

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

The Death of Col. Cameron. While it is a matter of congratulation among the families of thousands of volunteers who have been sent forth from our State, that their sons and brothers were not among the victims of the late battle, it is a source of universal regret that Penusylvania still furnished one martyr of high position, great bravery, and many sterling qualities. We allude to Colonel CAMERON, the commander of the New York

life within its confines. Soon after attaining his majority he was admitted to the bar at Lancaster, where he practised law for some years. He was then appointed superintendent of the Columbia Railroad, and, after the expiration of his official term, removed to the immediate vicinity of Milton, Northumberland county, where he purchased a fine farm, and he has ever since assiduously devoted himself to its decoration and improvement. Agriculture was his favorite pursuit, and he took so deep an interest in its advancement, that for several years he acted with much efficiency as the president of the Agricultural Society of Northamberland county. His estate, which was located on the banks of the Susquehanna, became, under his watchful supervision, one of the most beautiful and productive in our State; and his progressive example, as well as his precepts, did much to popularize among his friends and neighbors the modern improvements in the great science to which he was devoted.

In comfortable circumstances, with no ambitious aspirations to gratily, his chief desire was to pass the remainder of his days in the peaceful retirement he had selected, when the New York Highland Regiment earnestly urged him to act as their colonel. At first he positively declined to accept the position, honorable as he felt it to be. But they persisted in the appeal, and based it on grounds which were irresistible, as they claimed his services, on account of the historical associations connected with his name, the Clan Cameron having been long famous in history as the most devoted adherents that Scotland contained to the "Crown always borne, among all who knew him, a resense of personal honor, which few men attain in civil life, and he finally felt that he

like all other men who had been associated with him, learned to love and respect him deeply, and his surviving companions in-arms, oity. the most saddening incidents of an ever-memorable day.

THE INTELLIGENCE received yesterday still further strengthens the conviction that the first reports of the late battle greatly exaggerated the losses of our army. The number that they were little inclined to attempt to seonly did the gallant Col. EINSTEIN. of our

No more cheering indication of the dauntless spirit of the friends of the Union could be vice which have been made since the late disaster occurred. It is sufficient for the Ameri- willing to serve twenty days longer, if assured of in order to complete my observations of the danger, and needs their aid. Regiment after regiment is already pouring rapidly into Wash-Washington, July 23—The weather this morning to three years or during the war. The recruiting stations are thronged with applicants for admission in the ranks of the patriot army. On Monday, when rumors of a total rout were prevalent, at one place, where only fifteen additional men were needed, three hundred were effered. And at all other stations a similar alacrity to enlist has been evinced. The loss of the recent battle by our foes would have been fatal to them, but we are only stimulated to redeubled exertions by having the tide of victory in one instance turned against us.

Washington, July 23—The weather this morning is bright and beautiful after the heavy rain of yesterday. The avenues and streets present a lively appearance; the soldiers, in their various garbs, are either wending their way to their respective places of rendezvous, or entertaining still anxious and curious persons with additional incidents of the battles, and the subsequent stampede Groups are brightening up their muskets and repairing damages to their rams and wardrobes, and those who can afford the expense are paironing the unitary in some quarters recemble those attending a dismissal after a great holiday display. While some of the soldiers were almost sinking under the fatigue of their pedestrianism, those who were mere fortunate in flying to Washington, either on horse out from the baggage wagons or in vehicles, made a comparatively neat appear ance. Amid the hasty gathering of so many odds and ends of regiments under the heavy rain of yesterday. The avenues and streets present a lively appearance; the soldiers, in their various garbs, are either wending their way to their respective places of rendezvous, or entertaining still anxious and curious persons with additional incidents of the battles, and the subsequent stampede Groups are brightening up their muskets and repairing damages to their rams and wardrobes, and those who can afford the expense are pairon.

While some of the soldiers were almost sinking under the fatigue of ren ington. Nearly every one of the three-months

publicly advocate Secession there than in Philadelphia. He was repeatedly asked, in tones of the deepest anxiety, "Can it be possible that your noble experiment of free government is about to prove a failure?"—with the remark that "millions of Frenchmen would regard such a sad result almost as a personal calamity, because they have always looked forward hopefully to a period when their descendants, if not themselves, might share descendants, if not themselves, might share our freedom and prosperity." The most unpopular thing Louis Napoleon could do would be to recognize, or in any other way to aid the Southern insurgents.

From the Seat of War. ALEXANDRIA, July 23-6 P. M .- Federal pick. ets beyond this city refuse to let civilians pass towards the scene of our recent repulse. Capt. Tyler received a letter this morning from Capt. Gibson, of Col. Franklin's brigade, dated at Centreville, asking for fodder for his horses, which ndicates that our forces still occupy that important

advance post. Colonel Wilcox Not Dead, but Slightly Wounded. received here this afternoon from Manassas Juno- washed ashore in Hampton Roads this morning. is a prisoner at the Junction, and but slightly wounded.

Fort Corcoran, his former headquarters, epposite

Philadelphian Supposed to be Dying. that he resides near Tenth and Race streets, PhilaWASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. Letter from "Occasional." Correspondence of The Press]

Washington, July 28, 1861. It would be folly to deny that the most intens anxiety continues to prevail as to the intentions of the rebels since the battle of Manassas on Sunday last. It would be equal folly to deny that the Fe deral army has been completely defeated-no annihilated, but panic struck. During last night the friends of the Union were disturbed by the apchension that the troops of the Confederates, flushed with success, might attempt a sudden capture of Washington; while, on the other hand, the nemies of the Republic, who are to be found, as I have repeatedly said in this correspondence, in arge numbers in this city, were no less eager to hear shouts of the triumphant Confederates. There are so many reasons why Davis and his accomlices should make the attempt to attack and secure this important position, that the fears of the patriotic men and the hopes of the traitors may be

endily accounted for. Mr. Lincoln and his Renublican Cabinet; Lieutenant General Scott and his spleudid staff; and Congress, largely Republican in both of its branches, with the city filled with leading Northern men; the archives of the departments; the public buildings and all the recollections surrounding the place, constitute, as it were, a series of temptations to a vict rious army almost irresistible in their character. Besides, if this capital can be taken Maryland could scarcely be held by any force, and when Maryland and Virginia, and the po-Highland Regiment, who was born in our litical metropolis of the nation, are lost, where noble old Commonwealth some sixty years is the Union? What, indeed, is left to us? Talk age, and has spent an honorable and useful as we may of the Northwest, when the meuth of the Mississippi is held by revolted Louisiana, and both of its shores fortified for hundreds of miles. may not the Northwest itself be driven off by com mercial reasons, when the capital is lost, to seek its safety by such a treaty as would out it loose from the other free States? Beaten at this point, the effigy of the Union and the Constitution would simply be left to Pennsylvania, New England, and

