here breathes the fee but falls before Ms h Freedom's soil beneath our feet. And Freedom's sanner streaming e'er as

FIRST PAGE -Tom Brown at Oxford; An Ev. ning at Willard's; Railway Arrang-ments; Lette. from Sandy Hook, Maryland; Grand Review is Baltimore; Religious Intelligence-Infidelity is the English Church, &c ; Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets. Fourth Page - Notes of the Rabellion; The Administration and the War; From Gen. Patterson's Command; From Wester,

The Advance Movement. The accounts from the seat of war are not very complete and circumstantial, but it seems clear that the enemy were obliged to abandon

the masked battery from which they madtheir first serious attack, and that our sol diers then continued their forward movement. Within a very short time, the most important and extensive battles that have ever been fought upon this continent may be anticipated. At Manassas Junction, or at Richmond, or perhaps at both places, the insurgents will be compelled to make a stand, or to abandon forever all hope of serious resistance to our Government.

At either point, and especially the latter they will have the advantage of earthworks and batteries, which they have taken great pains to perfect, and, as their forces arnearly if not quite equal, in numbers, to our own, it may require a herculean effort to defeat them. We should not anti cipate an easy or a bloodless victory, for war has its sacrifices as well as its triumphs. and our foes can scarcely fail to make some important use of the advantages in position which they possess over an attacking army But we have an abiding confidence in the final result of the impending struggle. The skill of our generals, the completeness of our preparations, the superiority of our resources and the bravery of our troops, will enable the champions of the Union to surmount all

The Increase of the Army. It is generally thought among Democracies that a standing army is an evil. The proposition hardly admits of discussion. Every debating society and lyceum has gone over the subject, and the impression is universal that to a standing army all the woes of France, England, and the oppressed nationalities of Europe may be attributed. Every sophomore has written his essay on the subject. Every ward

upon its evil. The question of increasing the army, like any other urgent question of legislation, must be ered with reference to the peculiar conthe matter-and theory is that of everyadmiration for peace. We would like to see everybody happy. We should be pleased to is expressed that President I was a resident I was assist in making every sword a ploughshare, to avoid blob-bad and load to a and every spear a pruning hook. There is no part of the Bible we read with more interest than that which tells us of the millenniumand if we thought that there was any immediata prespect of consummating this most de-sirable state of supercy—abould commit this newspaper at once to its advocacy, in the most

open and unmistakable manner. While we do not, therefore, abandon any of our opinions as to the desirability of a ery of war, we are in favor of the increase of the standing army as recommneded by the President. Our position is identical with that of Mr. Senator Wilson, in the recent debate of the Senate. Nor do we see how such a plain statement of facts can be gainsaid. No Scorr been taken in November, the forts ocenoied, and a proper force stationed in various points of the South, this rebellion would have Mr. Senator GRIMES, "that if we had had a standing army last winter to the extent of seventy thousand men in this country, under the command of the then Secretary of War, the present President of the United States would never have been inaugurated," is very ingenious, but contains a reflection upon the not intend, and which is best answered by the late message of President Lincoln, in which he applands so deservedly the great fidelity shown by every common sailor and soldier in

the service. If it had been in the power of stand along with the great mass of their breth-Secretary FLOYD to corrupt an army of seventy | ren in Middle and West Tennessee, in favor thousand, or, to use Mr. GRIMES' own words, of the honor and independence of the South," et to distribute it over the country, or place it which reasonable hope, the Appeal declares, is where he pleased," it was equally in his power doomed to disappointment. It is evidently to have disarmed or c rrupted fourteen thou- the purpose of these men to punish East Tensand. The truth is, and we think the distinguished Senator will agree with us, Mr. dience to Mr. Davis and his migratory Govern-LIECOLN was not inaugurated by the sufferance of any military power, nor was the army tenders of the Union to "beware of the mad horrors of anaroby and the frightful raveges of in existence which could have prevented his inauguration. The Government has not been instituted which can perform its functions without a lead to bloody encounters and civil strife bestanding army. The best Governments are tween citizens of the same State, and inhabithose in which the army is kept on a very reduced footing. France may deem the State traitors, represented by the Appeal, are as sioned bayonets. England needs a large army have no hesitation in desolating the fair fields to hold her distant dominions, to curb Ireland, around Knoxville, and the other "infected and keep Louis Napoleon within the limits districts." It is gratifying to know, however, of a reasonable ambition. Russia wants an that General McClellan is near the Tennessee

unsafe unless it reclines on a half-million penarmy to crush Poland. Austria must have line, and he may insist upon being consulted her garrisons in Hungary and Venetia. Spain before these fearful measures are carried into controls Cuba, seizes upon Sau Domingo, and effect. looks proudly upon Mexico. We in America We never knew what wicked rulers we have defence of the national capital, and impudently have no such interests as these. We have no until we read one of these newspapers. Mr. ritories are large and defenceless. Many of inem are filled with hostile tribes of Indians, who murder settlers and prevent the develop- the newsboy in Martin Chuzzlewit, "and the nieste with its explosive contents, without a single system can protect these frontiers—and we the Sewer's exposure of the Wall-street gang, effect of every fell blow simed at the heart of nato protect. Under the old army there was on gang, and the Sewer's exposure of the Washington tionality and popular liberty, without making the an average but one man to a mile. Our fortifications on the Rio Grande, and along the Secretary of State when he was eight years Gulf and Atlantic coast, have been almost or completely deserted. When Anderson was by his own nurse !?' The Memphis paper be- sion of a civil court? No, assuredly no! Such surprised at Fort Sumpter he had scarcely a fore us would outrival the "Sewer" in its va- wrongs must be righted when and where they are company of men in his garrison, and when riety of information relative to the great wick- given, like the blow of the Kirkpatrick even a the intropid SLEMMER was menaced in Fort edness in high places. Mr. Lincoln is called the sacred altar. The country is nauscated with Pickens, he had hardly enough in his com- "Old Dabe," and "his apeship." General this sickly sentimentality which sympathizes so mand to do sentinel duty. This small army Scott is known as "Lieutenant General completely with all the wicked outrages of the Se was being constantly transported from station Windy," and after circumstantially detailing cessionists, and finds apology for every Confederate to station at a vast expense. Our force was how these two gentlemen got drunk on the ocnever stationary, and the cost of maintaining casion of General Patterson's victory, it very It was over a thousand dollars a man, yearly. The army is now over fourteen thousand these old dotards present to the country." strong. It is proposed to increase it, by Mr. SEWARD is also made the subject of frethe addition of several new regiments, to quent invective, and the people of the Seuth of the Federal laws, but the flower has a far twenty-two or twenty-three thousand. We are gravely informed of his many acts of disdo not see what feasible objection can be honesty, and his fondness for joining "Old beneath its leaves the lurking serpent of Setarged to the proposition. We want every man Dabe" and "Windy" in "a drunken orgie cession, with its poisoned fangs ready to strike at mitted by our soldiery under the excitement consecutive and "Windy" in "a drunken orgie cession, with its poisoned fangs ready to strike at mitted by our soldiery under the excitement consecutive and the proposition. of this force to perform the necessary duties at the White House." which will devolve upon the army. It is not supposed that, after this war is over, we will pearance in these Southern journals. General formity of the veiled prophet, and exposed it in go back to the "statu quo" system of Mr. Bu- Patterson's troe, s are called a "sorry-leok- all its revolting features. It cannot be that its thanan. It will hardly be expected that Fort | ing set, though well uniformed." A number of | deluded worshi mercies of another BRAGG and another BEAU-

