from base-ment to attle. They have introduced some agreefriends, virtually admitted himself defeated, able reforms in the administration. An Educated Army, Friday's mail brought the Second Wisconsin Re giment four hundred letters and papers, and a few weeks ago, was a prize-fight between another day near five hundred. One Rhode Island a little fellow named Maon, and a gigantic regiment, of 1,300 men, received over one thou

smaller man and lighter weight than SAYERS. Georgetown Matters. Hunsr is some inches over six feet high, and The Military Hospital in Georgetown is full of woighed 288 pounds when he fought. Macr patients, numbering about two hundred and twenthe Union, which is now being made upon had the science. Hunsr showed much clumsy ty-five. Very few of them are dangerously sick. the soil of Virginia, is one of those striking strength and a great deal of courage. He was A man was brought in last night from one of the events that historians love to immortalize by their vivid descriptions. The world has witnessed few such grand movements. Our soldiers go forth on no errand of wild ambi-soldiers go forth on no erra There is very little shipping going on at present

There is very little shipping going on at present, nothing but a few small vessels, mostly fishermen, being now in port. Business is very dull.

The new iron bridge between Georgetown and Washington is nearly completed, and will very soon be open for public travel.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Twenty-four army wagons, heavily loaded with boxes of muskets, were depatched hence this evening via the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohic Railroad. They were probably intended for Col. Laxon's regiment of loyal Virginians at Martinsburg.

The repairs of the gunboat Freeborn having been completed, she was launched from the ways at the navy 'yard this evening. Her armament, provisions, & 2, will be put on board formorrow.

land which has too long been overrun by plun- reported, in the English sporting papers, as at the navy yard this evening. Her armament,

now full possession of the railroad as far as this station. The enemy commenced their retreat duto fiee from their present associates, but three men slightly wounded. The enemy's flight ring to day, and barely escaped. The old Fairfax these suggestions but writing from my knowledge ring to day, and barely escaped. The old Fairfax conditions are road is occupied as far as Fairfax Station, which is occupied by Col. Wilcox, who took 11 -prisoners.

We expect to advance from this point in a few hours—in what direction precisely I do not feel at cocupled by Col. Wilcox, who took it -prisoners.

Col. Miles is in possession of Fairfax Court House.

On Wednesday moraing the troops proceeded as far as the cross road that leads to Sangster's Station, on the Fairfax road, arriving at noen, when or, as far as I can learn, in any other way, to this least by our occupation of it. The Connecticut regiments, of Col. KEYES' bri-North, and the army of the Union. It will be gade, pushed on, while others followed close in the far as the cross road that leads to Sangster's Statement of the Connecticut regiments, of Col. Keyes' bri. On Wednesday morning the troops proceeded as streams indeed it they do not cont. strange, indeed, if they do not seek, in some decisive way, to give vent to their deeply-rooted animosity. And how many marryrs to the sacred cause of republican liberty their weapons may make in our ranks none can tell, but those who fall will but those who fall will Junction, where, reports this morning say, Gen.

Junction, on the Fairfax road, arriving at noen, when Colonel Franklin's command branched off, en the place, by our occupation of it.

Junction, on the Fairfax road, arriving at noen, when Colonel Franklin's command branched off, en the place, by our occupation of it.

Junction, on the Fairfax road, arriving at noen, when Colonel Franklin's command branched off, en the place, by our occupation of it.

Junction, on the Fairfax road, arriving at noen, when Colonel Franklin's command branched off, en the place, by our occupation of it.

Junction, Colonel Franklin's command branched off, en the place, by our occupation of it.

Junction, on the Fairfax road, arriving at noen, when Colonel Franklin's command branched off, en the place, by our occupation of it.

It has been ascertained, positively since I closed my letter of to day, two hours ago, that the retreat of the Disunion forces (Gen Bondem's command) to five Disunion forces (Gen Bondem's command) recently here was only to Centreville, seven miles, or as far as I can lea n, in any other way, to this place, by our occupation of it.

It has been ascertained, positively since I closed my letter of to day, two hours ago, that the retreat of the Disunion forces (Gen Bondem's command) to cation, and Colonel Wilcox proceeded on the road to Fairfax Station.