But in proportion as this aspect of the case is pre-

sented to the rebels, the necessity of protecting the

capital is impressed upon the President and Cabinet and all good patriots. In my opinion it cannot be taken by any force. We already have in and around Washington forty thousand troops of all descriptions, many of them dispirited, it is true after the event of Sunday, but a large proportion, fresh, and ready for any emergency: Our great need is artillery, and yet the very knowledge of this desideratum has stimulated the Government o the mest vigorous and rapid preparations within the last twenty four hours. A call was made early last week by the Secretary of War upon Gov Cur tin for the fitteen reserve regiments of Pennsylva ols, and Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, pledged himself for ten more from that State on Sunday evening. Meanwhile every precaution has been taken t protect the railroad between Washington and Bal timore against the incursion of the mob. which has seen greatly encouraged by recent events. The sugacity of Generals Butler, Cadwalader, and Banks, in disarming the disloyal populace of tha city, under General Scott's orders, is now splen didly vindicated. This populace, burning to take up arms against the flag, and eager to overswe and overwhelm our troops, have been rendered almost harmless by the fact that they have no means of attack. The fortifications opposite Washington are completely manned, and on the northern side of the city a large force has been stationed, in order to prevent an unex peoted assault on that quarter. The consequen of our defeat on Sunday, disheartening as they and Covenant"-a sentiment which, in the have been, have not been without some compensachanged atmosphere of America, finds a mani- tion. They will, also, give rise to many new ex festation in unswerving loyalty to the Union pedients on the part of our political leaders. Shall and the Constitution. Colonel Camenon has we continue to hold Virginia? Shall Patterson's late, now Banks', division be recalled to Washingputation for undaunted bravery and a high ten? How far must we strengthen the army (late McClelian's) under Rosencrants in Western Virginia? Have we men enough to do all these things The chief fear of those who knew him best us? Are we to abandon the Union men of politicians, and newspapers like the New York wrapped in the deep sleep; w regardless of his personal safety; and these we submit to the haughty demand of Ma-

npon his lips, a swift winged messenger of If they continue firm after the battle of Manassas -If that affair does not drive them pell mell into He leaves a widow, but no children. He was a younger brother of the Secretary of War. He always acted, politically, with the Democratic party, and his name was on He leaves a widow, but no children. He the ranks of the Disunionists, as some apprehend. several occasions favorably mentioned as the with the Government in the Senate, and that Democratic nominee for Congress in his dis- every Northern Senator, without distinction of trict, but he was, we believe, never nominated party, has, since the battle of Sunday, ranged ten hours, in a country where water could not be lay on the roadside. Once or twice a well was for that office. His personal appearance was himself on the same side. Breekinridge was defound, under the torrid rays of a Southern sum-For that office. His personal appearance was fant on Monday in a short debate that took place wery commanding, as he was over six feet in the Sanate showing the utter instructive surrounded by bodies and it was instantly surrounded by bodies was over six feet in the Sanate showing the utter instructive surrounded by bodies and it was instantly surrounded by bodies was over six feet in the Sanate showing the utter instructive surrounded by bodies and it was instantly surrounded by bodies was over six feet in the Sanate showing the utter instructive surrounded by bodies and it was instantly surrounded by bodies was over six feet in the Sanate showing the utter instructive surrounded by bodies and it was instantly surrounded by bodies was over six feet in the Sanate showing the utter instructive surrounded by bodies and it was instantly surrounded by bodies was over six feet in the Sanate showing the utter instructive surrounded by bodies and it was instantly surrounded by bodies was over six feet in the sanate showing the utter instructive surrounded by bodies and it was instantly surrounded by bodies was over six feet in the sanate showing the utter instantly surrounded by bodies are surrounded by bodies and it was instantly surrounded by bodies and it was instantly surrounded by bodies are surrounded by bodies and it was instantly surrounded by bodies are surrounded by bodi tenance. The regiment which he comms ded. Union professions, and Henry May, of Baltimore, is known to have telegraphed to his constituents a despatch intended to inflame them to a new de

in common with his numerous relatives and Nothing will prevent a more sectional contest friends, will deeply lament his loss as one of but a successful demonstration for the permanent cotection of this capital, and the permanent suppression of insurrection and incondiary influences

n the State of Marviand. The comments upon General Patterson's policy ontinue to be most severe. Late on Friday and Saturday week he is said to have insisted that | Johnson had not escaped him, but was encamped at Winchester, and nearly a week ago it is assertof killed and wounded is evidently much less et and believed that he received a despatch from than was at first supposed, and a considerable the Lieutenant General demanding that he should portion of our forces effected their retreat in move upon Johnson, so as to prevent a junction begood order. The enemy suffered so severely tween the forces of that able rebel and the army of the Confederates at Manassas. The forces under riously harass our rear, and it seems that not Johnson were known to be inferior to those under city, return to the battle field on Sunday night he would have seized him, and probably preamed that the brought off six vented the catastrophe which overtook us on Manassas to Washington.

panic, which soon swept everything defore it, and probably predaring the would have seized him, and probab Washington, and that Capt. Gibson, another made in all quarters, and I repeat them with no arrived at Centreville from the field of battle, at treat was being covered by the Third Infantry, Pennsylvanian, of the regular army, occupied satisfaction, as you may be well assured. News first received states that General Patterson's division has moved upon Harper's Ferry. I am happy battle or in a dearly-bought victory. It was imthree-months volunteers in his command would not re-enlist, but insisted upon their discharge area forward you my despatches, no communication exre-enlist, but insisted upon their discharge, even isting between Washington city and Centreville. given than the numerous new tenders of ser- in the face of the enemy, is unfounded. A gen-

OCCASIONAL, From the Seat of War. WASHINGTON, July 23 —The weather this morning is bright and beautiful after the heavy rain of vesterday. The avenues and streets

A gentleman who has recently returned to this country from Paris, states that the excitement there in regard to American affairs is, if possible, greater than in this country; and the current of popular feeling is no strongly in tayor of the Union cause in our great struggle that it is far more dangerous to great struggle that it is far more dangerous to ascertained.

A Zouve drummer boy who was taken prisoner, but escaped reports that the rebels have an immense number of prisoners, supposed to have been principally picked up during the pursuit. Only 15 members of the First Ohio are missing. All the

From Fortress Monroe. An infernal machine, intended by the Confede-DEFROIT, July 23 -A private despatch was rates to blow up some of the ships of war, was second attempt of the kind, and one of the atro

THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS. The Midnight Retreat from Centreville to Washington.

From the Special War Correspondent of The WASHINGTON, July 22, 1881. There is no use of concealing the fact, however errible it may be to realize, that the army of the cen completely routed. I endeavored to intimat the sad intelligence in my letter of yesterday; I had hoped, however, that subsequent advices would have enabled me to say that the gallant, one of sorrow, the future has but few gleams of hope. We have sent into Virginia the best appointed division of our grand army, we have fought the greatest battle ever fought on the Continent, and we have been not only beaten, but our army has sen routed, and many of its best regiment wholly demoralized. The narrative of this disaster will be my duty; you may make your own onclusions, and solve the terrible political pro lem it presents to the American people. It was impossible for me, in the heat of a terriengagement, exactly to locate the position of our forces during the battle; but I find my con ecture of vesterday verified, that it was not a

Bull's Run, but at Manassas Gap. In other words, that General McDowell, with an army which, inluding the reserves at Centreville, did not num ber more than forty thousand, actually attacked the rebel forces at Manassas Gap, where Beauro gard has been for months preparing his fortificalions, and where he had lined the hills with ela horate and carefully-constructed entranchments behind which were rifled cannon; of large cali ore, properly manned and supported by an army which subsequent information leads me to estimate at nearly a hundred thousand men. Behind these batteries the Southern troops fought. They were constructed in a manner calculated to deceive the most experienced eye. The breastworks were in the shape of a gently sloping hill, neatly sodded, with here and there a tree left growing to more thoroughly deceive our troops as o their existence. Their line of batteries covered two or three miles. The whole region seemed literally to be one masked battery. What ap peared to be a natural declivity would in a monent beliew forth a most fearful charge of grapeshot, shell, and canister; and from every clump of hushes or shrubbery the terrible messengers o

I mention this in order that you may more pro perly understand the details of this great battle, and more properly appreciate the gallantry of our men. Notwithstanding they had slept on their arms, and had murched ten miles to the place of engagement, they rushed into the contest weary, wanting food and water; they drove the enemy from battery and battery; slowly and slowly pushing them from their position. From nine o'elock till three the battle was a victory, and, if at three o'clock there had been ten Martinsburg, or McClellan over the Blue Ridge from Western Virginia-or if even Miles' division of reserves could have been marched from Centreville, we could have driven them from the field

death would come at the most unexpected mo-

was being constantly reinforced. So rapidly did they arrive, that many of their regiments rushed into the field with their knapsacks on their shoulders, and I could distinctly see with a strong spyglass, even from the hills beyond Contreville, regiment after regiment of the rebels coming from the neighboring districts, and passing over the roads splendid opportunity for an ambuscade, and to Manassas. In many cases the colors of their flags could be easily distinguished.