A Southside View of the North. Since the Postmaster General has instituted his newspaper blockade, we are compelled to do without our regular instalment of Secession newspapers. It is difficult to realize the pangs of such a separation. We can hardly contemplate the fact that we part to meet no more—that we shall no longer give a daily greeting to the mild Mercury, from Charleston, the entertaining Enquirer, from Elchmond, the rhetorical Register, from Mobile, and the delicious Delta, from New Orleans, not to speak of the innumerable Bugles, Clarions, Confederacies, Constitutionalists, and Palmet. toes, with which every county in the Secession States has swarmed. There was a quaintness and originality, a reckless disregard of the ules of rhetoric and grammar, about these journals, which was quite refreshing. The diligence with which they were wont to expose the moral delinquencies of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward was most commenda-

ole, though unappreciated, and now that they have been cut off from all intercourse with the North, the sins of our rulers are no longer mpressed upon the minds of the ruled. We have one or two good Secession jour ials yet,—as treasonable as Jefferson Davis imself could wish. There is the New York News, which represents the lottery interest and speaks the opinions of Mr. Representative Woon and "ten or fifteen able writers." There is another miserable little affair, called the New York Day Book, which sustains a precarious existence, and possesses a very confi dential and neighborly circulation. Baltimore sends us the Exchange and Sun. The first is a noaning Secessionist, and rings the changes upon "tyranny," "sacred soil," "martial despotism," "General Banks," and the "injured and gallant KANE." The Sun is the most insidious and persistent organ of treason in the country. It is not at all frank, but contents itself with burrowing under the foundaions of the Union sentiment in Maryland, and letending the insurgents by implication and nnendo. The Louisville Courier, the especial organ of John C. BRECKINRIDGE, is another dent defender of treason. It is a small, in ignificant sheet, and is completely neutralized by the Democrat of the gallant HARNEY, and that splendid newspaper of PRENTICE, the Louisville Journal. In St. Louis we had the State Journal, the most unique and eccentric

been crushed by the strong arm of General Lyon, and we can never again look upon its road and bristling columns. Yet, we are not altogether debarred from the interesting and delightful field of Southern ewspaper literature. An occasional news paper eludes the pickets of either army, and comes modestly into our editorial chamber, along with many other abler and more loyal journals. These strangers always find a cordial greeting. It is natural that people should be anxious to know a neighbor's opinions of them; and when that neighbor menaces your peace and prosperity with desperate and deadly contrivances, we look upon his opinions and

newspaper of the kind in the United States,

but, alas for the liberty of the press! it has

expressions with a strangely fascinating interest. The Secession accounts of the engagements with the Federal forces are remarkable specimens of literature, and show that our turbulent brethren are still gitted with versapolitician has harangued his bar-room auditors tile imaginations. It is deplorable to think of the fearful havoc which has been committed on our brave volunteers. A Memphis paper gives its readers the startling and exclusive intelligence that "General Patterson's army dition of country. We have a theory in has been annihilated," that the Federal troops reported that Mr. May was entitled to his seat, were about to abandon F theory. We do not like standing armies. We do not like war. We have a most accordance of a wonderful magnanimity, and from a desire to avoid derful magnanimity, and from a desire to avoid bloodshed, had demanded a "virtual surrento avoid blow-ad, and lead to the renewal of a happy and harmous peace between the "two Confederacies, will course."

The news from Western Virginia is very Frank Thomas, who, in a short speech, rebuked

meagre. As a general thing the Secession ournals treat our gallant young commander, dcClellan, with a most profound contempt A Nashville paper contains a vague rumor that he was " advancing towards Beverly, and a fight was expected. The daring exploits could not restrain the masses in the galleries of JENNINGS WISE—a son of HENRY A., These are the demonstrations that show where the and a fussy, pedantic, and a bloodthirsty newspaper writer, who wrote dreary and unreada ble articles in the Richmond Enquirer, and fought two or three duels, in which no one was killed-are chronicled. This youth acne will deny that had the advice of General Greenville," and was advancing with expeditually took "three Federal companies at tion on the enemy. Considering the achievements of General McCLELLAN, and the number of his victories, this neglect of him in the been nipped in the bud. The proposition of Southern journals is a strange instance of their ignorance, or a sad comment upon their

The contumacions attitude of the citizens of Eastern Tennessee sorely afflicts the souls of the Southern leaders. The Memphis Appeal is severe and sorrowful. After giving an ingenious argument in favor of the right of the army which we are very sure the Senator did majority to govern, it says it had hoped "the order-loving people of East Tennessee would disregard the appeals of demagogues and place-hunters, who would mislead and use them for selfish purposes, and boldly take a nessee with the sword unless she yields obe ment. The Appeal warns these brave deschemes of petty ambition," and tells them | civil strife But it was reserved for Gov. Thomas, very bluntly that if "their preparations for resistance are persisted in it will inevitably tants of the same towns and counties." The good as their word, and they would certainly

> Dickens' description of New York journalism loyal States of the North and the Government could be correctly applied to these sheets. the people of Baltimore, was it reasonable to expect interesting dooel with Bowie knives! Here's effort to extinguish it? Must we always await the flagrant act of dishonesty committed by the mis of the law to interpose between an oppressed old; now communicated, at a great expense, tates to see that everything is done with the preci

At the control of the REGARD, without more than a captain's comand "fit minions for Lincoln and his cause of will also spid its worshippers while impossed along the road for miles beyond the Court House. mand. Nor will the other forts be left untenanted until it shall please any body of rebels
to enter them and haul down our flag.

and "fit minions for Lincoln and his cause of oppression." Many strange tales are told of the bravery of the Southern soldiers; of their
wenderful feats of arms, and the farror of Con-We should have an army around which our federate soldier creates among the "soddish fer something better than cold neutrality. Virginia voluntoers can rally in the event of another Yankees." But we have heard of such stories is now under the plough and harrow, because she rebellion. We want it as a school for the before, and, instead of quoting them, we pre- allowed herself to be torn from her moorings, and practical education of the soldier. The experier to fall back upon jolly Jack Falstaff, drifted into the wide and raging sea of Secession rience of a regular army officer infuses life whose adventures with the men in buck. The madness of the hour would have brought the that an army as large as that proposed by the President can at all menace the peace of a nation containing thirty millions of people, is

whose adventures with the men in buck. The madness of the hour would have brought the many of centary not contained that an army as large as that proposed by the president can at all menace the peace of a nation containing thirty millions of people, is

whose adventures with the men in buck. The madness of the hour would have brought the war steamer Keystone State will leave New the energy and decision of the military power. York to morrow, to convey the Northern Light Kentucky, if she should escape the pit fall, will from Aspinwall, with over \$2,000,000 in specie effect her deliverance by abandoning the aband from California. This duty performed, the Keyperience, education, and bravery. We hope, my buckler cut through and inrough; my time, permit recruiting offices for the Confederate severe sickness, is now convalescent time, permit recruiting offices for the Confederate severe sickness, is now convalescent. therefore, that the proposition of the Presinever dealt better since I was a man; all army to be openly established in every tewn and reliance under his invision. I am perfectly of

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. Letter from "Occasional."