Junction Colonel Franklin's command branched off, en the place, by our occupation of it.

It has been ascertained, positively since I closed my letter of to day, two hours ago, that the retreat of the Disunion forces (Gen Bondem's command) or occupation.

Junction Colonel Franklin's command branched off, en the place, by our occupation of the place, by our occupation of the place, by our occupation of strange, indeed, if they do not seek, in some rear, until within two miles of Centreville, and tion, on the Fairfax road, arriving at nose, when in his retreat from Winchester. If nowhere else,

"FAIRPAX STATION—We have taken Fairfax Station, with eleven prisoners. A large number of infantry and horsemen fied over towards the left, and Colonel Franklin can intercept them, "so I Signed "O.B. WILCOX".

The roads towards Sangster's were intercepted by the felling of trees and other obstructions, otherwise Colonel Wilcox might have succeeded in making an even more successful expedition.

Several regiments of rebel troops are reported to have passed Sangster's station during the day, in full retreat before Celonel Franklin's division. An Alabama regiment was encamped within two miles memorial now in circulation throughout Alleghany king an even more successful expedition. though it might be demolished in an hour, the country would feel its loss. We can see the propriety of reducing it to a less extensive footing, and perhaps it would be as well to make the appropriation towards it low enough to keep it alive, and no more. The presence is a state of wer first simple to state and guidence of the people of this country, we same and render an account of the the people of this country with a semicing of the people of this country, we have not the origination menths ago, and the position make the appropriation towards it low enough to keep it alive, and no more. The presence of the people of this country when we taken in connection with them warrants at least and guidence of the people of this country, we are married at noon make the appropriation towards it low enough to keep it alive, and no more. The presence of the people you profess to represent that we should have an accurate surjection. Surjective to the course you are pursuing, with you rests a heavy of the Lakes and the Pacific Ocean. It is along these coasts the survey is no peace enterprise, and we cannot expect to have it in a flourishing and people of this country, we cannot expect to have it in a flourishing and perhaps it would be as well to make the appropriation towards it low enough to keep it alive, and no more. The presence of the people of this country, we earnest yeal the position there is aggregate as a bout 0.000. Bix of the Federals and the first of which were still burning when we prove the first set was redicted to defence of his entired hone is defence of his instinction. In the mention of the first set was counted the march of Heinitz and two hundred of the house yet were to the engager will in the defence of his instinction of the his force some intensity of the best of the very evidence of his instinction of the his afternative hundred were was every evidence of his afternative hours of the latter was every evidence of his afternative hundred was made and ment and one reliable account from Fulton hundred

taken up by the third division of the corps d'armée, under command of Col. Heintzleman, of the Seventeenth Infantry, comprising the brigades of Colonels Franklin, Wilcox, and Heward. The troops proceeded, without any difficulty whatever, over the fold Fairfax and Pollick roads, a distance of the Manassas Junction is just fourteen miles from the fold Fairfax and Pollick roads, a distance of the Manassas Junction is just fourteen miles from the fold Fairfax and Pollick roads, a distance of the Branklin, Wilcox, and Heward. The troops were dispersed. Col. McNeil to what authority, however, is a Falton, awaiting reinforcements. Gen. Harthe fold Fairfax and Pollick roads, a distance of the Warrenton turnpike through this men were unmanageable, and left Falton by the popular average over probleman and the control of the contr pressure upon the principal thoroughfares, but their

> REPORTS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. Advance of the army on Centreville

34,000 Rebels at Centreville and Manassas.

RUMORED ENGAGEMENT.

NEW YORK, July 18 -A special Washington despatch to the Evening Post says that, a mes-senger from General McDowell's headquarters, just arrived, reports that the army marched early this morning for Centreville, leaving a strong guard at Fairfax Court House. The rebels under General Johnston are endeavoring to effect a junetion with Gon. Beauregard. The Federal scouts report 34,000 rebels at Centreville and Managas Junction.

A special Washington despatch to the Commer-

of the country. Southern News via Louisville. Louisville, July 17 .- A special despatch fam cial brings a rumor of an engagement, at Centre. Pensacola, to the Mobile Register, dated the 1th, here yesterday afternoon on its way to Baltimore, wille, but it is unconfirmed, though probable. says that Captain Montgomery, of the Mouned It will be taken from thence to Fortress Monroe, Attival of Cavalry.

