

LATEST FROM THE WAR.

The Battle near Bull Run.—Interesting Details.

The Washington Star of Monday evening has some additional interesting particulars of the battle. Sherman's battery, it appears, was not captured, but has returned to Washington, with the loss of only its caissons.—Senator Foster is safe, and was not even wounded, but Mr. Ely, a New York Congressman, is among the missing. He was present at the battle. The Star also gives the following items:

Capt. Bokkellin, of the regulars, had his horse shot from under him while attempting to rally a body of troops. A cannon ball struck his horse full in the breast, killing him instantly.

Dr. B. Buckstone, surgeon of the 5th Maine regiment; Dr. A. Allen, of the 3d, and Dr. A. C. Williams, of the 1st, were taken prisoners, the two first at the hospital, and the latter on the battle field.

Each succeeding moment renders it plainer that our loss in the engagement has been greatly over-estimated. General McDowell is satisfied to-day that between five and seven hundred will cover his whole loss of killed and wounded, and that the number of his men taken prisoners without being wounded is very considerable, if any.

The two captured Georgians say that in an attempt to capture Sherman's battery, they were cut to pieces by the fire of several regiments, and they think that there are not more than 200 of their men left.

Capt. Tillinghast, Quartermaster's Department, and Capt. Brackett, U. S. Cavalry, are reported to be killed.

The Massachusetts 5th regiment report 25 of its men killed, wounded and missing; the Brooklyn regiment about 100; the two Ohio regiments 40; the 71st N. Y. regiment 25 killed, 60 wounded and a few missing.

The enemy tried to flank us on the left, and if they had done so would perhaps have cut off the retreat of our whole force; but Lieut. Green was stationed there with his light battery of rifled cannon, and perceiving their design, got into position, and as the advance of about a hundred emerged from the woods, he opened fire with canister, and nearly every one was swept off the field. Again they tried it, with the same result, and then tried cavalry, but the rapid firing was so destructive that they abandoned the design.

We learn that all the field artillery of every description, lost in the battle of the day before yesterday, will be instantly replaced here, with similar guns within reach at the North. Among the batteries thus telegraphed for is the Whitworth battery of six or eight rifled guns, presented to the government by patriotic citizens of the United States in England.

Thirty full, organized and drilled new regiments of three years men, which were ready to proceed within an hour's notice, were yesterday and the night before last telegraphed to move for Washington city without delay. We apprehend that they will all be among us by the close of the week, thus increasing the available forces here probably about 30,000 men.

The scene on all the roads leading to the Long Bridge yesterday beggars description.—Artillery and infantry were straggling along in the greatest confusion, the men completely broken down for want of food and sleep, and by the fatigues of a long march. Regiments and companies were mixed in inextricable confusion in most cases; but occasionally a column of one, two, three or four regiments would come along in perfect order. Stragglers were stopped in Fort Run for some time, and at that point the scene was painful.

The men came in jaded and tired, and sitting or lying down in the pelting rain, only protected by blankets or oilcloths, were fast asleep in a moment after assuming a recumbent position. Many of the officers and artillerymen would fall asleep on their horses. The want of food was almost forgotten, although many of them had been fasting twenty-four hours. Lieut. Watson, of the commissary department, distributed a large quantity of provisions from the storehouse at Fort Run to the famishing troops throughout the day.

Some batteries and single pieces of artillery supposed to have been lost in Sunday's engagement are being brought in safely—among the pieces thus recovered are the two thirty-two pound rifled guns used to batter the enemy's entrenchments.

The wagons were engaged during all of yesterday and to-day bringing the wounded to this city.

A United States orderly, who was constantly galloping over the field, and who had good opportunities of knowing, estimate the Federal loss in actual battle at 700 killed, 1,200 wounded.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE LATE BATTLE.—OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM PRESIDENT DAVIS.

A special Richmond despatch to the Charleston Mercury, dated the 23d inst., says that as soon as it became evident that the enemy meant to give battle, President Davis hastened to the scene of action, arriving in time to take part in the battle, and immediately assumed the command of the centre. Gen. Beauregard commanded the right wing and Gen. Johnston the left. It was against the latter that the enemy concentrated the best troops, and fought most obstinately. At one time the left was pressed so severely that the issue of the conflict in that direction seemed doubtful. It was here that the Barton Georgia Regiment was posted, which was so terribly cut up.