he time comes to nominate their next candidate

or Congress, and those of the Northempton district

have only to look to the debates to see how indus

rious Mr Johnson has been on the side of Secession

don. Frank Thomas, the old Democratic war horse

rom the Frederick, Maryland, district, took

down Hon Henry May, who, under the cloak of

eing a Douglas Democrat and in favor of the

Union, managed to defeat Henry Winter Davis, a

ssional election in the city of Baltimere. Mr.

strong friend of the Government, in the late Con-

May is a clever, able man, of fine appearance and

address, belonging to the debris of the old aristo-

cratic families of Washington and Maryland-one

f those who look upon slavery as a sort of divinity

and who conceive that the whole fabric of the Re

public rests upon their broad shoulders. In this

spirit, after his election, he proceeded to Rich

to him upon the assurance that he was go-

but when he got there he undertook to negotiate a

peace between the contending powers. The in-

ignation excited by this trip was such that the

Indiciary Committee of the House investigated

his conduct for the purpose of ascertaining whether

he should be permitted to take his seat on big

ompous panegyrio of his own devotion to the

tate, and the bitterest philippic against the Pre-

been uttered beforehand, no such report would

have come from the Judiciary Committee. While

sident and his advisors. Had these sentiment

on which he arose ar

and their State.

mendation he makes.

Letter from "Harvey Birch."

The Hon. Francis Thomas, of Maryland, touch

ed, with the electric thrill of true loyalty, the great

heart of the nation, in his speech yesterday after

noon in response to the querulous remarks of the

Hon. Henry May. I had hoped that the city of

Baltimore would have found in its immediate Re-

presentatives, one bold enough to denounce the

akewarmness, if not the actual treachery of its

olice, and generous enough to protect General

Banks from the obloquy which has been heaped

upon him for having saved that city from all the

a Representative from another district of the State,

to speak for the loyal citizens of its commercial

capital, and to express their sense of obligation to

the Government for its prompt action in compel

ing obedience to the outraged laws, and to Gen.

Banks, for having removed war, carnage, and

bloodshed from their homes and hearths The bold

position taken by Gov Thomas upon the enforce-

ment of martial law, and his avowal that a military

commander was not to wait for details of treachery

under which Baltimore has suffered. A miserable

of the leaders of Becession, sought to impede the

passage of United States volunteers, rushing to the

attempted to out off all communication between the

officials. When this bomb was thrown in among

[Correspondence of The Pr ss.] WARHINGTON, July 19 1861.

OCCASIONAL.

ing there upon his own private business

ond, under a pass of the President, granted

rity there, that it requires singular busbandry of its ience of The Press. arces and a bold show of strength not pos-WASHINGTON, July 19, 1861. sessed by it, to stand its ground one instant. It The magnanimity of the friends of the Governhas made up in dexterous craft what it lacked in ment has never been so strongly displayed as real solidity, and now that its dwarfed dimensions during the recent theeches of Mr. Breckinridge are exposed, there can be no fears that Kentucky and his fellowers in both branches of Congress, will be dragged from the Union by its insidious since Monday last. The ex Vice President, follow efforts. Indeed, it has recently received the coup ing the example of his personal friend, Mr. Burde grace at the hands of the Hon. Joseph Holt. nett, in the Heuse, labored for nearly two hours to who, being on a temporary visit to his native build up a disaffected party upon the basis of an State, has been making an address at Louisvill attack upon the Executive for adopting vigorous on the duties of the hour, which, I am happy to measures in order to secure the execution of the say, takes the same bold and patriotic ground laws and to preserve the Republic from immediate which has been assumed by the entire Congressions overthrow. Mr. Breckinridge has many oratorical delegation from the State, except Mr. Burnett, advantages. His rhetoric is choice, his figure im | Neutrality may have been a duty enco-at all posing, and his gestures graceful, but it was easy to events, it was religiously thought to be so-but it perceive how the consciousness of being the advocannot be maintelned any longer. The refusal of cate of a bad cause weighed upon him, how it Governor Magoffin to answer the requisition for chilled the warm blood in his velus, caused him to troops made by the President was deeply hunesitate in his utterances, and forced him to take | miliating, and Kentucky now must show her fideli. refuge in the lamest logic and the worst suppresty to the Government or rest under the impusions. The galleries heard him in profound sitation of disloyalty to it. The emphatic ar lence; but when General Baker, of Ocegon, and gument of Mr. Holt is, that "strictly and legally Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, retorted upon him speaking, Kentucky must go out of the Union bethey could not be restrained by the presiding offi fore she can be neutral within it; she is necessacer, and insisted upon applauding every sentence rily either faithful to the Government of the n contradiction of his positions. At the very mo United States, or she is disloyal to it. Neutrality; ment Breckinridge was making his plea for the in the sense of those who now use the term, how Southern Confederacy, his friend Burnett was inever patriotically designed, is, in effect, but a icting upon the House another of his distribes snake in the grass of rebellion, and those who Both of these champions of the rebellion have been bandle it will sooner or later feel its fangs. Said oe who spake as never man spoke: 'He who is not with us, is against us,' and of none of the con flicts which have arisen between men or between nations, outdithis be more truthfully said than of that in which we are now involved.' Mr. Hol verwhelmingly answered, however, by such Senaors as Colonel Lane, of Indiana, and the successor of Judge Douglas, from Illinois, Mr. Browning; end in the House by those fine specimens o iscriminates fairly between the Union men who a good faith proclaimed this neutrality, and those y whose interpretation it is now made to mean Douglas Democrats, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, lolonel Wright, of Ponnsylvania, and others-(t is really gratifying to see how the true rid to Sec-ssion and every impediment to the Federal Administration. The original idea habeen so debased that it can no longr pass current among bonorable men. Wwant hold action now and no temporizing theories riends of Judge Douglas rally to the support of the Constitution in both branches of the Legislature. There are exceptions, of course, but when I see Democratic Senators like From the Potomac at this city and the Cheapens, Bay at Baltimore, to the last Western verge of wissourl, we must establish a cordon of loya hearts to beat back the waves of this rebellion Nesmith, of Oregon, and McDougall, of California, standing shoulder to shoulder by the open advocates of the Administration, and repelling with nanly indignation, the attacks and the argumenof the vestige of the Breckinridge demoralization and when I hear the noble tones of Wright, of Pennsylvania, Steele, Cobb, and Perry, of New Jersey, and Cox, of Ohio, in the House. I feel that we have, indeed, a great party rallied in solid co tumn around the fleg of our country. The sympa hizers with Breckinridge from Pennsylvania are still especially busy and bitter-Johnson, of the Special Despatches to "The Press." Northempton district, and Ancons, of the Berk county district, being prominent. The sturdy De m eracy of Borks county must not forget that Mr ncona voted for Vallandigham for Speaker, when

LATEST NEWS By Telegraph to The Press. FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 19, 1861. The Forward Movement.