Attival o largest battery in the service. men, including the commanding officer.

I presume you will have heard of the litts skirmish Miles' command had on the other sie of Fairfax en its way hither, to I will not tab time new to write of it. More damage was do to the enemy than to us. It was but a triff, however, at best. Our boys are all in high spirit though the forced march of the day was a mostrying one. By light to-morrow we shall probable in action, unless the enemy falls back of Manassas Junction in the course of the night.

THE VILLAGE OF GERMANTOWN BURNED.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT. OSSESSION OF FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE. The Federal Troops Bivouack within

The Connecticut Troops in the Ad-The Washington Star of this evening has such

stroyed, as reported, although a house or two were

layed, perhaps, three hours, in all, by the ob-It is stated, on the authority of several officers. structions Beauregard had caused to be placed in that the news of General McClellan's victories bad the road-pits, felled trees, &c , &c. The most just become generally known at Manassas Junction: formidable looking one of them all was just oppo-. The army was to have marched on Manassas site where Beauregard had had one of his batte-Junction this afternoon. ries, with embrazures for three guns. Near it, Reports are prevatent here, which are credited, too, there was evidence, in unextinguished camp that a fight of minor importance took place at Buil Run, five miles from the Junction, and that several fires, that a body of about two hundred Disunion

fended on the north side by strong breastworks in the form of the letter V, leaving the town at the southern base of the angle. It cannot be attacked on that side without exposing the troops to a destructive cross fire.

The west side is defended by a pallisade, but the east side is only covered by a rail. On this side there is also an eminence, which commands the town. This eminence has been left unoc and it is thought to be the design of Gen. Patterson to secure it as a base of his operations. [The foregoing is from the special corresponden of the Baltimore American ! The correspondent of the Associated Press write from Charlestown, on Wednesday, that communi-

cation with Harper's Ferry will be opened to mor row with Baltimore. A force has been stationed there. The whole of General Patterson's force had feached Charlestown, except the Connecticut Fourth. Colonel Yohe's First Pennsylvania arrived at Charlestewn, from Martinsburg, Wednesday, guarding a train of two hundred wagons, accompanied by Captain Girard's company, of the line troubles in Kansas ne one from that side Seventh Pennsylvania.

Only a small force is now stationed at Martinsburg. Much of the provisions left there have been returned to Williamsport, and will thence be sent to Harper's Ferry by the canal. Captain McMullin took possession of a quantity of corn left at the depot at Charlestown by the

The writer continues, "The Home Guard dispersed to day in a very fast style, as the Second Cavalry and the Philadelphia City Troop charged into the town from both sides. Many of the inhabitants who have heretofore been regarded as violent Secessionists are now strong Unionists." No event of importance occurred on the march Report says that there are earthworks of an im-

most unanimously opposed to acknowledging the Federal Government as now administered

A later and more reliable account from Fulton states that twelve of McNeil's forces were wound-slave of himself to return them.

Mr. Pewell rejoined, contending that slavery was not a curse, and if the intent was to destroy process.

TWO TOWNS REPORTED BURNED.

Burlington, Iowa, July 18 -The Hawk Eye says a messenger arrived at Eddyville, yesterday, bringing news that 300 rebel cavalry had invaded ose county, Iows. P GERMANTOWN BURNED. They are reported as having burned the jowns VIENNA, July 12-3 A. M. of Milan, Missouri, and Unionville, Iowa, and it I write by a courier to say that some of our troops have burned the village of Germantown the ground—God knews wby. Surely such as should be stopped. The burnings in the vicinit of Fairfax Court House, that took place shortly counties adjoining. The people are gathering up after moon, were most wanton and inexcussible sense. The best one destroyed was that of a Unior man. The pretence was that assassin shots were fired from the houses, which is positively untrue It drunken soldiers may, at will, burn down the houses of any man, even though he be as loyal of the man destroyed from McDowell himself, God help us in this section privateer.