A large body of our troops from the centre was sent at this critical moment to the assistance of Gen. Johnston and turned the tide of battle. The enemy broke and fled before the impetuous charge of the Southerners, and the battle became a rout.

A letter from Richmond, dated the 23d, says that Congress met at noon, and after prayer the following despatch was read before that body.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Sunday night. The night has closed upon a hard-fought field. Our forces were victorious, the enemy were routed, and precipitately fled, abandoning a large amount of arms, knapsacks, and baggage. The ground was strewn for miles with those killed, and the farm houses and grounds around were filled with the wounded. Pursuit was continued along several routes towards Leesburg and Centerville until darkness covered the fugitives. We have captured many field batteries and stand of arms, and

one of the United States flag. Many prisoners have been taken.

Too high praise cannot be bestowed, whether for the skill of the principal officers or the gallantry of our troops. The battle was mainly fought on our left. Our forces 15,000; that of the enemy was estimated at 35,000. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Another report says that the entire Confederate force was 40,000, and the entire force of the United States about 35,000.

No particulars were received of the dead and wounded.

L. M. Brush had been arrested at Manassas as a spy, with Federal passes on his person.

The Nashville Railroad connection is now made at the State line, and there is no detention of passengers between Nashville and Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 25. A special despatch to the Courier, dated Lynchburg, 23d, says that the rebels captured 63 cannons, 25,000 stand of arms, 1,200 horses, and all the stores and provisions, valued at \$1,000,000. A buggy and caudles, marked "Gen. Scott," was captured. The rebel loss is reported at 250 killed and 1,000 wounded. The Fourth Alabama Regiment suffered severely, as did Wade Hampton's S. C. Legion. Another account says the Confederates lost 2,000, that the Federals lost 1,500 killed, and the number of wounded and prisoners not known. Also, that two members of Congress were taken prisoners.

WASHINGTON, July 26. It is said that the government holds Colonel Miles responsible for the disaster of Sunday. The Colonel was in command of our reserves at Centerville, and is reported that he was negligent at the critical moment. He is under arrest and will be tried by Court-Martial.

The government has accepted a regiment of artillery from Pennsylvania to-day. The regiment numbers one thousand men, and has a battery of thirty guns, together with five squadrons of cavalry and a full equipment of rifles. The men are all Pennsylvanians.

The war steamer Resolute has just arrived here from a cruise along the shore of Virginia. She has captured two schooners and a sloop, and found three new rebel batteries on the Potomac, one of them mounting six guns.

The report of the re-occupation of Fairfax Court House by the rebels is confirmed. The enemy are planting batteries of artillery at that point.

Congress will not adjourn this week.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT BATTLE. CORRESPONDENT TO THE CLEVELAND HERALD. THE OHIO REGIMENTS.

The Ohio regiments were in the thickest of the fight, but fortunately lost but few men.—The 1st Regiment, under Col. McCook, has covered itself with glory. They were detailed at an early hour in the day to hunt up batteries and they seemed to understand that work to perfection. The Grays were sent out as skirmishers early in the morning, and drove in the pickets of the Rebels, and commenced the fight. These two Ohio regiments have been trained by Col. McCook, and were frequently brought right into the very range and front of the enemy's most terrible and formidable guns; but no sooner would they see the flash than every man was prostrate upon his face, and the balls and grape would pass harmlessly over them; then they would up and at them with a vengeance in double quick time. Col. McCook was as cool and collected as when drilling his men upon the parade-ground, and issued his orders, with bullets and cannon balls whistling about his ears as thick as hailstones, without any apparent excitement whatever.—Twice he was hemmed in by the enemy's cavalry and ordered to surrender, but he was away in a tangent, coolly remarking "that ball had not been molded yet to take his life!"