General Tynen's advance, yesterday, to within three miles of Manassas, and engagement there with the enemy, was witnessed by a number o sitizens from your State, who were in the midst o the fire. Our men met the fire from the masked batteries most gallantly, and used their artiller; with precision and effect. It may be considered a defect in General McDownLL's programme that the advance column of his army were not fully supported and sustained in the unequal combat to which they were so suddenly called. At our lates dates last evening, General Tyler's command were ordered to retire, to await the approaching columns. When strengthened, the contest would be renewed, and, silencing the rebel batteries, on ross would advance in solid columns upon Manassas Janotion, where we have the indications of severe contest with the enemy. It is reported here this forencen that BEAURE GARD is supported at the Junction by a force o 65 000 men. The trial of strength will be to day We have a renewal of the report this mornin that the enemy has still in view an attack upon our city by Jounson's forces, now reported falling back upon Manassas, but, in reality, moving from Winchester towards Leesburg, where they pro pose to cross over, and advance upon Washington from the north, through Maryland, strengthene return from the headquarters of the enemy. No by Senator May's boasted 30,000 in Baltimore, specific information being obtained, the committee ready to move at a given signal. Simulta neously with this movement, the troops at an, down the Potomec, it is said, are prepared with scows and flatboats to cross the Potomac, and advance upon the city from the south through Maryland. These facts, as I in formed you some days ago, were put into the hands of one of our commanding officers in writing he was delivering them, the House entered its That the programme was laid out, and its consum mation contemplated, there is no doubt. But the movement of Banks in Baltimore, and the close proximity of General Patterson to General Johnson, will probably dispel all hopes of success, and

Frank Thomas, who, in a short speech, rebuked him with great elequence, and boldly sustained the induce the rebels to abandon this bold and daring President and General Banks in the course they had taken against the traitors. The best days of The Wounded at Fairfax, C. H. to the country and to conglied as he appealed nie: nicitas ravanas of this mounts Union. All'the indignant rappings of the Speaker GROOT, company A, New York Eighteenth Regiment, shot in the head-badly wounded; Sergean MATTERSON, of same company, badly wounded in true men stand to day. The fiat has gone forth: high; Sergeant ALLEN, company K, seriously The days of the Mays, and the Kanes, and the wounded in arm and side; a private of company of maryland, have gone forever A new lightly wounded in hip. The wounded men regime has been instituted there, as in Virginia were all brought to the infirmary in this city, yesand nothing will ever occur to restore this intoleterda, morning, where they are well cared for. rant aristocracy to the power they have only wielded against the best interests of their country

President's Mounted Guard. The President's Mounted Guard (cavalry) were eviewed to day, and marched in fine style down Some disagreement is threatened between Gen Pennsylvania avenue to the arsenal, where they Scott's recommendations as to the army contained were mustered out of service, and honorably disin the report of the Secretary of War and one branch of Congress. The indisposition to create a charged, their term of enlistment (three-months) having expired. They are to be succeeded by a large standing army manifests itself very strongly company of cavalry from New York, of the State and there is some danger that the plan of the Lieumilitia, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel DEVIN, tenant General may be so amend d as to injuriously who arrived with his men and horses 194 men and affect the military service at the close of the war. 120 horses, all told) on Thursday morning. I have so much confidence in the genius, prudence, The steam propeller Jersey Blue, Capt. CHAD. and experience of our great Captain, that I ex sev, arrived at Georgetown, a day or two ago press the earnest hope that the best way to termioaded with Government stores She unloaded, nate this dispute would be to agree in the recomand proceeded to the navy yard, where she now ies, but expects to sail for New York this P. M

More Arms Sent to Virginia. Last night eleven four horse teams were sen om the Arsenal with muskets across the Long bridge into Virginia. It is supposed these arms are for Union men, who, as the army advances, are offering their services in defence of their country. Hunt's Battery Gone Over. Hunt's battery, 6 guns, 92 men, which arrived a

ew days ago from Fort Pickens, went over into Virginia last night to join the advancing army. Mustering Out. The Slemmer Guards were mustered out yesterday. Nearly all the members joined the new company-Lincoln Guards-" for the war " The Potomac Light Guard, of Georgetown, s ne company, were mustered out yesterday. Many

of them recenlist in new organizations. The District boys are all enthusiastic Removals. The following changes were made in the Interior epartment yesterday : In the General Land Office-B W Johnson of Florida, J. D Ott of Indiana, H. K. Kallouski of mainder missing. he District of Columbia, J. Gould of the District of Columbia, R. S Lynch of Pennsylvania, W. W. or proof of treason, when a strong prima facie case Yerby of Mississippi, and R Keeley, all second was made out, strikes at the very root of the evil class (\$1,400) clocks; R. Rickets of the District of Columbia, B. W. Gillis of Pennsylvania, G. W. of the battle at Ball's Run yesterday. He arrived minority of its people, acting upon the suggestions | Beale of Tennessee, J. Molmead of New York, A. | here this afternoon. T. Raynor of Michigan, and J. Stuart, all firstclass (\$1,200) clerks.

In the Patent Office-J. H. Adams, of Massa-Wurtz, first assistant examiners, salary \$1,800; Junction, as well as to intercept the downward Maryland, second assistant examiners, salary upper valley. "Here's the last Alabama gouging case," says that its burning fuse would be allowed to commulumbia, first-class (\$1,200) clerk; — Darby, Run are supposed to be those who were driven - Hurdle, watchmen, salary \$600.

Promoted. In the first auditor's office of the Treasury Department we notice the promotion of George A. mmell, of Minnesota, and D. M. Kelsey, of lebraska, from \$1.200 to \$1,400 desks. A Soldier Stabbed.

Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, a soldie slonging to the Twenty-sixth Regiment of New York, named FRANK MURPHY, was stabled on Pennsylvania avenue, near Fourteenth street, in the right breast, by another soldier in a fracas. The wound is not a very serious one, however. Trophies from Fairfax Court House. PETER CAMPBELL, of New York, and AMDREW

President can at all menace the peace of a marrogue, if I were not at nair-sword with a find containing thirty millions of people, is dozen of them two hours together. I have and untenable ground of neutrality; absurd, be and untenable, while Governor Magoffin and untenable, while Governor Magoffin and untenable, while Governor Magoffin and through the doublet; four through the hose; would the hands of the Federal Government in the iron grasp of non-resistance, and, at the same who has been confined to his bed for some days by

boxes declared her undeviating attachment to the The Forward Movement. A BATTLE AT BULL'S RUN. Spirited Fight with Masked Bat-The Washington Star of this evening has th teries. dlowing interesting particulars of the commence

GALLANT CONDUCT OF OUR TROOPS. Federal Loss 40 Killed and Wounded. Important Movement of Gen. Schenck.

The Army Again in Motion.

The Rebel Battery Abandoned.

CENTREVILLE, Va., July 18-Evening -The first ngagement of any character in Eastern Virginia. during this campuign, took place at Bull Run, four miles south of Centreville, this afternoon. Gen. Tyler's division encamped last night a few niles east of Centreville, and this morning procoeded towards that point. Centreville was passed in safety, and the troops turned from the Little River turnpike road to the Manassas road. On the road, information was received that a masked battery was placed on the left of the road ahead, and Col. Richardson, in commend of the Fourth Brigade, was ordered to reconnoitre, while the remainder of the division remained in the vicinity of Contreville.

Colonel Richardson, the Commend of the Fourth Brigade, was ordered to reconnoitre, while the remainder of the division remained in the vicinity of Contreville.

Colonel Richardson, in commend of the Fourth Brigade, was ordered to reconnoitre, while the remainder of the division remained in the vicinity of Contreville.

Colonel Richardson the Centreville was coldently in progress before the enemy's entrenchments at Bull Run, half way from his village to Marassas Junction.