Tribune; the negligence of General Petterson in mand of exhausted nature. Some of the soldiers regardless of his personal safety; and these forebodings have been unhappily realized, for a mile forebodings have been unhappily realized, for any interesting forebodings have been unhappily realized, for a mile or two I could see a dozen or a score of men seated and preventing him from joining Beaurogard at many interesting forebodings have been unhappily realized, for any interesting foreboding foreboding have been unhappily realized, for any interesting foreboding foreb not intercepting General Johnston at Winchester. panie which seized upon our forces in the latter Massachusetts!" and so on, as the different regipart of the action. I have heard many stories of the bravery of

some regiments and the inefficiency of others But if we can make any such distinction, it is with the officers, who commanded, and not with the the enemy were manifest. There was a constant nen, who obeyed. The material of our army is ory for water. "For God's sake give us a drink," of an extraordinary character, and this disastrons | " Can't you help a sick man?" " I'm thirsty; and battle has shown it; for the men who could fight almost dend," were the cries we heard constantly double their numbers behind masked batteries for and appealingly from the weary soldiers as they galloping cavalry. It was an admirable piece of endurance had been overtasked and the ranks of of the refreshing beverage. Men were constantly the enemy had been filled up by fresh men, are falling from sheer exhaustion. In one case a lies capable of anything which may be demanded of tenant came along on horseback, carrying behind arm, I could ask no braver or more capable monstration against the peace and order of the Manassas; this is the substance of every rumor—from a battery, and it still had on its military new our march towards Washington, and en-stantly killed by a shet from a rifled cannon.

told as to the apparent reason for the precipitate flight of our troops; but, without stopping to relate | to the appeal of a comrade to continue his journey, | your hand. Till then, my dear fellow, believe me, I would simply say that it was caused by their was by the side of his officer. And by his sid utter exhaustion, and the terrible fire of masked | carefully bathing his brow, anxiously binding u utter exhaustion, and the terrible fire of masked carefully bathing his brow, suxtously ninging up batteries, which were taken by them, again and a severe wound upon his shoulder, we left him, and LATEST NEWS again, at the point of the bayonet, only to and, passed on. when taken, that others would open upon them. The reinforcements vastly strengthened the ene- spoken, for there was a deep grief in every heart, my, their fire was increased, and, before that fire, and the few sentences which occasionally fell upon our men retreated. If they had been properly my ear, expressed not so much the mere morphics commanded, they might have retreated in good | tion of defeat, as the deep and bitter determinaorder, like the regulars, under Mejor Sykes; but tion to cover that defeat by a future of glerious Patterson, and if the latter had made a de- this, and the want of experience, gave rise to a victory and fearful retribution. About six miles monstration upon his adversary two weeks ago. panic, which soon swept everything before it, and from Fairfax a body of regular cavalry came up to

> battle and follow the army in its further pronel Max Einstein's Pennsylvania volunteers, way concerned in the action. This body had been intended as a part of the advance, and with that impression its soldiers had left their quarters at the early hour of the morning when the movement commenced. There was a change in the programme, however, and they were instructed to remain at Centreville as a reserve regiment. They were stationed in a large field on the north of the town, and below the hill which commanded a view nity of paying them a few moments visit. There was the greatest dissatisfaction among the men because of their inaction. The cannonading and musketry could be distinctly heard couriers were constantly going to and from the field, the various reports of victory were constantly being repeated, but the day passed on into the afternoon, and no signal of advance was given. Some of the men were sleeping under the shade of the trees; a few wors cleaning and preparing their muskets, others were writing letters home, and some, anxious and mortified, were setually weeping at the want of an opportunity to join in the fight. Col. Einstein was galloping hither and thither, anxiously awaiting

pecting the order to march. As I witnessed this Private Cunningham, Company A, and John Stafford, of Company G, are among the wounded Major Bedwell took the place of Col Wilcox, and managed to bring the regiment out of the field in the best possible order. soldiers could not have taken part in the great events of this momentous day. As I have said, it was necessary that I should reach Fairfax at an early hour in the evening Fairfax is about eight miles from Centreville, and the old Virginia style, and will be remembered as they were disappointed. Tyler's brigade posted FORTERSS MORROS, July 22 Mr. Whitney, the scene of Lieut. Tompkins' brilliant cavalry themselves at the bridge over Bull's Ran, where Quartermaster's Sergeant of the Vermont regi-obarge in the early part of this campaign. It is ment, was shot this morning by the rebels at New-situated in a valley, or rather on the brow of a Hunter's division were known to be in position. port News. With two others, he was in search of gradually sloping hill, surrounded by a scenery. This order was partially obeyed. Huntar's divis stray bullock not far from the camp. His body which is somewhat monotonous, but certainly romantic and beautiful. The houses are small, and brigade, after proceeding a mile beyond Centrebuilt like Virginia houses generally, with a view ville, made a detour to the right, and proceeded to comfort and aristocratic display. It was in tended as the advanced post of governmental com- to the left flank of the enemy, at Manassas, tion, via Richmond, which states that Col Wilsox, It is of an ingenious construction. This is the munication with Washington, wires having been distance of about eight miles. At six o'clock firing extended that far to a telegraph station, which was heard on the heights at Bull's Run, from a second attempt of the kind, and one of the atro
cious methods of warfare employed by the high
minded chivalry. It landed within a few rods of
tone of the people was certainly not one of friend
answered by the enemy's batteries. Their post attempt at open hostility. The people were sul-almost immediately, the Rhode Island battery D M Mason len, or reluctantly civil, and the hotel keepers and Griffin's West Point battery were in Third Maine

receipt of the news created a commotion among loped to Major Sykes, and implored him to comthe temporary residents of the place, although the to his assistance. Major Sykes brought up his Centreville, and hold that position as an advanced | before them reveral hundred yards. Forming in post for future operations, or as a stand point, around which to rally our retreating forces Numerous bodies of troops, however, began Union, under command of General McDowell, has mounted on artillery horses, some in trans portation wagens, and a few in ambulances having been wounded. A rumor obtained our rency that a body of the rebels had taken one of the roads leading to a point below Fairfax, with the superhuman conduct of our troops had met the the intention of cutting off the retreat of our army rewards of bravery. Every account that comes, and capturing the town. This announcement crecomes filled with disaster. Every eye is sad, and ated a panic among the Union mon, and a rush our forces steadily advanced upon the retreating the exultation of yesterday has given place to the was made for Washington by all who could, for gloom and apprehension of to-day. The present is either love or money, obtain the means of convey ance to the capital. A number of distinguished representatives of the New York press took this field was apparent. The enemy's fire was now terat an early hour. So anxious were some of them to leave, that I saw one offer a traveller his gold watch and his purse if he would drive him to Ar lington. The offer was refused, and the anxious and excited civilian remained. Finding it impracticable to return to Centre ville, I determined to remain at Fairfax until morning, in the hope of learning that our forces

had occupied Centreville, and maintained the communications open by which we could return. The only accommodations to be found was a small mattress in the corner of a parlor, where I soon, fell into a deep sleep. The floor was covered with panic was momentarily increasing. Regiments mattresses, and my bed companions were soldiers, were observed to march up in good order, discharge weary from the field, and civilians of all conditions About I o'clock in the morning I was awakened by a soldier of a New York regiment, who informed me that there was a regular retreat of the army that our forces had been completely routed; that cauregard was in full pursuit, and that our army was falling back upon Washington. I arose at the alarming intelligence, and on looking from the window saw that so far as our army being in retreat was concerned his information was correct The broad street was filled with large bodies of troops, many of them on foot, and trains for the transportation of the wounded and weary. J hastily dressed, and in company with those who had been our companions of the night, took up the line of march. As we left the inn and joined in the line the dene was most exciting. The night was gloomy Large black clouds rolled over the sky, while big drops of rain were consionally falling. The woury soldiers had just come from the field with torn uniforms, empty canteens, and many of them without either muskets or haverspeks. The utnost confusion existed. No dezen of the soldiers seemed to belong to the same regiment. There were men from Rhode Island, from New York from Ohio, and from Michigan. Every soldier had a dozen rumors; every rumor was of the most conflicting and animating character There were tales of death and daring; of havor and desolation. Each particular-act of bravery was recorded, and every soldier had a tale to tell of a comrade who had fought bravely and died gallantly. In one thing they were agreed, and that was, that a regiment of rebels thousand fresh men to assist them; if had outflanked the army in retreat, and intended General Patterson had only come from to intercept the march at a point below Fairfex. There were the most gloomy and desperate speculations upon the result of any such a conflict