DEATH OF CAPT. MCCOOK. His younger brother, 17 years old, was a member of the 2d Ohio Regiment and was left as a guard to the hospital. One of the enemy's cavalry dashed upon him and ordered him to surrender; the brave youth, with fixed bayonet, steady nerve, and cool bearing, replied, "I never surrender!" The father, Judge McCook, who had all the day been ardently engaged in assisting and taking care of the wounded, bringing them in from the field, and that, too, at the imminent peril of his own life was in the hospital tent and heard the order to his son, and saw others of the enemy's cavalry near by, and rushed out and speaking in a loud tone, "Charley, surrender, for God's sake, or you are lost." Charley turned to his father, and with all the lion in his countenance, replied, "Father, I will never surrender to a rebel." In a moment a ball pierced his spine, but he instantly discharged his musket at the rebel horseman and laid him low in death, and then fell himself. The rebels then undertook to drag him off, but his father rushed in and released him, and he died yesterday morning and is to be buried to-day.

MISMANAGEMENT.—THE FIRE ZOUAVES. The victory was fairly won by our men; and had they been re-enforced, as they should have been, after fighting all day, they could have maintained their ground. There were over 10,000 troops in reserve, but by some mismanagement they were not brought up to the relief of the exhausted column; they panted to take part in the action, and when the line was broken and half of the force was ordered up as a relief, the order was countermanded, and the whole army ordered to retreat.

The charges of the New-York Fire Zouaves were perfectly terrific. They drove the enemy nearly double their number, several times behind the intrenchments with awful havoc. A battalion of cavalry, called the Black Horse, of Virginia—the pride of the Virginia chivalry—approached them once, displaying the Stars and Stripes, in order to deceive them their commander shouting to the Zouaves not to fire, as they were their friends. They did not fire, but as soon as the cavalry came up, they drew their sabres and went in at them; the Zouaves opened their ranks and hemmed them in; and not a soul escaped their bayonets and knives, of these black riding devils, except seven. An eye witness informs me that it was the most speedy and awful retribution on record.

THE HOSPITALS AT BULL RUN. A church and a small building were used as hospitals. The latter was at the corner of the woods, and within one hundred and fifty rods of the enemy's batteries. A white flag floated over it; but, whether from design or otherwise, it was repeatedly battered by balls from their cannon. It is said to have been burned by the enemy after the retreat. The church was further off, on one of the roads leading to Centerville. W. A. Croft, a ci-

villian, who assisted in this hospital, pictures its aspects in a letter published in the Republic this morning: "It was a scene too frightful and saddening to witness, much more describe. There were laid, scattered thickly on the floor and in the galleries, sixty or seventy, wounded in every possible way—arms and legs shot off, some dead, and others gasping for water and aid. The pulpit was appropriated for a surgeon's room, and the communion table of pious anarchy became an amputation table, baptized in willing blood, and consecrated to the holy use of Liberty and Law. The road and woods, on either side and all around, are strewn with maimed and mutilated heroes, and the balls from rifled cannon go over us like winged devils. There sits a colonel, with his arms bound up, asking to be put on his horse and led back to his regiment; here lies a captain with a grape shot through his head, and blood and brains oozing out as we touch him tenderly to see if he is dead; and yonder comes in a pale chaplain, cut by a canister, while, sword in hand, he led his brave little parish, in the name of Almighty God, to the fight. And again we enter the hospital with him. Oh God! what a hideous sight!"

Maj. Gen. McClellan's Military Genius.

The command of the army of the Potomac, as will be seen by a telegraphic dispatch from Washington, has been transferred to Major General McClellan, who has been summoned to Washington, his command in Western Virginia having been given to Gen. Rosecrans, who has exercised great military skill in carrying out the orders of Gen. McClellan in that quarter. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, who has accompanied Gen. McClellan in his Western Virginia campaign, thus speaks of the military genius he has displayed:

The admirable manner in which this campaign was planned and executed stamps Major General McClellan as a commander of first class military genius. When we remember that this entire army had to be enlisted and organized *ad initium*, and all its immense train, the innumerable petty details of administration, which had to be managed by inexperienced men, and that the material of the army, and most of its officers, were utterly inexperienced, and without military education—a great many without brains—some of the Generals without energy to execute an order—and that the impossibility of perfecting the transportation and subsistence departments were serious obstacles to rapid progress, it is amazing that he should so soon, and so perfectly have accomplished the great mission of sweeping the Confederate armies from the mountains of Western Virginia.

