

Miscellaneous.

MEETING OF CONDOLENCE.

A very large meeting of the citizens of Milton, was held at Academy Hall, on Wednesday evening, July 24, 1861, for the purpose of taking suitable action in regard to the death of our lamented fellow citizen, Col. JAMES CAMERON, who fell at the battle of Bull's Run on the 21st of July, while gallantly leading his brave soldiers on that memorable occasion.

Col. Wm. C. Lawson was called to the chair, who spoke in glowing terms of the noble qualities and patriotism of Col. Cameron, and of the warm friendship that existed in his bosom for his fellow men.

The Rev. Dr. Watson offered a prayer, after which a committee, consisting of J. H. McCormick, M. Chamberlain, C. W. Strick, J. E. Caslow, W. F. N. Agle, H. D. Barr and Thomas Sweeney, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, the Rev. J. W. Langley addressed the meeting, and alluded to the war and the cause of it, in his usual eloquent style. He paid a just tribute to Col. Cameron and those of his fellow soldiers who left their homes and families to defend the honor and integrity of one of the best governments ever devised by man.

The committee then reported the following resolutions, viz:

Whereas, The melancholy intelligence has been received that on Sunday the 21st inst., Col. James Cameron was shot and instantly killed whilst at the head of his regiment, bravely battling for the preservation of the government, and sustaining and defending our great national emblem, which has been torn down and trampled upon by a band of rebels and traitors—

Resolved, That in the death of Col. Cameron the army has lost a brave officer, the community a useful and liberal citizen—one who was always ready and willing to do an act of kindness to all, we, his immediate friends and neighbors sensibly feel and mourn his loss.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his widow and friends in this hour of their affliction. In this dispensation of Divine Providence they have the satisfaction of knowing that he died doing his duty in a glorious cause; that his memory and his name will live down to posterity as one who sacrificed his life in defence of freedom.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be presented to the widow of Col. Cameron, and that R. M. Frick, W. H. Frymire and L. B. Davis, be appointed a committee to hand her the same.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in all the papers in the county.

After the adoption of the resolutions, the Rev. Dr. Watson and Hon. F. Bond made a few feeling remarks, and the meeting adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Under the first requisition of the general government, Pennsylvania has furnished 25 regiments of 750 men each, 19,500 4 regiments called for by the United States directly of 1,040 men each, 4,160 18 regiments, Pennsylvania reserve volunteer corps, of 1,040 men each, 18,320 Recruits estimated for Sickles, Garibaldi's, Baker's regiments, &c., &c., at least 5,000 First City Troop and McMullin's Rangers, 180

Total men, 42,800

The news of the defeat at Bull Run reached Harrisburg at one o'clock on Monday morning, the 23d of July, when urgent calls were made upon Pennsylvania for more troops by the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of War. At that time two of the regiments of the reserve volunteer corps were at Harrisburg—two at West Chester—two at Easton—one at Greencastle—three at Pittsburg and one eight miles beyond Hopewell, which had been ordered to support Col. Biddle.

All of these regiments were concentrated at Harrisburg, and thrown into the cities of Baltimore and Washington within incredible short periods of four days.

It is a remarkable fact, too, that of the fifteen regiments sent to Washington within that time from all the loyal states, ten were from Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania has now almost ready for the field—

One regiment of Cavalry, of 1,040 One regiment of Artillery, of 1,040 Twelve regiments of Infantry, of 1,040 men each, 12,480 Fourteen regiments accepted directly by the U. S. Government, of 1,040 men each, to take the place of the three months' volunteers retiring, 14,560

Showing an aggregate of 29,120 To this aggregate add the troops already furnished for three years: The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps of thirteen regiments 13,520 The four regiments accepted for three years, as above referred to, 3,160 The enlistment from Pennsylvania for other states 5,000 ————— 22,680

And we have a grand aggregate of 51,800 Showing that Pennsylvania within one month will have in the field nearly 52,000 men, should no further requisition be made upon her.

By adding the forces furnished under the first requisition for twenty-five regiments, amounting to 19,500 men, Pennsylvania's contribution to the war, within six months, is shown to be 71,320 men.

By this statement it will be seen that Pennsylvania, taking the men furnished for three months and those for three years, has contributed already a fourth more men than the State of New York, more than the New England States combined, and more altogether than Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

These are facts, and we want the people of our own State, as well as those of the other loyal States in the Union to understand and appreciate them.

FROM GEN. BANKS COLUMN.