> ments happened to be designated. The attempt, however, was not very successful, and the men We passed the point of danger and no signs of

marched wearily onward, sad and silent. the logical result from every fact the contest fur. harness. The animal could go no farther, the men were almost fainting and could not dismou The general panic took place about five o'clock | soldier or the same regiment came along and ten. it will reach you early, let me say that if we halt in the afternoon. There are a number of stories derly lifted his commander from the weary ani: near Alexandria or Arlington and my horse can mal, placed him on the roadside, and, in answer s and the pressure, I will not be long in grasping them, or even to consider their manifest absurdity; replied that he could not go, for his place of duty

We passed on and in silence. Few words were From them, we learned that our army was in full The day was so closely contested that when I retreat, even from Centreville, and that the resion that the conflict had either resulted in a grawn occasion to speak, and that a detachment of the ments, including that of Colonel Einstein, who men were ordered to fall in with the retreating without having fired a musket. Trains of baggage wagons were constantly passing us, many of them being filled with wounded men. There were numerous horses which passed, nearly every anigress. At that time there were five regiments of mal having two riders. On arriving at the read leading to Alexandria, a great part of the retreat. ing column preceeded to that town. We took the the only distinctively Pennsylvania regiment any road which leads to Arlington, and continued our march.

The morning came, but it was very gloomy,it seemed to us, bloody splender. Our path was a small, narrow one, leading from the main turnpike, and approaching Washington by a more dicountry was even more billy and densely wooded of the distant field of battle. I had the opportu- than that we had just traversed. The ambalances, wagons, and horsemen having gone forward, we the Loudoun road as far as Camp Upton. were left behind, and to the number of about a and furnished the troops with water. Corcoran, with its frowning black guns, and pa- ing:

trolled by solitary sentinels; and of the long rows the orders to march, and every minute scanning the gray hour of that gloomy dawn, and smid a Wounded Sergeant Meeks lost one arm; pribreeze-the type of liberty, and law, and constitutional freedom; the emblem of a glorious past; the harbinger of a more glorious future; and, although covered to day with temporary disaster, soon to float again over rebellion crushed, a Cor stitution defended, a Union restored, and the majesty of a mighty and invincible Republic J. R. Y.

P. S -I attach to this letter a copy of a letter addressed, by an officer of the regular army to a friend, who has kindly consented that I may use it. It is graphically written, and will tell you many things which only an officer can tell : The march from our bivouse; near Centreville, was taken up at 22 A. M. on Sunday. Among is approached by a devious and rugged road, run- officers and men the impression prevailed that the ning through a woody country, and traversing a action would occur at Bull's Run, the scene of Gen. Connecticut. necession of hills. It is a small, sleepy town of Tyler's repulse a day or two previously. In this The Wound of Colonel Corcorn.

Washington, July 23.—The wound of Colonel Corcorn, of the Sixty ninth New York, is reported to be a slight one. He is now, it is understood, at which she did not learn. The orew escaped to the shore in small boats.

The Roaneke steamed up the Roads this morning. She has been as far south as St. Augustine. During her cruise she burnt a Confederate vessel, understood, at which she did not learn. The orew escaped to the shore in small boats.

The Roaneke steamed up the Roads this morning. The people were suitenpt at open hostility. The people were suitenpt at shore in small boats.

The Quaker City is up from the Capes. A heavy with soldiers, Senators, officers of the army, members of the southwest is now prevailing.

spirit. I put up at a small lum, who maintained their ground nobly for a half bers of the House of Representatives, and citisens, hour. At this moment Poter's Brigade, composed boats are the composed to the southwest in the capes. Pittabues, July 23—A man by the name of E.

The railroad at Old Point is in rapid progress of construction. By means of it the great "Fleyd" manner in which we are sometiment in which we are sometiment.

The railroad at Old Point is in rapid progress of the House of Representatives, and citizent, hour. At this moment Poster's Brigade, composed who had visited the scene of battle much after the off the Foorteenth, Seventh, Seventh was not part to part a strength in the second of the House of Representatives, and citizent, hour. At this moment Poster's Brigade, composed who had visited the scene of battle much after the off the Foorteenth, Seventh, Seventh was not part and the scene of the House of Representatives, who had visited the scene of battle much after the off the Foorteenth, Seventh was not part and the North to part and the North New York, with a battalion of U.S. Marines, under Marines and Spiculture of the Foorteenth, Seventh, Seventh was north to part and the It was the impression at Fairfax; where I are took their position in line of battle upon a hill, less calibre, will also soon be mounted.

Important news from this point may be looked for in a few days.

It was the impression at Fairrax, where I are took a victory, within range of the enemy's fire. Burnaide's batber in about an hour the news of a retreat was ob tery being sorely pressed, the enemy having

tained in a despatch from General Tyler. The charged closely upon it, the gallant colonel galtope was expressed and entertained that the men at a run, and, with a deafening shout, they rigade of Colonel Miles would make a stand at | charged upon the enemy's skirmishers, who field column of divisions, Sykes' battalion advanced considerable distance, until they drew upon them selves an intensely hot fire of musketry and artilcome into Fairfex, some of them lery. This was a trying moment. The volunteer expected much of the regulars, and gazed upon them as they stood in unbroken line, receiving th ure, and returning it with fatal precision. Im pressions and resolutions are formed on the battle field in an instant. The impression at this moment was a happy one, Heintzelman's brigade coming up into line, rebels. The batteries, which had been meanwhile recruited with men and horses, renewed their fire with increased effect, and our supremacy upon the sasion to leave the scene of danger, and they left rife. Shell, round-shot, and grape from their batteries covered the field with clouds of dust, and many a gallant fellow fell in that brief time. At this juncture the volunteers, who hitherto had behaved nobly, seeing their ranks thinned out, many being their field and company officers, lost confidence, and in a panic fell back. Three fresh regiments coming on the field at this time would have formed a nucleus upon which a general rally could have been effected, but while the enemy had reinforcements pouring in upon them mementarily, our entire force were in the field; and badly out up. Thus was our action maintained for hours. The one volley, and then fall back in confusion. But there was no lack of gallantry, generally speaking, and not a great many manifestations of cowardice Our artillery, which made sad havoc upon the rebels, had spent their ammunition, or been otherwise disabled by this time, and in the absence of orcements, a retreat was inevitable. The time for the last attack had now come. Nearly all of the rebel batteries were in place, though silent. There was a calm—an indescribable calm. Every nan on the field felt it. I doubt if any one could describe it. Gen. McDowell was near the frent of