When we take the map of the campaign, and observe the occupation of each succeeding position, and each succeeding movement in its order, remarking the object of each, which becomes apparent after it is made, we cannot but be struck with admiration at the beautifully skilful game of war-chess which has just been played by a master hand. The enemy opens the game by advancing to Philadelphia. McClellan suddenly occupies Parkersburg, and possesses both lines of railroad from the river to Clarksburg and Grafton. Philadelphia is unexpectedly snatched up. The enemy fortifies Laurel Hill, and concentrates at Huttonsville, Beverly and Leesville. It is desirable to take the enemy front and rear. A swift movement to Buckhannon flanks the enemy on the left. Another, to a point under their cannon, within a mile of Laurel Hill, checks them suddenly at that point. A third rapid march finds McClellan at Roaring Run, and a masterly movement utterly destroys the enemy at Rich Mountain. Beverly is ours. We have Laurel Hill in the rear, between two powerful wings of our army. Gen. Garnett cannot fight, but flies to the mountains, and is caught in the snare laid for him. McClellan moves on Huttonsville and Cheat Mountain Pass; Morris moves up the Seneca Pass, and kills Garnett. The Railroad Pass at Cheat River had already been dammed by McClellan. The operations in the Kanawha region were mere play-act, but some of the movements there were as important as pawn positions in chess. Anybody observing the map may discover how splendidly the game was planned and played. But until they see these formidable mountain passes, they cannot appreciate the proper merits of the expedition.

Garnett vainly supposed that his rear could not be turned. "The best laid schemes of mice and men oft gang aglee." Rosecrans and Lander, with the first brigade, found a way to turn it, notwithstanding the "impossibility" of the thing. That march was equal to some of Xenophon's marches with the ten thousand Greeks. And here I beg leave to digress in order to supply an omission in former accounts of this famous expedition. Burdall's dragoons, from Cincinnati, played a meritorious part in it—and, indeed, they almost "played out" their horses. The topographical feats of the horses were often astonishing. They climbed mountain steep that ordinarily would be deemed impassable for the best mules. The risk to men and animals was often of the most hazardous nature, and the journey was constantly harassing and extremely laborious. When the dragoons could not ride they dismounted, and helped their horses along. During the battle they were compelled to stand quietly under showers of grape shot and wait for a chance to charge. The infantry did the business so completely their opportunity did not come.

THE POSITION AND FATE OF GENERAL SCOTT.—In a late number of the Knoxville Whig, Parson Brownlow, who knows the Southern rebels well, gives us the following significant paragraph: "We have reflected much upon the position of Gen. Scott, and his probable fate. The ability with which he plans his campaign, and the patience with which he executes his plans, we have never doubted would result in the success of the federal army. To prevent this victory, and to bring defeat and confusion upon the federal army, we believe that the Old Hero will be assassinated. We have been looking for such a result—we are now looking for it—and we shall not be in the least surprised to hear of it."

A part of Jeff. Davis' Message to the Rebel Congress, by way of New Orleans, is printed in the Tribune of 21st ult. If the telegraph does the arch-traitor justice, the document is a most uninteresting and unintelligible production. Its tone is not jubilant, however, and though the usual stock phrases concerning patriotism and self-denying contributions to the common fund of rebellion are used, they have but a brassy ring.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, August 1, 1861.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE of Bradford County are requested to meet at the Court House, in Towanda Borough, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1861, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing Committees of Vigilance in the several townships and boroughs of the county, and transacting such other business as may be deemed expedient. ELHANAN SMITH, Chairman. The Committee consists of the following persons, viz: ELHANAN SMITH, WM. H. SPALDING, L. A. PARK, L. B. PIERCE, E. P. SHAW, L. P. STANTON, JOHN TANDYKE, JR., ISAAC P. RULLOCK, E. POMEROY, E. G. TRACY.

THE RE-INFORCEMENTS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

On Sunday evening 21st ult., say the Harrisburg Telegraph a requisition was received by Gov. Curtin, from the Secretary of War, to forward to Washington, as speedily as possible, all of the reserve corps that were ready for action. Immediately orders were issued, and the movement commenced. The troops in camp at West Chester, Easton and Pittsburg immediately began to prepare for a movement to Camp Curtin, where they were fully equipped and armed, and at once forwarded to Washington. Thus, since Monday last, gathering the troops from these distant points, assembling them at Harrisburg, and furnishing them with the necessary clothing and arms, nearly *Eleven Thousand Men*, in the very best order and discipline, have been forwarded to Washington city, and are now in active service. Beside these ten regiments thus forwarded this week, there were five other regiments that had gone forward before these had started on the march, so that Pennsylvania has now some sixteen thousand fresh fighting men in the field.