HARRISBURG, July 20. The whole army embraced in the command of Major General Banks, save three companies of the Massachusetts Second, is lying on the Maryland side of the Potomac, which is by far a more healthy region than Harrisburg. The column is now being rapidly reinforced by way of Hagerstown and Baltimore, so that the three months' regiments that have left are scarcely missed.

THE VOTE ON THE CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION, which is being taken in the rebel state is reported to be very small. In Georgia a very decided opposition is made to its adoption, but those who are opposed to it are subjected to coarse, to the annoyance of the mob and the insolence of the officers who are holding the election.

Generals McClellan and Cadwalader had a long interview with General Scott on Saturday morning. The result of the conference is not definitely known, except that the latter is in a more pleasant mood, and a great demonstration is to be made as soon as possible.

THE AMERICAN.



SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1861.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the AMERICAN among the different towns on the Susquehanna is not exceeded, if equaled, by any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania.

UNION ENVELOPES, of good quality for sale cheap at this office.

BARTON'S VOLUNTEERS MANUAL, neatly illustrated with engravings, for sale at this office Price 25 cents.

DECLINED.—George F. Miller, Esq., of Lewisburg, declines being a candidate for President Judge, in that district. Mr. Miller enjoys an extensive practice, which he thinks will interfere with the duties of his office.—James F. Linn, Esq., is proposed in his place.

Court will commence next Monday, August 5th, to continue two weeks. We doubt, however, whether many cases will be tried. The weather is too warm, and the politicians will be too busy to attend to law suits, or let others attend to them. Litigation never was intended for the dog days.

James E. Harvey, Minister to Lisbon, who was charged with having sent dispatches to the rebels at Charleston, denies the charges imputed to him, and courts an investigation.

We understand that the Eleventh Regiment, Col. Jarrett, has been reorganized at Harrisburg, and its services tendered to the Government during the war. Lieut. Col. Coulter has been elected Colonel, and Major Earnest Lieut. Colonel.

The first Lycoming Troop has tendered its services to the Government and were accepted. A meeting was held at Montgomery Station on Saturday last.

COW-BELL NUISANCE.—A petition will be presented, asking the Council to impose a fine of two dollars upon all who may choose to annoy their neighbors with this nuisance.

There has been a great, and we think unnecessary delay, in mustering out of service and paying the returning volunteers at Harrisburg.

Out citizens have made preparations to give the boys an ovation, and looked for them on Wednesday or Thursday last. They will most probably arrive to-day (Friday).

COL. BALDY.—The Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve, have elected Capt. Peter Baldy, of the "Easton Guards," their Colonel. Col. Baldy received a military education at West Point, and has the reputation of being an excellent officer. He is a Sunbury boy, son of the late Capt. John Baldy, of this place, who was a gallant officer in the war of 1812, and was at one time, when the office was an important one, Brigade Inspector of this Division. Col. Baldy is a member of the Easton Bar, and was lately District Attorney of Northampton County.

The Lewisburg Company, belonging to the Pennsylvania Fourth, was received by a procession of citizens at the depot on Saturday last, and escorted through the town. There was no dinner or other demonstration.

CANDIDATES.—In our columns will be found the names of all the prominent candidates for office at the ensuing election.—There may be a few others, whose names do not appear, who rely more upon the management of party leaders than any merit of their own, and are therefore often indifferent in regard to consulting the people.

MILITIA TRAINING AT MAHANOY.—There was quite an old fashioned military display at Smith's Tavern, in Jackson township, on Saturday last. Speeches were also made on the occasion by Rev. Mr. Rizer, Chaplain of Col. Cameron's Regiment, J. B. Packer, Esq., and others. Our Mahanoy friends have always insisted on keeping up their military organizations.

The old broken mouthed cannon of this place was repaired by bushing the vent hole at the shop of Northern C. Railroad and three or four rounds fired to test its quality, on Wednesday last. This famous old piece is a relic of the Revolution, and is greatly prized by our citizens. It was discovered and raised out of the river some fifty years ago, and had been used, most probably, in Fort Auguste, just above town. It was fired on Thursday, on the arrival of the Sunbury Guards, on their return home from the army.

FORWARD TO RICHMOND.—The New York Tribune acknowledges its error in having persistently urged the army "forward to Richmond," and thus, perhaps, induced the attack on Manassas before there was a sufficient force ready to meet the enemy. Mr. Greeley says he will hereafter leave all these matters to the Secretary of War and commander in chief as the proper persons to attend to these affairs. This is certainly a wise conclusion. In this instance, at least, "discretion is much the better part of valor."