our lines, mounted on his gray charger. And here let me say emphatically, that, whatever may be the criticisms upon his conduct by the military or the abominable stay at home newspaper scribblers and politicians, no braver man trod that turf at Manassas than Gen. McDowell. Major Sykes' battalion of eight companies, five of Third Infantry, two of the Second, and one of the Eighth, were marched several hundred yards to the right, and formed the right flank of the line. Several volunteer regiment were deployed as skirmishers on the centre and left. Thus they advanced to the crest of the hill . The front, and two batteries and a thousand cavalry ly cut into four quarters. in the right. The fire was terrific. We mainerned, was conducted in good order. On Major bayonets thrust at them Sykes was imposed the responsible duty of covering the retreat of the army. In this he was assisted on part of the route by the United States | They were mustered out of the service to day, cavalry, under Mejor Palmer. The enemy fol- their term having expired on Sunday lowed us with their artillery and cavalry, shelling us constantly, until we reached Centraville. Here and wen the day. Our men were weary, and in ture by a fierce resistance. I am confident, if we word, and pardon, my dear fellow, this incoherent broken, and wounded in the breast-doing well. many cases inefficiently commanded. The enemy had met the enemy at the point anticipated, there letter, written in an excited Centreville bivousek, would have been a fearful conflict and terrible on my sound knee, the other severely soratched As I said, Major Sykes, with his Third, Second, each side there were deep gullies or ravines, and and they decimated, conducted the retreat. Three for a great portion of the way our path war of his officers had been wounded, and one killed or between woods, which would have afforded a captured. Several of them were detached, endeavoring to rally the volunteers in front, and have through hills where, on either side, a company of them march off in some sort of order, so as to protect soldiers with a battery could have repulsed almost | themselves against the enemy's cavalry, known to The causes of our defeat appear to be these: A any body of men. Many of the volunteers fell be in rapid pursuit. On this duty, L. recognized tain in civil life, and he finally felt that he without weakening our centre, and enabling the could not turn a deaf ear to such entreaties. disloyal population of Maryland to rise against clent ferce, which may be attributed to the classors the road small bodies of men might be seen lying, believed. The chief fear of those who knew him best us? Are we to abandon the Union men conducted, the same as that by which we advanced, had been, I think, discovered by the rebels a day or two since. The engineers, in recouncitring the enemy's position, had been at Manassas Retreating by this route, Le wounded in foot by ball. difficulty occurred in ranging their guns directly upon our line. Mrjr Sykes quickly discovering this, and the cavalry advancing to renecessary, obliqued the column, getting them upon the turf perfectly protected from the enemy's

> your disgusted and worn-out friend, **** By Telegraph to The Press. FROM WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

> WASHINGTON, July 23, 1861. Affairs at Alexandria and around Wash ington. The following letter was received this morning Treated and to he had

treville, and the rebels not have advanced imme diately, if at all : HEADQUARTERS, NEAR CENTREVILLE,) To Capt. Tylen, Assistant. Commissary General Po Capt. TYLER, ADMINISTRATION Alexandria:

For God's sake, send me some forage. P have 325 horses, and nothing for them to eat.

Of Gol. Franklin's Brigade.

The state of affairs at Alexandria does not seem than that before the march commenced. No persons are allowed to pass beyond the lines, which | only protected from violence. They were taken seem to be within four or five miles. So stringent | for protection, into the Treasury building. is this regulation that a lady, in the perils of childthe sky was a mass of heaving and rolling clouds, birth, was refused a pass this afternoon to go to and the sun arose in all his purple golden, and, as her home in Fairfax county, where she had left her children. The utmost excitement continues to prevail in Alexandria. The citizens generally seem to anrect road than that generally travelled. The | ticipate an advance of the rebels within forty-eight hours. It is known, however, that the Man

railroad is not obstructed as far as Springfield, and . Ten prisoners of war were brought in to-day b But fifty men of Company C, Captain Leveridge, thousand in mere straggling groups, and evering of the New York Fire Zonaves, have returned out some three or four miles of ground, we continued of ninety-seven. They were immediately returned our march. The only evidence of hospitality we to Old Point, and the arduous duty of protecting received was at the house of a farmer, shout five the Government warehouses in Alexandria. This miles from Washington, who steed on the roadside company, which composed the extreme right of the Zonaves, formed three times in the midst of At about six o'clock in the morning, we came in the hottest fire. All four of the sergeants were view of Washington city and Georgetown; of Fort wounded. Among their casualties are the follow-Killed-Thomas W. Chambers and Sanderson. of white tents where the New Jersey brigade was | Gilbert Brower and Bergeant Leary were both

encamped. And above the hills of Arlington, in left on the field severely wounded. wer of quickly falling rain, we saw our dear vates Post and Peter Delmotte; private Ivurns, old flag-God bless it—still atreaming to the shot in both legs; privates Botts, Holliday, Franklin and Waterhouse. The following wounded have been received at be hospital at Georgetown: James Canwell, Fourth Maine. John McCreven, Sergeant R. C. Kelly, John Hayes, John O'Kerfe, Corporal Henry Rice, Mat thew Daley, John Kellenhan, Pat. Riley, Richard A. Kelly, James Hyland, Wm. Chasey, Peter Gil-

> Thomas Egan, John Gallagher, Thomas Shehan. Daniel Thyan, of the N. Y Sixty ninth. A S. Maynard, H. Ginley, C. A. Garvin, R. J. Simpson, Wm Fuller, L. M. Preston, J. W. Mars den, G. Maynard, J. D. Bahn, W. L. Lynch, S. M. Bond, Harvey McDaniels, and Cornelius Lehrwen. of the Second Wisconsin Joseph Dayton, and J. G. Newton; of the Third Christopher Cummings, of the New York Sixty-

roy, Joseph Gallagher, Thomas Kernan, Corporal

John F Aiken, New York Thirty third Thomas J Winton. Third Connecticut. Charles C. Mills, First Connecticut. J B Gilmer, First Minnesota. Charles McClooy, First Connectiout. J. D. Wilson, Second New York Volunteers. Florance Dingman, Second Michigan. C. Baker, Thirteenth New York, bra. Frederick Schofenberg, First Minnesota. A. B. Putnam, captain First Minnesota. James A. Galt and James Duffy, Thirtsenth New York.

Pat Gusman and Thomas Welch, Seventy ninth

D M Mason, John Talise, and George Craig, J. Mitchell, Seventy ninth New York. O. Hautford, Thirteenth New, York J. Frazer, corporal Seventy-ninth New York. John Carpenter, Third United States Infantry George W. Kennedy, corporal Seventy-ninth Henry R. McCullum, J. Flanery, and A. Bugbee, Second Wisconsin. O. D. Glading, Second Infantry. W. Jenkins, Third Maine Volunteers. G. W. Smith, Eleventh New York.

Azor A. Walker, Eleventh New York. Street, Second New York. B. Blackinton, Fourth Maine. J Bally, Second New York. Carl Erback, Second United States Artillery. Michael Maher, Eleventh New York Volunteers William H. Gordon, Fourth Maine. J B. St. Clair. Lieutenant Seventy ninth New Gudhelp Woonser, Second Wisconsin

Roderick Black. Seventy-ninth New York Janob Schaff, Third Connecticut M. Malcem, Seventy ninth New York Burman Duabar, Second Vermont. H. Ames, Fourteenth New York. C. C. Bushes, Second Wisconsin. W. Rouse. Liout. A. A. Meridan, do. J. Sullivan, Sixty-ninth New York. A. McVean, Thirteenth New York. J. W. Burgess, First Connection Barney Mulligan, Thirty eighth New York. W. Dutcher, Second Wisconsin. C. A. Keys, do. James M. Goodrich, Eighth New York. William B. Smith, Fire Zouaves. William Farder, Fourteenth Brookly G. K. Mason, Twenty-seventh New York.