tight metallic care.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, moved to amend the bill as Mr. Lave, of Kansas, moved to amend the bill as follows, "unless it shall become necessary in enforcing the laws or maintaining the Constitution." He said he represented a State trampled on by the slave oligarchy. He found cruelty of all kinds practised upon them; yet he would have abided by the compromises of the Constitution, and permitted slavery to exist in the States where it was. But it had forced a war upon us, and he did believe that slavery would not survive after the march of the Union or my and he thenked fed it was no complained, but now complain that the President violated the Constitution. He thought it was bet-ter that slavery should perish, and he wanted his avowal to go to the country, rather than one inch of the Union should be parted with

was to go to the country, rather than one inch
of the Union should be parted with
Mr. Carlie, of Virginia, said that he regretted
the introduction of the amendment. He thought
it an injustice to charge the robellion to the institution of slavery. The great and good man who
conducted the war of the Revolution was himself
a slavsholder, and some of the warmest friends of
the Union now were slaveowiners. This was net
a war for subjugation, and he did not want the
false impression to go to the loyal men who were
struggling to preserve the Union.
Mr. Blowming, of Illinois, said that he could
not regret the introduction of the amendment. He
believed that the whole trouble had grown out of
the institution of slavery—had grown out of the
struggle to expand itself where it had no right to
go. Never had there been such forbearance as
was shown by the North; never a more atrocious
rebellion or causeless treason He thought this
side the introduction of the amendment is not presented.

In the introduction of the amendment is not presented to make report thereou.

Mr. Colfax of Indiana. Is it the memorial of
the Baltimore Police Commissioners?

Mr. May Ilis
Mr. Colfax It can be presented under the
rules as memorials of other members are presented.

Mr. May. This being a question of personal
liberty, it should have the benefit of open pre
sented.

Mr. Colfax had no objection that the memorial
be referred to the Commissioners?

Mr. May Ilis
Mr. Colfax It can be presented under the
rules as memorials of other members are presented.

Mr. May It is
Mr. Colfax It can be presented under the
rules as memorial of other members are presented.

Mr. Colfax It can be presented under the
rules as memorial of other memorial of
the Baltimore Police Commissioners?

Mr. May Itis
Mr. Colfax It can be presented under the
rules as memorials of other members are presented.

Mr. Colfax It can be presented under the
rules as memorial of other members are presented.

Mr. Colfax It can be presented under the
rules as memorial of other mem

their traiterous masters?

Mr. Carlin replied, quoting General Butler's proclamation. He said that was the language of a man who loves his country. He wanted the army to be an army of deliverance from the reign of terror. If we make this a sectional war it will never end. It was in the copyletion that it was not a sectional war that he had endured so long and worked so hard. If it was a war to preserve the Union, and nothing else, then let it be known, and at an earlier moment than generally supposed the rebellion would be orushed out and treason hide its head forever.

on them.

Mr. Powell said that the Senator from Kansas eighty rebels were killed, and two hundred of the later were taken prisoners, and their forces completely routed.

A later and more reliable account from Fulton

property, it was a war of robbery.

Mr SHERMAN offered a substitute, that the purpose of the military establishment is to provide for the preservation of the Union, to defend property, and maintain the Constitution and the authority of the Union. quietly at work in their fields, as though nothing had happened.

General Harris was not in the fight, but was looking on at a safe distance. A still later and official despatch from Colonel McNeil states that had mat Harris, and completely routed him by those who wish to misjudge us.

The discussion was continued.

Pork claimed that the President did not had taken possession, the enemy having in all instances retreated without a show of fight, except
on the part of a few pickets.

On Tuesday afternoon the line of march was

On Tuesday afternoon the line of march was

On the part of a few pickets.

On Tuesday afternoon the line of march was

On the part of a few pickets.