In addition to these the War Department has made another requisition on the Governor for ten other regiments, to which we may add two more that are organizing independently of any requisition. These are filling up very fast, from the returned men, the very best of whom are re-enlisting. When these are full, and we predict their organization in less than a month, Pennsylvania will again have at least THIRTY THOUSAND FIGHTING MEN in the field.

A BILL FOR DIRECT TAXATION.—In accordance with a recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, the committee of Ways and Means will shortly, it is said, introduce a bill to provide for levying a direct tax. This bill will be entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of Government and maintaining the public credit, by the assessment and collection of a direct tax, and internal duties." By the provision of the act a direct tax, probably of the amount of \$30,000,000, annually, will be had and proportionally distributed among the respective States. The proportion of New York is stated to be \$3,965,878. In order to collect this it is provided that the President shall divide the States and Territories into convenient districts, and shall nominate by and with the advice of the Senate, an assessor and collector for each such district.

The tax is to be laid upon lands and lots of ground, with their improvements, dwelling houses, chattels and slaves. It is also proposed to tax all stills, boilers, and other utensils employed in the distillation of spirituous liquors, 15 cents on every gallon of capacity and to lay a tax of five cents per gallon on all fermented and malted liquors, and of ten cents per gallon on all spirituous liquors; and further to lay a tax upon carriages; the amount of tax to be proportioned to the value of the carriage.

The utmost care is exercised in guarding the public interest. The State Collector is required to give bonds in the full amount of the taxes to be collected by him, and each assistant Collector is obliged to give bonds for the full amount represented in his several lists, giving three receipts, one to be deposited with the Secretary, another to be filed with the First Controller, and the third with the principal Collector.

THE TARIFF.—The Tariff Bill, as it passed the House, fixes the duty on coffee at five cents per pound; tea fifteen cents; raw sugar two and a half cents per pound; currants five cents; cassia ten cents; cassia vera two cents; cassia buds fifteen cents; cinnamon twenty cents; pimento six cents; cloves eight; clove stems two; nutmegs twenty five; pepper six cents per pound; raisins five cents; ginger three cents; salt in bulk twelve cents per 100 lbs. It does not change the duty on iron. The bill is now before the Senate, and was not acted upon on Friday as expected. There appears to be a reasonable probability that it will pass without further material alteration.

As an evidence of the desperate fighting at Bull's Run, a masked battery was taken and lost seven times by the Federal forces. On the eighth assault, the battery was carried and destroyed, with immense loss to the rebels. Mr. Russell, of the London Times, who was with the army of Gen. McDowell, declared that the assaults of our troops exceeded those of any he had ever witnessed by the best trained soldiers of Europe. There was coolness and precision in all their actions, and as long as they were left alone to deal with the enemy, they fought like heroes. The trouble came, however, when they were confused by those who were only idle witnesses of the fight.

MEETING OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.—The rebel Congress met at Richmond, Saturday 20 ult. Its members, says the Press, have nearly all rendered themselves conspicuous by their advocacy of ultra proslavery and disunion sentiments. Among these are Hunter, Mason, and John Tyler, of Virginia; Toombs, Cobb, and Stephens, of South Carolina; Rhett, Barnwell, Keitt, Chestnut, Memminger, Miles, and Boyce, of South Carolina; Curry, McKen, and Shorter, of Alabama. The message of Jeff. Davis is composed chiefly of violent abuse of the late message of the President of the United States, and reads more like a bitter partisan speech, or an editorial in a rampant Secession journal, than an official document.

The remains of Gen. Garnett passed through Harrisburg Saturday evening, en route to Baltimore, where they will be taken to Fortress Monroe, and conveyed under a flag of truce to Richmond. The remains are enclosed in a metallic case. Only a year ago a splendid wedding was celebrated at the palatial residence of Edwin Stevens, at Castle Point, Hoboken. Every auxiliary of display was taken advantage of to make the occasion magnificent. The bride was a beautiful millionaire heiress, and the bridegroom the man of whom the telegraph has announced, "Glorious Result!—A Rebel General Killed!" How strange are the mutations of human life.