John B. Preston, First Connectic The following wounded are in the camp of the Twenty-seventh New York Regiment, Camp Anlerson, ia Franklin Square: N Wright, hall in thigh. C. Dick, flesh wound. G. Williamson, fractured ribs James Williams, ball in thigh. Lieutenant Phillips, slightly wounded L J. Steele, bayonet wound in abdomen. C. Miller, wrist wound. W. J. Randell, wound in thich Thomas Betts, thumb shot off. Lieutenant A. C. Jackson, wound in arm. Captain Rogers, would in shoulder. D. D. Carpenter, wound in thigh. Frank Spencer, wound in thigh. James Lesier, rib fractured. Ensign Parks, killed. The above all members of the Twenty-sevent New York.

In the same camp are the following Fire Zon-W. Droyer, wounded in the arm, leg, and back with balls, and marched all the way back. A. Shields, wounded in the back by a splinte Jerry Ryan, ditto. Others were brought in later, slightly wounded. Captain Wiley, of the Zonaves, was wounded in Captain Downey, of the Zonaves, was wounded enemy met them with batteries and musketry in on the field, and his body afterwards found literal-

A Zouave who was taken prisoner with tained our position for a half hour. Then it was six others, subsequently effected his escape discovered that the rebel cavalry were attempting and arrived here to-night, with a broken handto outflank our right. We had no force to resist ouff on one wrist. He reports that the Zonaves them, and the bugle of the regulars sounded the were treated with Indian barbarity by the rebels, march in retreat. This, so far as they were con many being pinioned to trees and tormented with The loss of the Seventy-first New York is no more than fifty killed and one hundred wounded.

On the battle field balls were found of a pattern lations upon the research of any such a connect we bivousoked for an hour, and then again took up have been receiving supplies from that quarter.

About one half of our men were armed, and it was we bivousoked for an hour, and then again took up have been receiving supplies from that quarter.

Colonel Mareton, Second New Hampshire, arm used in the English army, showing that the rebels Cast. Hiram Rollins, Second New Hamnshire Shot in shoulder; severe wound, but will recover. Capt. Todd, of Brattleboro, Second Vermont The road from Fairlax was hard and rough. On | and Eighth infantry, in all but eight companies, shot in throat-ball passed completely through within one-sixteenth inch of jugular vein-will Sergeant Major Quinan, (Montpeller,) Second Vermont, wrist shattered by ball; doing well. Colonel Lawrence. Fifth Massachusetts shot in

shoulder, also wounded in abdomen by splinter o danger. Private Hening, (Montpelier,) - Vermont, in thigh, rifle ball. Andrew Hill. Second Vermont F. Nelson, ditto, wounded in both legs; not very

Lieut Wall, (or Hall,) of the Eighth New York, wounded by fragment of a shell; seriously. Lucut. Lorain, Sherman's battery, painfully Priestly, Second Artillery; since dead. Total wounded, 100 Dr. B. Buckstone, of the Fifth, Dr. A. Allan, of connoitre the pass near Centreville, and charge it the Third, and Dr. A. A. C. Williams, of the First whose regiments were not in the action, but volunteered to go with the Fire Zouaves, -were hell, which were continued to be fired upon the taken prisoners; the first two at the hospital, and

line of dust which was raised in the wake of the the latter at the battle field, after being wounded. The number killed, wounded, and missing in the firmed, that Gen. Jackson was also killed. Second Vermont will be less than fifty. This number will probably be lessened by detached men yet expressions of admiration from both volunteer at their old quarters out of Alexandria. and regular officers. Were the infantry my Among the missing is Captain Drew. Lieut. Robert E Hitchcook, of the marine corps, the soldier. And this is the story of the battle of him a wounded soldier. The horse had been out

trusting this note to the driver of an ambu. The following additional wounded were taken to suce in front of our line, in the expectation that the Washington Hospital to day: Samuel Eddy, Twenty-seventh New York. William Derritt, Twenty seventh New York. James Hogan, Sixty ninth New York. Henry Tole, Second Vermont. M. L. Phillips, Second Wisconsir John Sullivan, Third New Jersey.

G. B. Simond, First Minnesota. William Zigley, First Michigan. Lieut. J. S. Merrill, Fifth Maine Henry Storms, Second Vermont Corporal Lord, Third Maine. S. E. Meeks, Fire Z. uaves. Robert Dyer, do. F. M. Carter, do. Thomas W. Comins, Second Wisconsin. James Groley, First New York. Edward Sweeney, Fire Zouaves. James Hammond, Twenty fourth New York. August Van Allen, Thirty-fifth New York. W. Reed, Second Maine. George A. Farrell, First Maine. A. C. Strickland, do.

Gould Mathers, Second Maine. W. Frankford, Fire Zouaves. Thos. Crosby, Second Wisconsin Charles Holmes, Second New Hampshire. Hugh McLaughlin, Thirty-eighth New York. Great Excitement. Two cavalry and two infantry rebel soldiers who ere taken on the field on Sunday, said to be in the act of bayoneting our wounded Zouaves, were brought in under guard to-day. A sight of them road, and that Colonel Bland, stationed at that to indicate that we hold a position more advanced on their arrival here exasperated the Zouaves who point, has sent here for reinforcements. were on the street. The prisoners were with diffi-

> Gen. McClellan. Gen. McCLELLAN is expected here to morrow His presence is awaited with much anxiety. The appointment is highly popular, both among the ops and the distinguished civilians congregated Gen. McDowall is at Arlington Heights.

Prisoners of War. our cavalry. Among them is Lieutenant Colonel Booms. The prisoners are Georgians, North and

South Carolinians, and Virginians. A Philadelphia Regiment Accepted. Colonel A. SCHEMMELPHINING, of Philadelphia,

the charge of conspiring against the Government Two Ensigns Shot in One Regiment.

Governor Sprague Wounded.

Governor Sprague Wounded.

Governor Sprague Wounded.

Governor Sprague Wounded.

Governor Sprague had his horse shot through the head in the thickest of the fight. The sudden jerk of the horse when shot caused the bridle to lacerate the Governor's the State has expatriated himself.

AMBRICAN MECURITIES — Lordor, Estate has sight — Lilnois Central Right — Lilnoi and that he then attacked the enemy in open fight

Returning Soldiers. Those regiments whose encampments were on the Those regiments whose encampments were on the other side of the river have returned to them, and are to-day looking much better than they did yesterday when they arrived, after long marches in a drenching rain storm. Others have returned to the constraint of the greatest was the occasion of the greatest washington, among whom are between two and Washington, among whom are between two and

with a carbine.

Loss of Artillery. It is believed that our loss in artillery has amounted to twenty-nine pieces, being Rickett's, Griffin's, Carlisle's, Arnold's, and the Rhode Island batteries (excepting one plece.)

Col. Cameron gallant colonel of the Highlanders fell, says he adranced to hold him in his arms. He could see a wound, and seked him where he was shot. H could make no reply. He then asked if he would have water. The affirmative reply was given by placing his finger upon his lips. The private put his canteen to the Colonel's mouth, and after taking a drink, he closed his eyes and expired, without uttering a word. The wound was supposed to be

in the breast. Transport Steamers Busy. Our river steamers were yesterday principally engaged in transporting Covernment munitions of war and supplies from this city to Alexandria. There is no relaxation of effort in the way of providing for the army; on the contrary, there is reased activity.

Recovery of Ordnance, etc. 11 P. M.—Some of the batteries and single canon, supposed to have been lost in Sunday's battle, are being brought in safety. Among the pieces thus recovered are two of the twenty-threepounder rified cannons. The entire loss in killed, wounded, and missing of the Massachusetts Fifth is stated at twentyfive, in the New York Feurteenth one hundred, and in the First and Second Ohio combined forty-

Protection The steamers Perry, Freeborn, and Pawnee have been brought to Washington, to receive JEFF Davis and his rebel forces in case they contemplate a visit to Washington.