On Tuesday afternoon the line of march was

On the part of State troops yesterday, in sight of Fulton, on the Jefferon City road, in which eleven of the
Missouri the South was more sinned against than

In the case of the troubles in Kansas and

We shall have turned Manssass Junction, too
by Friday forenoon; at ten A. M., or I am mail Mr. Saulsbury spoke in favor of Mr. Powell's amendment, protesting against a war of subjuga-tion, and urging the adoption of Mr. Crittenden's

Mr. Lane's amendment was lost-yeas 11, nays

ten miles from Alexandria, when they bivonacked to entropy of the most romantic one—the camp fires burning on either hill that surrounded the creek. At three and as early as dawn the line was reformed, and the troops proceeded on the old Fairfax road in the troops proceeded on the old Fairfax road in the following order: The First Brigade, under Col. Franklin, in the advance; [Second Brigade, under Col. Wilcox, as the centre of the column; Third Brigade, Col. Howard, of Maine, commanding the commanding of the most romand and the controlled of the ment morning the troops were stirring, and the troops proceeded on the old Fairfax road in the following order: The First Brigade, under Col. Franklin, in the advance; [Second Brigade, under Col. Wilcox, as the centre of the column; Third Brigade, Col. Howard, of Maine, commanding the roops were mounted. The cummanageable, and left Faiton by Commandation to the Commandation of the want of the want of the ment were unmanageable, and left Faiton by Colored town. Only 70 of the State troops were mounted. The camp at Wand Springs is supposed to be broken up.

Colonel Monie!'s advanced guard was at first attended to would soon be less money and less men from this was a war for the abolition of slavery there to color the camp at Wand Springs is supposed to be broken up.

Colonel Monie!'s advanced guard was at first attended to would soon be less money and less men from this was a war for the abolition of slavery there to color the color of the same of the s

Mr. Hall, of New Hampshire, hoped the amend
ment would not be put on this bill.

After a short debate, the amendment was rein joint of the short debate, the mendment was rein joint of the marine corps, which was spread
to. The amendments of the Naval Committee ware considered. The
mendments of the Naval Committee, reported back the bill for the better organization of the manine corps, which was agreed
to. The amendments of the Naval Committee ware considered. The
mendment in regard to filling the vacancies at the
mendment in regard to filling the vacancies at the
mendment in regard to filling the vacancies at the
mendment in regard to filling the vacancies at the
mendment in regard to filling the vacancies at the
mendment in regard to filling the vacancies at the
mendment in regard to filling the vacancies at the
mendment in regard to filling the vacancies at the
mendment in regard to filling the vacancies at the
mendment in regard to filling the vacancies.

After further considered. The
Mr. Barnison of the House, made a presonal explanation. He was more than gratified outrage
to the army with the amendment was perponal at late there was no ground of evidence for the matter was a found to the series of the military dependent of the matter was family settled by striking.

It is the striking to the feel to the proper dependent in the series of the military dependent in the series of the matter was family settled by striking.

After a late of the matter was family settled by striking to the feel to the proper than the part of the same of the military dependent in the part of the series of the matter was family settled by striking to the series of the matter was family settled by striking to the series of the matter was family settled by striking to the series of the military dependent in the series of the matter was family settled by striking to the series of the military dependent in the s

simply wished to maintain the Constitution. It was only those who wished to break up the Government that wished to alter the Constitution. He would not alter aline, but would not allow the imputation to be fixed on his constituents.

Mr. Powell, of Kentoky, said, from what he had heard here and elsewhere, the people of the South might be well alarmed that this war was intended to subjugate them and abolish slavery He referred to the speeches of the Senators from Connecticut (Mr. Dixon) and from Oregon, (Mr. Baker,) and the bill of the Senators from Connecticut.

Mr. Dixon explained that he had said that, in case they attempt to disturb us. Sewell's Point has no strategic importance. Norfolk and Port. meant to stand by it. He claimed that he possessed the spirit of a freeman to emancipate his constituents from tyramy and oppression.

Mr. Dixon) and from Oregon, (Mr. Baker,) and the bill of the Senators from Connecticut.

Mr. Dixon explained that he had said that, in case they attempt to disturb us. Sewell's Point has no strategic importance. Norfolk and Port. meant to stand by it. He claimed that he possessed the spirit of a freeman to emancipate his constituents from tyramy and oppression.

Mr. Dixon) and from Oregon, (Mr. Baker,) and the bill of the Senators from Connecticut.

Mr. Dixon explained that he had said that, in case they attempt to disturb us. Sewell's Point has no strategic importance. Norfolk and Port. meant to remain the possessed that he possessed the spirit of a freeman to emancipate his constituents from tyramy and oppression.