THE HEALTH OF OUR VOLUNTEERS.—It is a most gratifying fact that our volunteers, almost without exception, have returned more robust, vigorous and healthy, than when they left. This, with proper treatment and proper conduct on their part, was not unexpected. Some have grown larger and others are reduced in size, though not in vigor and solid health. There is just about enough exercise in a soldier's life to be conducive to health, and there is not much danger of dyspepsia in over-eating too much of rich and highly concentrated food. Our soldiers compare favorably, it is said, with the rebel soldiers, whose habits of dissipation are not improved in the camp.

THE MESSAGE AND THE CRITIC.

There have been various learned and unlearned, wise and unwise criticisms on the President's late message, but we claim for our neighbor of the Northumberland County Democrat the rare merit of having discovered something in it which no one else has been able to find. In the Democrat of July 19th, the editor, in commenting on the message, says, in regard to the President's views on secession, that

"He acknowledges the right of Western Virginia to secede from a new State, and elect a Governor and U. S. Senators, at the same time acknowledging that Southern Secession is illegal, thus presenting that case-halves of a State can secede while a whole State cannot."

The editor of the Democrat will greatly oblige us and many others, by pointing out in what part of the message the President acknowledges any such right of Virginia to secede and form a new State.

Now, we had supposed that everybody who reads the papers, at least that every editor knew the fact that, although it was first contemplated by the loyal citizens of western Virginia to form a new State out of part of the old one, that the idea was abandoned, and that the present government at Wheeling professed, and properly, too, under the constitution, to be the only true government of the entire State. Our neighbor labors under the erroneous idea that a new government necessarily implies a new territorial organization, and confounds the two—and then rebukes the President because he has not furnished both argument and understanding to all his readers, which Mr. Lincoln certainly was not bound to do, even though he is a Republican specimen.

With the above specimen of our neighbor's critical acumen, we are not surprised that he should find some of the "paragraphs of the message incomprehensible."

The message, it is true, is not a classical production, but is perfectly intelligible and eminently patriotic, a matter of much more importance at this time than

"Words of learned length and thundering sound," "To amaze the gazing rustics ranged around."

The only paragraph in the message relating to the subject of secession in Virginia, is as follows:—

"The people of Virginia have thus allowed the giant secession to make its nest within her borders; and that the Government has no choice but to deal with it where it finds it, and it has the least, as the loyal citizens here, in due form chosen for protection. These loyal citizens thus Government is bound to recognize and protect, as being Virginia."

In this the President distinctly states that he recognizes the government of the loyal citizens in Virginia "as being Virginia."—Our neighbor should learn to discriminate between a government and a territory, the one being about as much like the other as a farmer is to his farm.

SOUTHERN SYMPATHIZERS, NOT PATRIOTS.

Men who sympathize with the South, sometimes complain that they are called secessionists and disunionists. They are perhaps not in one sense obnoxious to this charge, but when men professing intelligence and patriotism, find fault with the President in calling out volunteers for the defence of our government, under the plea that he has violated the Constitution, they need not complain if such charges are made. The man who would not shoot down an incendiary who was about to apply the torch to the building that contained his family and all he held most dear in this world, because such an act would be a violation of the strict letter of the law, would be looked upon as a poltroon or an idiot. And this is precisely the case with the President. The chiefs of the rebel traitors at Montgomery, after opening the war on Sumter, declared they would soon possess the possession of our Capitol in the same way, and our southern sympathizers contend that we had no right to prevent the destruction of the best government on earth and that we should have waited until Congress could be assembled, to declare war, although before that could be done under the forms of the Constitution the rebels might themselves occupy the Capitol at Washington. We can in some measure excuse ignorant men led by designing politicians, but we have no patience with men of intelligence professing to be patriots and union men, and yet advocating such miserable secession sentiments. Such was precisely the conduct of the Tories of the Revolution. They all professed themselves in favor of America, but they were opposed to taking up arms against England. If there is any difference between our Southern sympathizers and the Tories of the Revolution, it is in favor of the latter.

GEN. WOOL.—There has been some mystery and considerable speculation in regard to the movements of this distinguished General, and it is not even now known why some active command in the army has not been assigned to him. The Secretary and Gen. Scott, no doubt, have good reasons for not availing themselves of the services of an officer who, at one time, was distinguished for his military skill as well as his courage.—Gen. Wool has published his correspondence with the War Department, which shows that the Department has treated him with great courtesy and respect in accepting his explanations for having transcended his authority. Gen. Wool's statement does not throw much light on the subject calculated to remove the mystery, or make his case more favorable but it is not impossible that his age may have something to do with the matter.