Colonel Burnside. The gallant colonel of the Rhode Island troops went out "loaded with bouquets." He returned covered with dust, and his hat plerced in two

Interesting from Washington, OUR LOSS GREATLY EXAGGERATED SIXTY THOUSAND FRESH TROOPS ALREADY ACCEPTED

RECONNOISSANCE OF THE BATTLE-FIELD. Recovery of a full Battery by Colone Einstein.

Arrival of Ten Thousand Men at Balti-

more.

Washington, July 23 -Our losses have been greatly exaggerated. It is now well ascertained that the killed will fall short of 1,000. The rebels did not follow our retreating fore after they passed Bull Run.

Col. Einstein, of the Twenty sixth Pennsylvania, returned to the field of battle at eleven o'clock on Sunday night, and brought off six pieces of artillery, which he delivered to the comnanding officer on the Potomac yesterday even-

Col. Einstein reports that the field slear, and not an enemy in sight. The President and Secretary of War are vigorously at work reorganising a powerful army. Within the last twenty-four hours over 80 000 fresh troop, with a number of batteries, have offered their services and been accepted. A number of regiments have arrived, and every day will bring immense reinforcements to Wash-

Mr. BURNETT. I was aware of that. I understand that you do not oppose their fighting.

Mr. Lovejox. I am for employing any mutcle Ten new regiments will be in Baltimore, en route for Washington, by evening. The response from every quarter has been mig gratifying, and truly patriotic.

A VIEW OF THE REBEL CAMP. Starving Condition of the Forces. Gen. Johnson and Col. Hunter Reported Killed.

Washington, July 23 -A gentleman from the valley of Virginia says that Gen. Johnson left Winchester Thursday noon, and reached Manassas uneticn during the battle on Sunday, with a force 20,000 strong. He left behind only his sick, to the number of 1.800.

It was confidently asserted, at Winchester, that len, Johnson and Col. Hunter were both killed at the Junction; and it was rumored, but not con-There had been great sickness and numerous leaths at Winchester. The slaughter of the Confederates at Bull's Run

represented as immense A messenger sent from Manassas to Winchester represents the army as in a starving condition, and that all the produce in the neighborhood was being seized and sent down. The suffering at Winchester was very great.

Avenged. Expected Attack on Pilot Knob.

Br. Louis, July 23.—The advices from North Missouri are to the effect that on Sunday morning a body of Col. Smith's Missouri Zouaves went to Danville and arrested four men engaged in hanging Colonel Sharp and Lieutenant Jaeger, and took ing Colonel Sharp and Lieutenant Jaeger, and took them to the outskirts of the town, where they were shot. One of them was Robert Ferrell, a lawyer, formerly an editor of the Danville Herald. Two other men concerned in the same outrage were amount. Gold was not obtainable. other men concerned in the same outrage were shot dead near Mexico, Indiana county, by a company of cavalry under Captain Smith. Four others tained only one wife escaped on horseback. One of the men shot was the captain of a company of rebels at Mexico, There are fully seven thousand troops stationed different points on the North Missouri Railroad. It is reported that a large body of rehels from theast Missouri are marching on Pilot Knob.

FROM CAIRO. Rebel Force Organizing in Kentucky.

the southern terminus of the Iron Mountain Rail-

GOV. JACK ON AT MEMPHIS. REBEL LOSS AT MANASSAS. Carro, Ill. July 23 -The rebels are erganising force opposite here, in Kentucky. a force opposite here, in Kectucky.

It is currently reported that Watkins, with 2,000

22 6d, but dull for inferior. Pork steady dull, but in improved demand at 1821 and 182 ien, is encamped within seven miles of Bloom-

Saturday. An intended attack on Bird's Point is denied at coseed quiet but steady Flour quiet. Wheat firm. Corn firm Provisions steady.

The loss of the rebels at Manages is autimated. The provision of the rebels at Manages is autimated.

Gen. Sterling Price at the last session of the Convention, as yearnt. Gen. Robert Wilson, the former vice president, was unanimously elected president. He is a staunch Union man.

A motion was made to declare the office of door-keeper vacant, as the present incumbent was elected as a Union man, but has since been editing a Secess on paper.

Utiel Wright made a violent Disurian speech, denoucing the Administration as revolutionary, desperate, and usurping unwarrantable powers.

denoucing the Administration as revolutionary, desperate, and usurping unwarrantable powers, and denoucing the Union leaders at St. Louis and the State. The matter was referred to a com-

jerk of the horse when shot caused the bridle to lacerate the Governor's hand badly. It is reported that his second horse was shot from under him, to the Committee of Seven. Adjourned till to morrow morning. Another Massachusetts Regiment en route for Washington.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS EXTRA SESSION.

WASSINGTON, July 33, 1861. TENATE

Mr. Summen, of Massachusetts, from the Counit. See on Foreign Relations, reported back the measures of the President, in relation to the sheres. Also, from the same committee, a joint resident take such measures as a joint resident to the World's Fair in London. Laid over.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill nations of war to the loyal cristons in the provide for the transportation of arms and misters and to provide for the expenses of orebeding them into regiments. States, and to provide for the expenses of orebeding them into regiments. So. [This bill makes as appropriation of \$2 000 000] Passed.

Mr. Wilson also moved to take up the bill in volunteers; which was also passed.

Mr. Sarraman, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill to refund dittee on arms imported by the States. Passed.

Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the fill to refund dittee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to posite fraud in making contracts with the Government.

The Senate then went into expensive. BENATE. fraud in making contracts when the deverbment Laid over.

The Senate then went into executive seed n.

When the doors were again opened the Senate

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr Burnett. of Kentucky, asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of Wa to in a resolution calling on the Secretary of Wa to in a remy of the United States who have been army of the United States who have been army of the United States who have been any of the ditizans of the revolted States, who have been impediments, and if so, at what places, and what Various objections were made to its introduction from the Republican side.

On motion of Mr Blair, of Missouri, a committee of conference was ordered on the disagreeing crease the military establishment.

Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, reported a bill for dividing Kentucky into two judicial districts and amended by Mr. Biair, of Missouri and establishing the present district court. This was the two district courts in Missouri and establishing one in their stead. In the courte of debate, Mr. Of the power of Congress, and an invasion of the such an object by the abolition of the court see such an object by the abolition of the court see such an object by the abolition of the court see such an object by the abolition of the court see such an object by the abolition of the court see such an object by the abolition of the court see such an object by the abolition of the court see such an object by the abolition of the court see such an object by the abolition of the court see such an object by the abolition of the court see such an object by the abolition of the court see such an object by the abolition of the court see such an object by the abolition of the court see such an object by the abolition of the court see such an object by the abolition of the court see such an object by the abolition of the court see such an object by the abolition of the court see such an object by the abolition of the court see such an object by the abolition of the court see see such an object by the abolition of the court see see such an object seed the Union.

Mr. STEVENEN, of Pennsylven a, from the Counties of the Union.

Mr. F. A. Conklin, of New York, introduced a bi Mr Burnerr. of Kentucky, asked leave to offer notes. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Buenerr. of Kentucky, ineffectivally again sought to introduce his res lution, to which earlier in the day, objections were made. He wished to know whether negroes were employed in the army and desired the information to dome from an official source. He had seen them in uniforms, with riflet and bayonets and revolvers and dagers at their sides. Why not then, req est the Sacretary of War to tell us how many there are in the Federal army? army? Mr. Cuntis, of Iowa, asked whether the gent's. man had seen any negroes, except as servant?

Had he seen them in squads or companies?

Mr Burnert continued, that one of the best Mr Burnert continued, that one of the best sighters he had ever known was a Kennoky zegro who went to the Valley of Mexico armed by the Federal Government; and he did not belong to any company. In reply to Mr. Curtis, he said that he had not seen negroes in armed squads.