Fourteen of the three months regiments have left Washington, but their places have been supplied by regiments enlisted for the war, and the army is now nearly as efficient, as to the number of men, and no doubt quite so as to their character as before. The demoralization, so far as it existed at all, seems to have been confined to the three months troops whose term of service was about to expire. The strongest confidence is felt at Washington that the troops there are more capable than ever of resisting an attack from behind their intrenchments, and quite ready to meet the enemy in the field if he should be rash enough to offer battle. This news may relieve all apprehensions as to any danger of an attack upon the capital.

Messrs. McGraw and Harris who went from Washington to obtain the body of Col. Cameron, were not successful in their mission. They did not find the body, and were themselves captured, the former being sent to Manassas Junction, and the latter to Richmond. We hear from the Rebel side that all the dead are not yet buried, and that their loss in the recent battle was greater than has been in any way reported. It is also said that they propose to erect batteries at various points on the Potomac in such a way as to command the channel, this being a part of their general programme.

Congressman Ely has been heard from at Manassas Junction through the wife of a soldier, who was captured on the battle-field of Bull's Run. With him was District Attorney Hensen, of Rochester, N. Y., who was taken because the Rebels supposed that he was a Member of Congress. From the same source we learn the names of thirteen prisoners at Manassas, including six surgeons, who were taken from the hospital on the field. A large number of the wounded were captured at the same time.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.—Pennsylvania has now thirty full regiments in the field. The fifteen additional regiments, which, it is understood, are to come on at once, will increase her force to forty five thousand men. Besides these, the Secretary of War is raising an independent brigade of four thousand five hundred men, which will be commanded by General James, and which will be ready for the field in twelve days. Thus the Keystone State will have fifty thousand troops in the field, which is certainly her share.

John W. Forney, editor of the Philadelphia Press and Clerk of the last House of Representatives, was on the 15th ult., elected Clerk of the Senate by 26 out of 36 votes. Mr. Forney still claims to be a Democrat, but is a warm supporter of the Government and of its policy for suppressing rebellion.

DEATH OF COL. JAMES CAMERON.—At the battle of Bull's Run, Col. James Cameron, brother of the Secretary of War, was killed. He resided near Milton, in Northumberland county. He was Colonel of the New York 79th Highland Regiment. This was a Scotch Regiment. He was struck by a ball just as he gave the order—"Scots, follow me!"

A CHAIN BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Cincinnati Enquirer has information that the Confederates have erected a chain cable bridge across the Mississippi at Randolph, sixty miles above Memphis.—The cable is made of three chains, the iron of each link being an inch and a half in thickness. This cable is laid on a number of flat boats stretched across the river, and anchored above and below by heavy sea anchors and chains. Next to Tennessee shore there is an opening for the passage up and down of such steamers as are permitted by the Confederates. About one hundred yards below the gap, on a bluff, are planted six batteries of heavy cannon, so that the approach of any steamer to that opening from the North would result in her being blown to atoms. The bridge is said to be an ingenious contrivance, and one that cannot be removed very easily.

If our present reports prove correct, the forces and losses of the two armies in the great battle stand thus:

	Men.	Loss.	Loss.
U. S. Army.	55,000	1,000 men.	18 guns.
Rebel Army.	90,000	3,000 men.	2 generals.

The Work of Congress.

Since Congress organized, on the Fourth of July, it has faithfully and energetically unfolded in the execution of the national policy met the great difficulties of the country. It has dealt with them wisely. It has put into the hands of the executive department the whole power of the nation; its legislative immediate and untrammelled action. The importance of its work will become more plain as the war progresses. The result is a government, strong, undivided and unfeathered.