An evergreen arch has been placed over the Northern Central Railroad, near the Central Hotel. Between the festoons of evergreen, below the centre of the arch, is suspended a banner incribed with the words "Welcome Home!" Further up the square is another smaller evergreen arch, put up by the "Greenough Guards." Here also is suspended a banner with the same inscription with a small American flag on each side. In Fawn Street, at the Shamokin Valley crossing, there is another, and still another in Whittier Street, at the crossing of the Northern Central Railroad.

Since writing the above, we observed a similar arch in front of the Washington House, and one in front of the Lawrence House, as well as several in Water Street.

DISTURBANCE IN BALTIMORE.—On Wednesday the Fifth New York Regiment, while passing through the city, were assailed by a band of Irish Secessionists, cheering for Jeff. Davis, accompanied by a shower of stones. The soldiers charged them with their bayonets, and dispersed them. Next morning a German regiment was assailed. The Germans fired, and killed and wounded nine or ten rioters, and dispersed them.

Dr. Russell, the intelligent army correspondent of the London Times, who witnessed all the great battles in the Crimea and in Italy, was present at Bull's Run and Manassas, and given the following interesting account of those battles:—

DR. RUSSELL'S COMMENTS UPON THE BATTLE.—Capt. DOLLIVER, of this city, who was near the contending hosts from an early hour on the morning of the late battle until its close, says that a person unacquainted with military movements could only make out vast amounts of smoke, and hear incessant peals of heavy artillery, and the whistling of bullets. During several hours of the fight he was in company with Dr. Russell, who was mounted on a fine horse, and who explained to him some of the movements as they progressed.

The Union troops, he said, were too impetuous; they rushed forward with reckless valor, instead of steadily gaining ground, and holding every inch as they gained it. Dr. Russell rode up to the flanks of the various divisions engaged, and saw the distance they were actually in favor of the Union troops. Dr. Russell seems to have anticipated some disaster in the rear, from a casual remark to the effect that the battle was won, "if no mishap overtook the rear of the Federal forces." As he explained to Capt. Dolliver some of the movements, he loaned him his glass to see for himself. He said that our troops held their own like veterans when opposed by superior numbers, but they lacked steadiness in falling back.

The Federal cavalry, he said, emerged from the woods, and remarked to Captain Dolliver that they numbered about a thousand, and Capt. D. himself says that he thinks that Dr. Russell was about right in his estimate. A very small force of even infantry properly posted, could have driven the cavalry back. But that force was not at hand. They charged among the teamsters, and created a panic, which was more destructive than their swords.

Capt. Dolliver remarked to Dr. Russell that he thought that the troops from the front, as they came up, would stop the retreat at a certain point; but the Doctor said, "no, they are all more or less infected, it is painful—very painful, so we must look out to make good our own retreat."

Captain Dolliver and Dr. Russell retreated in company until danger from the victors overtook them.

Capt. Dolliver says that the men suffered much from want of water, and that they had been inspired with the hope of Gen. Butler bearing down upon our flank and General Patterson upon the other, while they drove in the centre. They fought confidently that victory was within their grasp, and knew not the disaster in the rear until too late to retrieve it.—Boston Traveller.

The following order issued by General PATTERSON, in mustering out of service, the 11th Regiment, is highly complimentary to our boys:

HEAD QUARTERS, DEP'T OF PENNA., Harper's Ferry, July 24, 1861. } The Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, Col. Jarrett commanding, will to-day take rail transportation from this place to Baltimore, on their way to the depot, where they will be mustered out of service.

It gives the Commanding General great satisfaction to say, that the conduct of this Regiment has merited his highest approbation. It had the fortune to be in the advance at the affair at Bull's Run, where the steady victory was within their grasp, and knew not the disaster in the rear until too late to retrieve it.—Boston Traveller.

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By order of Maj. Gen. PATTERSON. F. J. PORTER, A. A. G.

The Locomotive Gazette has seen the following specimen of Southern Confederacy script, issued by a rebel quartermaster at Martinsburg, before being driven out by Patterson's army.

"The Southern Confederacy will pay Henry Sibley for the use of two new horse boxes for Mr. A. J. Lyon and H. Marshall. W. M. McCOSKEL, June 19, 1861."

What a precious currency the rebels must have. This shows the almost utter destitution of the traitors.