Mr Curris. Do you believe they accommended the army in any capacity except has servanted. Mr CURTIS Do you contave they accommanded the army in any capacity except as servants?

Mr. BURNETT. I do not know The question

The Rouse then, on motion, acjourned LATER FROM EUROPE

with me is that they were armed like soldiers, and

while the they they were armed like soldiers, and had no business there.

Mr Loveyor, of Illicols. Did not negross aid General Jackson in achieving the victory at New

Mr BURNETT I am aware of that. I under-

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON HALIFAX. July 23 -The steamship Washing ton, from Liverpool on the 13th, via Queenstown on the 14th, arrived here to day. She brings no The Africa arrived at Queenstown on the 13th. The Arabia has £117 000 specie.
The British £4 000,000 Indian loan was taken above the fixed minimum rate.

Prince Napoleon was to leave Lisbon on the Sth, for New York.

ENGLAND. In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston de had the rumor that the English Minister at Vienna had recommended the Emperor of Austria not to receive the address of the Hungarian Diet, unless it recognized his sovereignty as King of Hungar Lord Elgin is spoken of as a successor of Lor Baron De Videl, a well-ktown foreign pobleman attempted to murder his son in a street in London The latter is said to be entitled to a large fortun on coming of age, which the baron, it is reported is unable to psy.

Judgment was given on the 11th in the sffair of Mires and Solar. Both were condemned to five years' imprisonment and 3,000f. fine. The others were acquitted.

France, it is said, has sent another note to Swirzerland, asserting the rights of French covereignty over the valley of Dappen, but declining to enter into any further discussion of the subject. The suffering at Winchester was very great.

Provisions and groceries were very scarce. Sugar was selling at one dollar per pound.

FROM MISSOURI.

The Hanging of Wounded Prisoners

to enter into any further discussion of the subject.

The Paris journals generally applied the Emperor's letter relative to the introduction of free labor into the French colonies. The Sizels says by advocating processes which lead to liberty segainst those which directly or indirectly favor slavery, it very clearly shows the sympathies of the French Government in the conflict now raging in the American Union. The journal La Gronds, of Bordesux, has received a first warning.

ITALY. It is asserted that the Dutch Government has esolved to recognize the Kingdom of Italy. Cardinal Vaunicilli, Archbishop of Ferr is said is likely to succeed to the papal chair in case of the Pope's death DENMARK.

The Danish army is to be placed on a pesce foot

TURKEY. The Sultan had dismissed his sereglic and to SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. Arrived, from Philadelphia, 12th, ship John The Very Latest, via Queenstown QUEENSTOWN, 14th -It is reported that Genera laidini has been appointed Lieutenant of the King at Naples.
OALCUTTA, June 15 —Accounts from the femine stricts are more favorable. Copious rains have AUCKLAND. May 11 -The natives are preparing

for new hostilities, and a general native insured-

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY BREADSTUPPS REPORT—
Flour closed dull at 25283. Wheat dull and
2-3d. lower for duty; Western red, 9s 6ds 11s;
Southern, 11salls 6d; white, 12-213 6d. Own
quiet but less firm; mixed, 23s 6ds 20; yellow 20s
429s 6d; white, 31s 33s. The westher had been
unsettled and wet Business checked by firmness
of holders and tightness of the money market
WHERLY LIVERFOOL PROVISION REPORT—Beef
firm, with an advance on the better qualities of field, Missouri. He has no field pieces, and the dull st 47 50s SATURDAY'S LIVERPOOL MARKETS - Estimated Claiborne Jackson and staff were at Memphis on Saturday were 10 000 bales of Cotton on Saturday were 10 000 bales attributed to speculators and exceptors. The market wheat Affects at Washington.

This afternoon Dr. Belt, of Prince George's county, Maryland, was arrested in this city on the charge of uttering treasonable language against the Government. He would have been hung by to mob but for the active interference of the army deavalry officers, a regulation as a general arge of conservation.

This afternoon Dr. Belt, of Prince George's county, Maryland, was arrested in this city on the charge of uttering treasonable language against the Government. He would have been hung by the mob but for the active interference of the army deavalry officers, a regulation of the present the conservation as years.

The Corn firm Provisions steady.

London Saturday Evening —Conso 90890; for money, and 901; 903 for account. Have a Markers —Tree ordinaire Counting. Have a Markers —Tree ordinaire Counting — London — Lo

Two Ensigns Shot in One Regiment.

The ensign of the First Rhode Island Regiment remarked to his comrades at an early part of the engagement, "Now boys, stick to your guns and I'll stick to your fiag." Scarcely were the words attend when he fell. The colors were taken up by a brave fellow, who, repeating the words earnestly uttered by the fallen color-bearer, waved them in the air, and was, in a few moments, shot them in the air, and was, in a few moments, shot the converted when a single part of the state of the matter was referred to a committee of seven—one from each Congressional Congressional district—was elected, whose duty it is to report to the Convention what action they deem it advisable to take in the present dislocated condiction of the State. The following gentlemen were elected, all being Union men, from the seven Congressional districts: Messrs Broadhead, Hendricks, and Bogy.

American Securities — Baring & Bros from American Securities — his improved demand. United States 55, [2] cl. American Securities without built to the Convention what action they deem it advisable to take in the present dislocated condictions of the State. The following gentlemen were elected, all being Union men, from the seven Congressional districts: Messrs Broadhead, Hendricks, and Bogy.

American Securities — Baring & Bros from American Securities on improved demand. United States 55, [2] cl. Messrs demand div; Massachusetts 55 (bds.) 94 96; Marfund div; Massachusetts 55 (bds.) 58 60; Pennsylvania 55, [6] cl. Messrs Broadhead, Hendricks, and Bogy.

Silver nominal at 4- val. American Securities — Baring & Bros from the Securities — American Securities on improved demand. United States 55, [2] cl. Messrs Broadhead, Hendricks, and Securities — London, Estates 55, [2] cl. Messrs Broadhead, Hendricks, and Bogy. at 49: 61. Lieseed Oil slightly higher educative, at 303. operm Oil bought in at Silver nominal at 4: 6d: Half Eagle, 774

QUEBEC, July 23—The North American has arrived up She brings despatches via London derry to the 12th inst.

The steamship Bavarta arrived out on the 12th LIVERPOOL WEERLY COTTOR REPORT—LIVER POOL, Friday.—The sales of the past week foot of 78 000 bales. Speculators took 13 000, and expected by the sale of the pool of the past week foot of 78 000 bales. Speculators took 13 000, and expected by the time was less selflewers fairly supported by the time was less selflewers fairly supported by the time was less selflewers. were fairly supported, but the tone was less scotte.

The estimated cales of to day are 10 000 bales, inoluding 3 000 to speculators and exporters, market closed quiet and steady, at the following quotations: Orleans, Mobile Uplands

Washington, among whom are between two and three hundred of the Fire Zouaves; the Second Rhode Island regiments, with the gallant Burnsing at their head, and accompanied by Gov. Sprague; the Garibaldi Guard; the New York Becond and Twenty ninth regiments; and stragglers from the First Michigen.

The New York Twenty:second, Thirtieth, and Thirty-third regiments, which marched over into Virginia on Sunday night; returned about noon yesterday, their orders having been counter manded.

Loss of Artillery.

Washington.

Troops for Washington.

Signature of Stock of cotton at this port, 1,002,560 bales, of College and College at

Another New York Regiment to be Mustered In.

Washifstron, July 23. Col. Ramsay, of New York, has been ordered by the War Department to muster in his regiment, and report to the Adjutant General at Washington.

General at Washington.

General Intelligence.

Intone Mires has been reptenced by the Fri Court to five years' imprisonment, and to pay the post muster in his regiment, and report to the Adjutant to the Pest to the Pest to the Pest to the Pest to the Adjutant to the Pest sular mail has arrived.