Mr. Stravers, of Pennsylvania, interrupting, moved, as the sense of the House, that Mr. May's remarks were not in order.

Mr. Dixon explained that he had said that, in case they attempt to disturb us. Sewell's Point has no strategic importance. Norfolk and Port. Mr. Stravers, of Pennsylvania, interrupting, moved, as the sense of the House, that Mr. May's and found refuge at Newport News. They had been oblight to work in the trenches, and report that the Confederates are segged the spirit of a freeman to emancipate his constituents from tyranny and oppression.

Mr. Struens, of Pennsylvania, interrupting, moved, as the sense of the House, that Mr. May's remarks were not in order.

The Stranss suggested that Mr. Stevens must present his objection as a point of order.

Mr. Struens did so, saying that Mr May was out of order, and, therefore, ought not to be permitted to proceed.

The SPRAKER repeated that it was for the House to control the line of debate Mr. STEVENS appealed from the decision of Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, moved to lay the appeal on the table. Disagreed to—yeas 52, nays 82.

After further proceedings, the decision of the Hampton. chair was overruled
On motion of Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. May) was allowed to continue his remarks in order

General made appropriate speeches on the despatch of the patch boat, his just arrived from Weshington with important despatches for Gen. Butler. The General made appropriate speeches on the despatch of the patch of the patc Mr. Mar said that when he shall be restored to health; and when the freedom of debate shall be open to the American Representatives, he would speak as became him. In conclusion, he contented thinself by againg that a manufacture.

speak as became him. In concusion, he contented himself by acking that a memorial he proposed to submit, couched in respectful and patriotic language, he referred to a committee, and that they be instructed to make report thereon.

Mr. Colfax of Indiana. Is it the memorial of the Baltimore Police Commissioners?

of dbis batharism swept from the same, who was a present of the service of the se man who loves his country. He wanted the aimy to be an army of deliverance from the reign of the root. If we make this a sectional war it will never end. It was in the conviction that it was not a sectional war that he had endured so long and worked so hard. If it was a war, to preserve the Union, and nothing else, then let it be known, and at an earlier moment than generally supposed the rebellion would be crushed out and treason hide its head of coverence on the bill to sutherise the employment of volunteers made a report, which was agreed to, and the bill passed. The committee of conference on the bill to sutherise the employment of volunteers made a report, which was agreed to, and the bill passed. The seamer Asia has arrived on the salvet of a boileh slavery, and he hoped the first of the war was to be abolish always, and he hoped the salvet of a style of argument. Nobody wanted to abolish slavery and he hoped them, but rather than one into of the country should be torn away by the traitors, he would have the slaves liberated. The disclaimed any intention of this kind unless the issue was forced upon them; but rather than one into of the country should be torn away by the traitors, he would have the slaves liberated. He disclaimed any intention of this kind unless the issue was forced upon them; but rather than one into of the country should be torn away by the traitors, he would any down his life to secure this object. The Arabica arrived onto the first settle have the slaves liberated. He disclaimed any intention of this kind unless the issue was forced upon intention of this kind unless the issue was forced upon intention of this kind unless the issue was forced upon intention of this kind unless the issue was forced upon intention of this kind unless the issue was forced upon intention of this kind unless the issue was forced upon intention of this kind unless the issue was forced upon intention of this kind unless the issue was forced upon intention of this kind unless the issue was forced upon intent Maryland in blood and interest. He felt that he had a right to inquire into the disposition of the people of the Bouth, and to find out the views of the Government established over them, in order that he might do everything to assuage this frightful civil strife. He felt that his motives were the might honorable of his life. Before going to Richmond he called on the President of the United States, and stated frankly and fully his object. He did not sek him for his sanction. He did not wish to embarrass him. He asked his permission to leave Washington and cross over into Virginia. It was most distinctly understood that he went thither on the most private mission. He Virginia. It was most distinctly understood that he went thither on the most private mission. He asked the President for the necessary formality for that purpose. The President gave him permission to obtain a passport from Gen. Scott on this representation. It was not objected that he should go to Richmond on his own responsibility. He thus a vindicated these gentlemen from the charges of being implicated in any way with the object of his visit. All the crime and treason, if it was so called, rests on himself, and he was content to bear it. Mr. Colpax said that if the gentleman would