I learned that the enomy had evacuated his slight Contreville was evidently in progress before the enemy of the along that the enomy had evacuated his slight Contreville was evidently in progress before the enemy. And other regiments. Two and a half miles east of Connecticut, and other regiments. Two and a half miles east of Connecticut, and other regiments. Two and a half miles east of Connecticut, and other regiments. Two and a half miles east of Connecticut, and other regiments. Two and a half miles east of Connecticut, and other regiments. Two and a half miles east of Connecticut, and other regiments. Two and a half miles east of Connecticut, and other regiments. Two and a half miles east of Connecticut, and other regiments. Two and a half miles east of Connecticut, and other regiments. Two and a half miles east of Connecticut, and other regiments. Two and a half miles east of Connecticut, and other regiments. Two and a half miles east of Connecticut, and other regiments. Two and a half miles east of Connecticut, and other regiments. Two and a half miles east of Connecticut, and other regiments. Two and a half miles east of Connecticut, and ot ceeded towards that point. Centreville was passed

Pasy gallantly sustained their position, and covered the retreat of a brass capnon of Sherman's battery, the horses having been completely disibled by the fire, until relieved by the Michigan scond and New York Twelfth, when they fell

top of a hill. Two rifled cannon were planted in ont, supported by Captain Brackett's company 3, of the Second Cavalry, with a line of infantry composed of the Michigan Second and the New York Twelfth, some distance in the rear. A steady re was kept up on both sides in this position. The rebels had two batteries of eight pieces in a sition commanding the road. They used their cuns well, except that they fired sometimes too high; but were gallantly faced by our troops. They lid not reply to our regular fire for half an hour. during which time they were receiving large rein reements. In the meantime Colonel Richardson' brigade reconnoitred the woods.

While the troops were again thus advancing they were met with a raking fire. Our guns were again put in position, and poured grape and canister among the enemy until the supply was exhausted These guns were commanded by Captain Ayres. leneral Tyler commanded in person an acted callantly. Captain Ayres, of the artillery, lost one man killed and three wounded. Several of the pieces were disabled. The New York Twelfth suffered next to the Mas-

sichusetts First. Among the killed are the follow

Fairfax, says that dagnatch to the Star, from onading was heard in the direction of Managers Washington, July 19 -A telegraphic despatch, received at the War Department at eleven o'clock to-day, says that the battle is still

going on at Bull Run, three miles from Manassas The Rebels Still in Possession of the al Battery. Washington, July 19 .- A gentleman just ar ived from Centreville, which he left at six o'clock this merning, reports all quiet during the night and no movement anticipated at that time to take place to day. The only slarm during the night was by the firing of the pickets. It is ascertained that about twenty were killed and wounded yesterday at Buil Run. The rebals are still in possession of the batteries, and it is expected that they will make a stand at that point.

Col Wilcox's brigade arrived at Centreville from Fairfax Station, last night. The Federal forces lie over to-day to reconneitre and the attack of the batteries is expected to A negro, who has arrived from the rebels, re ports that his master, Col. Fontaine, of Warrenton was killed, together with a large number of rebels

This statement is correborated by a member of the Isssachusetts First, who was in the engagement. The list of killed on our side is not yet made out Later from Bull Run. WASHINGTON, July 19 -Col. Richardson, memper of Coogress from Illinois, arrived here at 2 o'clock P M. from the seat of war. Up to the time he left, (8 e'clock this morning,) there had been no. general fight since 6 o'clock last evening. There, the column.

were, however, eccasional shots by skirmishers on both sides General McDowell informed Colonel Richardson that he should first examine the location of the with military honors by his friends. enemy's batteries and their extent before again engaging the enemy. General MoDowell thinks that forty will cover the number killed and wounded, and of these three

were killed, twenty-nine wounded, and the re-WASHINGTON, July 19.—Hon. John A. McClerand, of the House of Representatives, left Gen. McDowell's headquarters at Contraville this morn ing, at nine o'clock, and brought the official report He reports that last night after the firing had

seased, General Schenck's brigade preceded up the Gainesville road, with a view to flank the po husetts; H. W. Taft, of New York; Prof. H A. sitions of the three most prominent batteries at the — Shunk, of Pennsylvania; P. C. Howle, of passage of any trains with reinfercements from the The Confederates who fought our troops at the back from the various points between Fairfax Court

House and Centreville, in addition to a reinforcement of five regiments which were brought up from inued about five hours. Despite the various rumors of the condition of affairs at the close of yesterday, it may be characresult. The Confederates nowhere showed themselves during the battle, they being altogether con-

coaled by woods, ravines, and entrenchments, from which they directed their fire. The members of the House who witnessed the fight were Messrs. McClernand, Richardson, Love joy, and Logan, of Illinois; Noell, of Missouri; nn, of Indiana; and ex Representative Howard,

Batterv. ONE HUNDRED KILLED AND WOUNDED. NEW YORK, July 19 -A special despatch to the Herald states that the Elisworth Fire Zouaves stormed the rebel battery at Bull Run last evening.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. The Commencement of the Figh Gallant Conduct of the Federal Troops.

ment of the fight at Bull's Run: FAIRPAX C. H., July 18, 6 P M According to your instructions, at 10 A M. tarted after the main body of the army, via Ge nantown, where I found three of the fine building f which the village has been comprised burned t he ground The only citizens visible were fo nules, looking intensely wee begone, as though rushed to earth by the previous oppression of the secontionists, and the recent vandal acts of arean ommitted by our then uncontrolled troops. They aid that all the able bodied men of the village ned been pressed into the traitor service on the day before at the point of the bayonet, before which they were driven in the direction of Manassas Leaving there for Controville, I found our troops strewed along on each side of the road, resting at their noon hait. The whole road was lined with them thus A portion of Colonel Heints'man's division was in the rear, in and around German

The Federal forces then took a position on the

the few white females there were brighter counte nances than their sisters of Germantown. When the enemy evacuated the place (its males having been impressed the day before) the wemen fied to the woods with their children and moveables, isaving oze only there. They had been told that it was the purpose of the d—d Yankees to burn the town and kill all the male white children. The women left, on realizing that no harm whatever was being done to person of property by our ad vance on entering the village, brought those who had fied back: by a negro messenger.

I found no detachment of our troops in the abandoned works or the village, though Federal straggiers were lounging about both. Gen. Tyler had ordered all the front doors to be left open, (to prevent assassin shots from the houses,) and the menwere freely passing in and out of them, for water, &c. Not a disrespectful word even had been uttered in Centreville, by a single Federal soldiernor had any one there been robbed to the value of a penny by them. The effect of their capital be havior there has been most happy, indeed making up for it at Fairfax and Germantewn.

I proceeded as soon as possible on towards the direction of the fring and 2 mills and the capital and contention of the fring and 2 mills and a contention of the fring and 2 mills and a contention of the fring and 2 mills are a few firms.

up for it at Fairfax and Germantswn.

I proceeded as soon as possible on towards the direction of the firing, and 22 miles out of Centraville saw on the creat of a ridge scattered soldiers and civilians evidently watching the battle in progress at or near its west base. On rising the hill it was in full view.

A portion of Sherman's battery which had been in the advance, had opened upon the enemy from near the west base of the hill, a low ground flat of some four hundred yards intervening between its position and the creek, and between the barn on the right (on our side of the oreek) in which they had learned Secession cavalry was cancealed.

The enemy's small armed forces were behind entrenchments in the woods, on the west side of the creek, so covered by their works and thick undergrowth that glimpses of them were rarely obtained.

As soon as our artillery opened on the barn their As soon as our artillery opened on the barn their

Lieut. Smith, of Company G. Massachusetts
First; Edwin Field and Sergeant Forrest, of the
Boston Fusileers.