A brief review of the joint measures of the Senate and the House will show what a quantity of work has been compressed in twenty days. Immediate action was only delayed by the reception of the department reports. One of the first resolutions passed was one declaring that only those bills to be considered by the House should be considered by the Senate. In execution of this purpose, the House prepared all the bills intended to be submitted to the President to be submitted to the Senate. The bill authorizing the President to call five hundred thousand volunteers and appropriate five hundred thousand dollars for their support, was passed promptly, and in the great measure of the session, which all other measures are intended to strengthen. The bills for the army and navy, in the aggregate appropriate one hundred and ninety one millions of dollars. The other appropriations made, are six millions of dollars for the purchase of volunteers; three millions of dollars for the purchase of vessels to suppress piracy, and to aid in the blockade; two millions for the transportation of munitions of war to loyal citizens in the rebel States.

The following statement exhibits the character of the other important bills passed by the House, to the present date. The bill authorizing a national loan from the Secretary of the Treasury power to borrow within twelve months of its passage two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and pledges the national faith for the redemption of the debt. The bill to increase the militia establishment of the United States, creates a standing army of forty thousand men. The Force bill gives the President power to the army and navy in the collection of revenue, and to close ports in rebellious States. The bills for the better organization of the army, and for the marine corps, provide for retired lists.

The following are important bills of miscellaneous character which have passed the House, viz: for the appointment of an assistant secretary of the navy; for legislative executive and judicial appropriations; to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to put fines on vessels having improper certificates; to provide for iron clad ships and floating batteries; for the confiscation of rebel property; to refund duties on arms imported by States.

Besides these bills already passed by Congress, others of importance have passed the House, and await the action of the Senate.—A number of resolutions having forcible application to the condition of the country have been passed. Of these, the most interesting declare as follow: that it is not the duty of United States soldiers to return fugitive slaves; that the House will vote for any number of men and amount of money for the suppression of the rebellion; that the war has been forced upon the country by the rebellion, and that when the rebellion is destroyed the war ought to cease; that the act of the President previous to the meeting of Congress are approved.—N. Y. World.

SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.—At camp at Laurel Hill, in Western Virginia, which Gen. GARNETT abandoned when he learned his late disastrous retreat, were a number of newly made graves. Several inscriptions on their head-boards. "CHARLES U. GOFF, of Richmond, Va. Company H, 23d Regiment Virginia Volunteers, who was shot in action, July 1, 1861. Aged 16 years.

John E. Blake, of Richmond, Va. Company H, 23d Regiment Virginia Volunteers, who was killed in action July 10, 1861. Aged 15 years.

W. S. Clay, 1st. Regiment Georgia Volunteers, killed in action, July 1, 1861. Aged 16 years.

A cause that is really so inspired, and that kindles such a fire in every breast, can surely get men enough in the ranks to vindicate it in the fiery gage of war. And while the noble States are boasting of their ability to bring million men into the field, it is a shocking and inexplicable circumstance that we read of a boy "ten years old" enrolled in their army and shot in battle. Is it upon the tender bosom of its children that, after all, the rebel States are to rely for its defence? Is it upon the robes as these that the sword is to be given to conquer in the great fight which the brave old men have produced? Where are the men of the South, that children expiate their sins?

THE EARTH PASSES THROUGH THE COMET TAIL.—Mr. J. R. Hind, the English astronomer, in a letter to the London Times, of July 5, thinks that it is not only possible, but probable that, on the 30th of June the earth passed through the tail of the comet, at a distance of perhaps two thirds of its length from the nucleus. He adds that upon that date he observed, in the evening, a peculiar phosphorescence or illumination of the sky, which he attributed then to an auroral glare, but which he suggests might possibly be owing to the presence of the comet's tail. "If a similar illumination of the heavens," he concludes, "has been remarked generally on the earth's surface, it will be a significant fact."

ARMING AGAINST PIRATES.—The Panama railroad company, in order to guard against any attempt to interfere with their steamers in the Pacific during the present troubles, have fully armed the Guatemala and Colombia with Dahlgren cannon, a quantity of Sharps rifles, &c. They do not anticipate the slightest trouble on the Pacific, but thought it was well to be on the safe side, in the event of a privateer being fitted out for the purpose of cruising on that coast.

Prince Napoleon and his wife, after making an eastern tour, will visit the United States, landing at New York, thence to New York, round to Washington, through Pittsburg and Harrisburg; from Washington to Philadelphia, through Baltimore, again to New York, and finally through Boston, to embark for Portland. The time spent in the States will be four or five weeks. The Prince will travel in this country as Count de Montebello.