Mr. Colpax said that if the gentleman would compare the first part of his speech, as it would be printed in to-morrow's Globe, with the first part of the Richmond letter, he would see a striking resemblance. If, as the gentleman remarked, while going to Richmond in the capacity of a mediator, he used the same language there that he had here, denunciatory of the Government and its officers, and if, as he said, he hesitated to take the oath to support the Constitution and, as he also added, he was one of over thirty thousand men to resist aggression on their rights, he (Mr Colfax) should not be surprised to hear that the rebol Government is ordinarie, 115f.; hes. 109—closing buoyant. be surprised to hear that the rebel Government recognized him rather as a sympachizer than as a mediator.

Mr. May replied that he could not help the conclusions of the geatleman. It was, however, absolutely true that the domination of the troops in Baltimore was a matter of history, as well known to the writer of the letter as to himself. He dared say that during the conversation in Richmond, and everywhere, he had spoken in condemnation of tyranny, but as to the appealment of arms he dently three parties in the Benate. He wanted to vote on the amendment. If the Northwest believed this was, a war for the abolition of slavery there would soon be less money and less men from there.

Mr [Chardler, of Michigan, said there were only two parties in the Benate—the Union men and traitors.

The question was then taken on Mr. Sherman's substitute, and it was agreed to—year 33, nays 4: Messrs Breckingidge, Johnson of Missouri, Polk, and Powell voting in the negative.

Mr. Breckingidge moved to add to Mr. Sherman's amendment that the army and navy be not supplyed to subjugate any state or reduced for the letter as to himself. He dared the dared the dared the dared to he appeared to the conversation in Richmond, and July, celebrated the Rational Acquirers with a correct the Bourt of the letter as to himself. He dared the Americans in London, on the Fourth of July, celebrated the Rational Acquirers with a correct to the conversation in Richmond, and July, celebrated the Rational Acquirers with a two plants to the conversation in Richmond, and July, celebrated the Rational Acquirers with a two plants to the conversation in Richmond, and July, celebrated the Rational Acquirers with a public breakfast, at the Royal Opera Hotel, St. James's. They met at two cyclock and separated made the declaration that he would never take the oath to support the Constitution he never would have been seen in this hall.

Mr. Colfax I only referred to what you said.

Mr. Max. Not to taking the conversation in Richmond, and July, celebrated the Rational Acquirers with a public breakfast, at the Royal Opera Hotel, St. James's. They met at two cyclock and separated made the declaration that he would never take the oath to support the Constitution he never would have been seen in this hall.

Mr. Colfax I only referred to what you said.

Mr. Breckinging in the festival was only determined upon a two days in advance. Mr. Adams, the Americans in London, on the Fourth of July, celebrated the Rational Acquirers with a public breakfast, Mr. Brechenider moved to add to Mr. Shorman's amendment that the army and navy be not employed to subjugate any fixed or reduce any territory or province, or for the abolition of slavery. Lost—yeas 9, nearly 836; Messrs. Brechtnidge, Bright, Johnson of Missouri, Kennedy, Latham, The amendment as amended was then disagreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Summer introduced a bill to punish conspiracy and kindred crimes.

At 6 c'clock, the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Washeurre, of Kentucky, said he did not understand what the gentleman was going to talk advisable by the proving of the meeting, and proposed the usual patricular by the meeting and proposed the usual patricular by the meeting and proposed the meeting, and proposed the intents, which were received with much deretand what the gentleman was going to talk and the bill passed.