Lieutenant Lorin, of Brackett's cavalry, is
among the wounded; also Oliver E. Simpson, of
the Massachusetts First, and Chaplain Lancy, of
Connectiont.

The total loss en our side is estimated at thirty,
killed, and forty wounded.

At half-past four o'clock, General Tyler ordered
the troops to retire, it being necessary to relieve
Captain Brackett's cavalry, which had done the
most effective service.

The day was exceedingly hot, and the horses
thirsting for water, which could only be obtained
at Centreville. Only about 1,000 of our troops
were at any time engaged. The rebel force is estimated at 4,000.

As soon as our artillery opened on the barn their
cavalry rushed out of it and got out of the way,
(behind timber, I believe). When they left it, a
concelled battery near the barn opened on our
forces, with very little effect. I fancy Shortly
afterwards more of our artillery came up, and
when that opened upon the enemy's position in the
woods replied. That did us considerable da
mage. I saw four or five of our killed or wounded
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by Revening Post, Mr. Mill, of the N. Y. Trubune.
Mr. Raymond, of the N. Y. Trubune.
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mage. I saw four or five of our killed or wounded
by Raymond, of the N. Y. Trubune.
Mr. Raymond, of the N. Y. Trubune.
Mr. Raymond, of and burst against a small building three yards in the rear of them. It grazed Mr. McCornick's shoulder. Just then the enemy's infantry fired received from Fairfax Station to night, te flank the enemy. The battery will undoubtedly be taken to morrow.

This battery is thought to be one of a line of batteries, from Acotink Greek to Manassas Junetion.

This battery is thought to be one of a line of batteries, from Acotink Greek to Manassas Junetion.

The Killed yesterday, at the battle of Bull Run, as far as ascertained, were two of the New York Sixty inthematical as ascertained, were two of the New York Sixty inthematical as ascertained, were two of the New York Sixty inthematical as ascertained, were two of the New York Sixty inthematical as ascertained, were two of the New York Sixty inthematical as ascertained, were two of the New York Sixty inthematical as as ascertained, were two of the New York Sixty inthematical as as ascertained, were two of the New York Sixty inthematical as as ascertained, were two of the New York Sixty inthematical as as ascertained, were two of the New York Sixty inthematical as as ascertained, were two of the New York Sixty inthematical as a mail building three yards in the enemy's infantry fired so incorns of twill war the was ton peace, in any forms to restore the Union, if peasible, and in not, then to part in peace. He was do prost the intention in the cast of the enemy's lateries was adjusted to visuantly as a state of war. He was ton peasible, and in not, then to part in peace, the wards the country forestore the Union, if peasible, and in the two parts in peace. He was the peasible, and in the two parts in peace, in any forms or or of viting a prostrating the description of prostrating the association to the other works of least of wards in the many forms of the peasible, and in the two parts in peace. He was to peasible, and in the two parts in peace, in any forms of parts in peace. He was the peasible and in the two parts in peace in the peace in any forms of parts in peace t

ennsylvania avenue.

I was compelled, by my engagements, to return of Falls Church, by nightfall, and then left to re turn. About six miles from the scene of the engagement on horsebach. gagement of no horsebach. The horsebach in his americage, indeed, immediately after the arrival of the fixty ninth and Seventy-ninth on the field of action, and the change of position of our infantry engaged—the firing on both sides ceased for the time being. It was renewed, kewever, before I reached where I met General McDowell. He received his first intelligence of the particulars of the engagement just as I was passing him, and went ahead immediately with increased pace.

After passing through Fairfax Court House, I was overtaken by a special messenger, who had remained on the ground after I left. Fre he started, according to the message sent me, the enemy's in

mained on the ground after I left. Ere he started, according to the message sent me, the enemy's in fantry had essayed to cross the creek to advance upon ours, and had been driven back by the New York 69 h and 79th, who charged on them with fixed bayonets. He represents that as he was leaving it was judged that the enemy had been fairly whipped by that charge. It was then clear that in a short time he would probably be forced to fall back through the woods towards Manassas Juretion. I may mention that after every volley fixed by the enemy, while I was at Bull Run, his men uttered a shout that made the welkin ring and his banners were waved and fisunted definitly in our

ices. Just before his second ba saces. Just before his second battery opened it e, clouds of dust in his rear betckened that he was being reinforced from Manassas Junction.

Later from the Seat of War. THE ARMY AGAIN IN MOTION.

The Rebel Battery Abandoned. CENTREVILLE, July 19 -Noon. - The column under command of Gen. Tyler has again commenced moving, and the troops are formed into line, the Massachusetts First Regiment having the right of O. F. Simpson, of Company H, First Massachusetts, was one of the first wounded in the fight yes-

terday. He died this morning, and was buried It has been ascertained that the rebels abandoned the first battery beyond Centreville before he Federal troops retired last night The loss on our side was comparatively trifling Some are missing, who are supposed to have traggled away or been taken prisoners. Thirteen prisoners captured by the Federal cops are now on the way to Washington.

Another Fight in Western Virginia. CINCINNATI, July 19 - The Kanawha correpondent of the Gazette says, that on the morning f the 18th General Cox ordered the Ohio Twelfth, two companies of the Twenty-first, two guns of the Cleveland Artillery, and the Ironton Cavalry, to econneitre for a supposed masked battery near the mouth of Pope creek. On reaching the creek, four miles from General Cox's headquarters, they discovered the enemy, 1,500 strong, strongly enrenched on Sarcey Hill, with a masked battery of two guns. On reaching the creek our men were fired upon

from the masked battery and from a log house. Our men, after firing forty rounds, crossed the Manassas Junction during the action, which con- creek and silenced the battery, but the ammunition mitted giving out we were compelled to retire. One gun of the enemy's battery was afterwards mounted and opened fire. Capt. Allen and Lieut Pomeroy, terized as a drawn battle; there being no decided of the Twenty-first Ohio, and two others were killed, seventeen wounded, and three missing Col. Morton, of the Twenty-first Ohio, was badly

Brigadier General U. S. A , sommand Official from General McClellan's Di-Vision. THE AFFAIR AT BARBOURSVILLE

Southern News via Louisville DISVILLE, July 19.—The Charleston Mercur f the 15 h says, a large frigate, supposed to be th Minnesota, arrived off the bar yesterday There are now four vessels in sight. The brig Perry oc sionally makes her appearance. The Norfolk correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says: "We are in possession of facts varranting the belief that we have among us reat many scoundrels who sympathize with the

forth, and would gladly aid in our subjugation." On the 13 h, a desperate fight among the Confederate companies occurred in Norfolk, wherein Cannons are being successfully rifled at the

two were killed. losport navy yard.

Army Inventions. The War and Navy Departments are overrun with parties with new war weapons and inventions pertaining to the army and navy. One man has a pertaining to the army and navy. One man has a new projectile, whose destructive merits are said to be beyond anything conceivable hitherto brough out; another presents an army tent, capable, at P. J. S. Paxton, S. P. Johason, H. S. Angeles and Mr. Diokinson, Mrs. S. P. Johason, H. S. Angeles and Mr. Diokinson, Mrs. S. P. Johason, H. S. Angeles and Mr. Diokinson, Mrs. S. P. Johason, H. S. Angeles and Mr. Diokinson, Mrs. S. P. Johason, Mr. Barnes, E. A. Mr. B out; another presents an army tent, capable, al most, of holding all out doors, and of being packed small enough to carry in a pocket; another exhibits an army trunk, of small size, which, when opened, is converted into a bedstead with bed and hedding, mosquito canopy, cup, saucer, plate, knife, fork—in fact, a dining table and all the dinner utensits; half a dozen etters present for consideration hospital beds, soft and downy; while, as deration hospital beds, soft and downy; while, as if all these failed to save the poor soldier, a legion of others fill up the rear with ambulances, war
The description of the rear with ambulances, war
Now wheat and barley at \$00. anted to carry the dead twelve at a time, which, as a matter of comfort, are each to occupy a sepa-

SENATE.
Mr. Grines, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the onstruction of one or more fron clad ships. Re-erred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. ferred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill to regulate the police force of the city of Washington. Laid over.

Also, a resolution asking the President to inform the Senate the nature of the guast armistice referred to in the message of the 4th inst, by which the commander of the Sabine refused to transfer troops to Fort Pickens, and what has been done in relation to the commander of the Sabine. Agreed to

Mr. CLABE, of Now Hampshire, reported a bill to pay the widow of the late Senator Douglas the snm due him, being some \$150. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, reported the House bill for the relief of the soldiers and musicians of Fort Sumpter. Passed.

Also, a bill relating to forwarding the letters of soldiers. Passed. Also, a bill for the relief of the Ohio and other Also, a bill for the relief of the Unio and other volunteers. It provides for their payment from the time they were actually in the service until they took the oath. Passed.

Also, a joint resolution in relation to the bonds of the paymasters in the army. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FESSENDER, of Maine, reported from the Committee on Finance; the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill. The bill was considered and passed.

nuch as any man, and was ready to make any sacrifice, even to that of life in order to save the Union. But the ory now is uncenditional submission without any talk of peace.

He admitted that the present trouble was revoaution; but it was a revolution of eleven States, and even if crushed out by war it would not be a restoration of the Union A war of subjugation must end in the ruin of the republic, or end in a despotism. If the Union is to be made the means of prostrating the liberties, it had better be dis pended where the courts were not in force, but he denied the right to suspend it in States where the courts were open. But to affirm such rights as the power of the President to suspend the writ would he a most fatal blow at the liberties of the country.

But in 10 2022 And 10 2022

But in no case can the President delegate such a power. This was the great objection he had to the tesolution, and he did not care for the rest. The right of the citizen to the liberty of person is the most important. He argued at coas derable length on the sancity of the writ of habeas corpus, contending that there was no difference between the letter de cachet of Louis XIV and the arrests made by the country, and the very difference between the bufference between the bufference between the bufference between the latter de cachet of Louis XIV and the arrests made by the providence of the way of difference between the bufference between the latter de cachet of Louis XIV and the arrests made by the power to make the first of the providence of the cache of the same in my possession is so paltry, only \$15,000 that it is not an object worthy of made no dungeons.

After Mr. Bayard finished his remarks, Mr. Latter Mr. Thomson, of New Jersey, offered a joint resolution, that a board of exeminers be appointed solution, that a board of exeminers be appointed to the problem of the pro solution, that a board of exeminers be appointed to examine the Stevens Battery, at Hoboken. Re-ferred to the Committee on Naval Affairs After an executive session the Senate adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House refused to adjourn until Monday by a yote of 42 sgainst 88. Mr. CRITTENDEN asked leave to submit resolutions declaring that the present civil war has been forced on us by the Diamionists of the Southern States now in rebellion against the Government; that in this national emergency, Congress, banking all feelings of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to their country; that the recollect only their duty to their country; that the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation, or for interfering with the rights or established insitutions of these States, but to maintain the supremuse of the Constitution, with equality of rights

many of the Constitution, with equality of rights under it unimpaired: that as soon as these objects shall be accomplished the war ought to cease.

Mr STEVERS, of Pennsylvania, objected to the introduction of the resolutions. introduction of the resolutions.

Mr. Uprox, of Virginia, asked leave, but Mr. Bunnert, of Kentucky, made objection to introduce a joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 to indemnify the loyal citizens of Fairfax county, a for the property destroyed.

Mr SEDGWICK, of New York, from the Com-Mr Sedwick, of New York, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the Senate bill, which passed, appropriating \$3 000 000 to canable the Secretary of the Navy to purchase or charter vessels to be armed, as a temporary in orease of the navy during the present reheliton.

Also, a joint resolution appointing a board to examine the Stevens' harbor defence battery, and report what is necessary to complete the same.

Mr. Sedwick reported back the joint resolution for the relief of the widows and orphans of the lost on the sloop of war Levant Passed.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said the Committee of Ways and Means had no bills to report at present. The House business was far in advance of the Senate. Therefore, he moved, when the House adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Monday. Agreed to.

The week closed quietly in business matters, with no quotable change in prices.

GENERAL IN FELLIGENCE.

A Union Democratic Convention, composed of Sx hundred and forty delegates, has been in seison in Sacramento since the evening of the 4 herman to reason to report the form in East resulted. For Jon.

Mr. Sendwick, of New York, from the Committee on Ways and Means had no bills to report at present. The House business was far in advance of the Senate. Therefore, he moved, when the House adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Monday.

Agreed to.

Spanish Fleet at St. Domingo.

Agreed to.

Mr. Shidgwick offered a joint resolution for the cointment of a board to select a site for a Naval Academy
Mr. Webster remarked that Maryland has declared, by twenty thousand majority, that she stands fast by the Union. He therefore trusted that Congress would strike no blow at her at this time, by removing the Academy from Annapolis.
On motion of Mr. Holman, the resolution was Mr. Aldrich, of Minnesota, introduced a bill to

listrain disloyal citizens from serving in the judi tial courts of the United States Referred to the adiciary Committee.

Was not at all times attentive to what he was not at all times attentine times attentive to what he was not at all times attentive to w the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill providing for the better organization of the military establishment.

The bill provides for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War, and for an enlarged and more efficient organization of all the army houses. As and declared that they who were for the houses.

and more efficient organization of all the army bureaus &c.

Mr. Diver of New York, opposed the bill, the design of which was simply to multiply efficers. In Heaven's name, were there not enough already?

Mr. Johnsen, of Pennsylvania, said it was owing to the character of the officers and the manner of their appointments, namely, from political considerations, that so many blunders have been committed. Mr Blair, of Missouri, thought Mr. Diven's remarks were not justified by the facts, and briefly showed the necessity for increasing the staff officers of the army, when, owing to the war, their business had increased beyond all precedence in our history.

The committee rose and the bill passed. Among European news.

Col. Morton, of the Twenty-first Ohio, was badly wounded and taken prisoner. The rebels were commanded by Col. Tompkins.

Colonel Woodruff and Lieutenant Colonel Neff. of the First Kentucky, and Colonel De Villiers, of the Eleventh Ohio, left General Cox's camp on the 17th, and nothing had been heard from them at last accounts It is supposed they were either killed or taken prisoners.