Mr. Thomas would explain in a few words. The Rev. Dr. Patron, of New York, was President for the meeting, and proposed the unsual patricular by the meeting and proposed the unsual to every officen within its borders, and her understand here and aver that she, in her heart of hearts, speaking through a large majority, thanked the President for slothing the Lieutenant General with the power to declare martial law, and approved, as he did, the manner in which the power Mr. Moran, the Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Ordronaux, of New York, the Rav. Dr. Eddy, of Ordronaux, of New York, the Rav. Dr. Eddy, of Ordronaux, of New York, the Rav. Dr. Eddy, of Ordronaux, of New York, the Rav. Dr. Eddy, of Ordronaux, of New York, the Rav. Dr. Eddy, of Ordronaux, of New York, the Rav. Dr. Eddy, of Ordronaux, of New York, the Rav. Dr. Eddy, of Ordronaux, of New York, the Rav. Dr. Eddy, of Ordronaux, of New York, the Rav. Dr. Eddy, of Ordronaux, of New York, the Rav. Dr. Eddy, of Ordronaux, of New York, the Rav. Dr. Eddy, of Ordronaux, of New York, the Rav. Dr. Eddy, of Ordronaux, of New York, the Rav. Dr. Eddy, of Ordronaux, of New York, the Rav. Dr. Eddy, of Ordronaux, of New York, the Rav. Dr. Eddy, of Ordronaux, of

They are reported as naving numerous conversed that they would also burn Centroville, the county, seat of Appanoese county. There was great excitement in Moorce, Davis, and other seat of Appanoese county. There was and penalties in certain cases incurred a bill to remit itsee and penalties in certain cases incurred a cases incurred as and penalties in certain cases incurred of the closing of Scuthern ports, and consequently recorded a testing the control of the closing of Scuthern ports, and consequently no collectors there to give the proper close theorems, bound East, were seen of Manthuses. Shools on the 14th, in search of the J.f. Davis privateer.

The Remains of Gen. Garnett.

Harden and the street of the street

FRIDAY, JULIA

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Trival of Gen. MoDowell's Advance Guard at Centreville.

EXTRA SESSION.

EXTRA SESSION. THIRTY-SEVENTH CONCRESS.

at the time they arrived at the place of rendezvous, instead of the time they were sworn in, which was twelve days afterwards. An amendment was made also directing the War Department to pay the also directing the War Department to pay the militia of other States similarly eirenmentanced; and the bill passed.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, from the Commod more than he did. On calling on Kannance the mode more than he did. On calling on Kannance the mode more than he did.

The Fourth Massachusetts sailed for Boston this carrying away of contrabands, several of whom were found smuggled on board the steamship

evening in the steamship S. R. Spaulding. Care had been taken by the authorities to prevent the Max Weber's regiment will encamp beyon The Susquehanna sailed to day for New York for repairs. The steamer Mount Vernon, "deswith important despatches for Gen. Butler. The General made appropriate speeches on the depar-ture of the Massachusetts regiments. It is ev. dent that they do not go home in the best of

Seizure of C ntraband Gords LOUISVILLE, July 18 -Detective Bligh to ay worth of leather, on its way, in wagons, from Port-

Official Despatches. WASHINGTON, July 18 .- The following despatch was received at the War Department this after. noon: "FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, July 18. To Lacutemant Colonel E. D. Townsend, Assistant A jurant General, Washington:
The first division, under General Tyler, is between Germantown and Controville The second, under Colonel Hunter, is at this place, and just a list in the mostil, before. The largest portion of them are largest, heavy disk flowers. A large sum, and them are largest, heavy disk flowers. A large sum, and the second sec

Queen Victoria visits Ireland at the end of Au-

gust.

Napoleon was at Vichy.

The Paris Bourse was dull; rentes 671 75c.

The Swiss Council of State has voted an appropriation for an expedition to Japan to conclude a track of comments. treaty of commerce It is sgain asserted via Turin that the state of the Pope's health is very serious. The Spanish troops have taken the town of Lon from the insurgents.

The conferences of Pesth indicate that the lower House of the Hungarian Diet will manimously adopt the address to the Enperor as originally proposed by M Deak The Emperor had received a deputation from the upper House.

It is efficially announced that the coronation of Konig-burg, in October.

The monetary orisis in Russia is daily becoming more imminent. There is a great pressure for money.

Renewed auxiety prevails at Warsaw.

The Bombay mail has been telegraphed. A telegraphed.

LIVERPOOL, July 6—The sales of Cotton te-day cover 12 000 bales—closing steady.

Breadstriffs and Provisions steady.

LONDON, July 6—Consols 891.891

HAVER COTTON MARKET. July 4—New Orleans tres ordinaire, 115f.; bas, 109—closing buoyant. CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY IN LONDON