The committee rose and the bill passed. Among its provisions is the form of an oath to be administered to cadets, requiring them to swear that they will support the Constitution and defend the sovereignty of the United States, and regard this obligation as paramount to any oath which may be prescribed by any State, and will obey all the legal orders of their superiors

Mr Steels of New Jersey, presented petitions from the offizons of Hunterdon and Somerset counties for an immediate convention of all the States.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. By Pany Express! FORT KRARNEY, July 18—The pony er om San Francisco on the 4th instant, has r

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4 — There have been no arrivals since the departure of the last express Sailed, on the 1st, the steamable 5t Louis, for Panama, with 160 page-more and \$939,000 in treasure for New York, \$103,000 for England, and cipal shippers are:

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE
The first daily overland mai coach started from

as a matter of comfort, are each to occupy a separate apartment. Each of these, and a thousand other invaluable articles, are backed up by a bulky batch of certificates of utility. But the Departments are slow to appreciate their respective merits, much to the disappointment of competitors.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

The first daily overland mait coach started from Placerville. escorted out of town by an immense oncourse of oitzens, with bands of music and cannons firings. The coach and horses were decorated with American flags. There were sair bazs of the letter mail and twenty eight bags of newspapers, in all weighing 1776 pounds.

Business is suspended throughout the State today, and our National Anniversary receives the homage of a popts devoted to the Union.

There never was such a display of flags and so many manifestations of patriotism, in all appropriate, at any previous antiversary. Nearly all the observable of San Francisco heave run up the stars and stripes during the week, to remain up th the churches of San Francisco have run up the stars and stripes during the week, to remain up till the war is ended.

Cook & Hoover's train of everland emigrants, consisting of twenty-two men, six wagens, and sixty head of stock, arrived at Carson Valley on the 1st instant. They report plenty of grass on the route; and the Indians peaceable

For several evenings past a magnificent comet has been visible about fitteen degrees west of the North Star, with the tail extending across the heavens more than ninety degrees. In many much larger nucleus.

On Friday and Saturday of last week Gov. Downey has issued some sixty military commissions to officers of the various companies throughout the State.

Dates from Oregon have been received per steamer Pacafic to the 1st inst.

Three companies of the Fourth United States Infantry arrived by the Pacific. Calonel Wright has countermanded the order for the removel of has countermanded the order for the removal of Captain Pickett's company of the Ninth Infantry from San Juan island.

The best indication yet seen of the existence of gold in paying quantities, in Nez Percie county, is the fact that the Pactic brought down some \$35,000 in dust from there A violent atorm passed over Puget Sound on the 11th ult, doing considerable damage to the crops Mr. Fassenna, of Maine, reported from the Committee on Finance, the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill. The bill was considered and passed.

The civil appropriation bill was taken up and passed.

The special order for the consideration of the resolution approving of the acts of the President was taken up.

Mr. Bayarn, of Delaware, proceeded to speak in opposition to the resolution. He reviewed the course of events. He had last year tried to save the country by conciliation and compromise from the horrors of civil war. He loved the Union as much as any man, and was ready to make any acrifice, even to that of life in order to save the Union. But the cry now is uncenditional submission without any talk of peace.

He admitted that the present trouble was revocarried out, as It will undoubtedly be, it will be of incalculable benefit to this region. The practicability of this enterprise has been fully demonstrated. Steamers of light draft would have no difficulty in navigating the Upper Missouri at Fort Benton at all stages of the year.

Austin Smith, late the United States navy agent, left this port, and turned over the office to his gracessor! to his successor last week and departed for the to enter the Confederate ermy. He is a son of ex-Governor William Smith, of Verginia. The day after he left a suit was commenced against

hm in one of the San Francisco courts, to recover \$14 399, entrusted to him by a man and his wife, as their agent He said in a very excited menner, both in tone and gesture: 'I owe no all-giance to the United States Government, and look upon the Gograb It is a source of grisf to me that it is not it my power to manifest my loyalty to my native Stare in a substantial manner."

The San Francisco Times of to day has the following additional roussiks concerning the same party: "Mr. Smith paid all demands of his Seces-sion friends sgainst the office, and oil not pay the claims of loyal men He refused to deliver a surap of paper to his successor, and carried all the books of the navy agent's office off with him on the steamer. There is nothing to show Mr. Chining how the accounts stand. The effairs are in an inextricable confusion, and it would seem that this had been done with a purpose It is in

The pony express, from San Francisco on the 7th, has passed here, bringing the following advices: Commercial Intelligence. Arrived, on the 4th, the steamer Origina, from Panama, and the ship Summer Cloud, from Sydley On the 5th ship Distator, from Hong Kong.

The week closed quietly in business matters.

Spanish Fleet at St. Domingo. NEW YORK, July 19 -The brig Hauts from Aux Cayes, reports that on the 5 h sawsix Span ear vessels going into Port an Poince. Habeas Corpus Act. Bishop Burnet relates a curious circumstance re pecting the origin of that important statute the tabeas corpus act, "It was carried," says he

by an odd artifice in the House of Lords Lord Grey and Lord Norris were named to be the tellers. Lord North being a man subject to vapors, was not at all times attentive to what he was bill were the majority, though it, indeed, went or the other side, and by this means the bill passed. THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR AUGUST. - We have received the proof-sheets of this number, and have been especially attracted by the Genial Reminiscenes of the late Senator Douglas and Mejor Theodore Winthrop, both of whom "died ice

Mr. Callender, newspaper agent, South Third street, has sent us the Whustrated London News and Illustrated News of the World, of the oth July They contain numerous engravings, and a digest of From S. C Upham, newspaper agent, 310 Chest nut street, we have received the principal English pictorials of July 6th—namely, Illustrated London News, Illustrated News of the World. London Journal, Reynolds' Miscellany, and Panch

be delayed a short time, on account of the surrieg.

events going on.

Official Order of General Mansfield.

Washington, July 19.—General Mansfield has been of the following order, dated headquarters, is issued the following order, dated headquarters, be permitted to reside, or be in any way harbored, in the quarters and camps of the troops serving in this department. Neither will such slaves be allowed to accompany the troops on the march. Occurrences of troops will be held responsible for perty, or who molest unoffending and peaceful cities of mary manner without awaiting civil process.

Selection of the sutrices of the power or of the inclination of file in least ten days, however, have plainly exhibited your lack, either of the power or of the inclination of file issued the following order, dated headquarters, dience to the laws, and as soon as it is made manifest that you will respect its authority and put down unlawful combinations against it you will be followed to accompany the troops for the presence of the forces under my command, but not unit then.

It therefore found it necessary to compy North Misself and as soon as it is made manifest that you will be combinations against it you will be followed to accompany the troops serving in against the Federal authority, who attempt to commanders of troops will be held responsible for provided to restorate the file is an accompany to the content of the compliance of the presence of the forces under my command, but not unit then.

Camp Washington, Tally 19.—The regiments now at Camp Washington have been ordered to march, and the platform the military gentlems in their index of the platform the military gentlems in their index of the platform the military gentlems in their index of the platform the military gentlems in their index of the platform the military forms, and the potential of the platform the military forms, and the potential of the platform the military forms, and the potential of the platform the military forms, and the platform the military forms CAMP WASHINGTON, near Easton, July 19—All the absent officers and men, whether on furlough or not, are hereby directed to return to the camp immediately. The Second and Third regiments are now under orders to march.

Colonel Commanding, Camp Washington.

Arrival of Massachusetts Troops at Home.

Boston, July 19.—The Massachusetts Third Regiment has arrived here from Fortress Monroe The Fourth Regiment is coming up on board the steamer S. O. Sprudding.

Fire at St. Joseph, Mo.

St. Joseph, July 19.—The boot and shoe store of Fisher & Collins was acstroyed by fire on Saturday evening, togother with the post office and hong.