A subscriber at Ashland, writes us that Mr. J. H. Hoover, of that place, has a stove made in 1780. On one side is a woodsman and his dog, and an Indian squaw with a papoose on her back; and on the end a continental soldier, standing guard. We recollect a six-plate stove in use in our early days, made in 1781.

General Butler, in his address to the Massachusetts troops, before leaving Washington, declared himself in favor of the following principles:

"To give every body that is in the Union, all their rights under the Union; and to give everybody that is out of the Union, the steel of the Union until they come back to the Union."

COL. CAMERON'S HORSE.—This handsome horse, in possession of Wm. Cameron, Esq., who had presented him to his brother, Col. Cameron, who fell fighting at the head of his Regiment at Manassas, arrived at this place, in a car attached to the mail train, on Thursday last. The sword and hat worn by the gallant Colonel, on the battle field, are also in possession of Mr. Cameron, and attracted considerable attention from the crowd.

The Selingsgrove Times seems to exult over the disastrous retreat of our soldiers at Manassas and Bull's Run, and says it is amused at the attempts made to invent an excuse for the "inglorious defeat of the North in a fair fight." We are not much surprised at anything the Times may say or do, unless it would be the publication of a loyal and sensible article in its columns, but we are surprised that any good citizens capable of distinguishing treason from patriotism, should suffer such a sheet to enter their household.

LATEST.—GEN. WISE RETREATING.—The rumored defeat of Gen. Wise in Western Virginia, is not confirmed, but that he is retreating to Lewisburg, is certain, followed by Gen. Cox. The rebels destroyed Ganley's bridge, and it will take three days to construct a floating one.

The Scranton and Wilkesbarre boys, composing the greater part of the 8th Regiment, arrived at this place on Thursday morning, on their way home. They remained over an hour. The boys look well, and many of them will re-enlist.

CONFELAGRATION AT PITTSBURGH, July 31. The Duquesne Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company accidentally took fire, at about half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was entirely consumed, together with all its contents. The fire is supposed to have originated in the basement, where about 8,000 barrels of petroleum oil were deposited.

It is supposed all the oil was consumed, together with ten freight cars, and goods whose value is supposed to exceed \$5,000. The depot was valued at \$100,000. It was built in 1855.

War News.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BUILDINGS BURNED AT HAMPTON. Withdrawal of Our Troops.—The Hampton Bridge Destroyed.—Tricks of the Enemy.—Threatened Attack on Newport News.—Our Troops Ready to Give the Rebels a Warm Reception.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 28. via BALTIMORE, July 29.

The Odd Fellows Hall, the jail, and a few other buildings in Hampton, were burned yesterday by our troops in apprehension of an immediate attack by the secessionists. Our troops were entirely withdrawn from Hampton last night. Max Weber now occupies Colonel Duryea's former quarters. The bridge of the Hampton bridge has been destroyed in order to prevent communication with this side of the creek. The place is not yet occupied by the secessionists.

Capt. Ryan, of the Georgia Hussars, and four others, came in yesterday with a flag of truce, relative to the baggage of Capt. Jenkins and the artist Sturdliff, who were wounded and made prisoners by them some time ago. It turns out that they were met by a party of amateur soldiers on the other side. The flag was received by Capt. Butler and Lieut. Wisgel, outside the entrenchments. A proposal to exchange them for two Confederate soldiers was rejected, but arrangements were made to forward the baggage of the wounded men. The flag of truce was retained as a bait for reconnoitering Hampton and vicinity.

A flag of truce came into Newport News this morning with a proposition giving our troops twenty-four hours to leave, with the threat that in case the place was not evacuated they would force us out.

The gun boat Dale, twenty-four guns, at once went up from Old Point. The Albatross and Penguin are also stationed there, while the Minnesota and seven gun boats at Old Point are ready to assist should Newport News be attacked.

Col. Phelps says that he can hold the place against twice the number of his force, which now consists of four effective regiments. The entrenchments are of a formidable character and the rebels will meet with a warm reception. Both flags of truce of course represent that there is a very large rebel force between Yorktown and Old Point.

The rebels have to-day been practising from a battery at Willoughby's Point, some five miles below Sewell's Point. Heavy firing is now going on at Pig Point.

THE SEARCH FOR THE BODY OF COL. CAMERON.

HIS TWO FRIENDS TAKEN PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, July 28. Information was received this evening relative to Messrs. Arnold, Harris and Macraw, who several days ago went in quest of the body of Col. Cameron. The former was killed by the rebels at Richmond, and the latter at Manassas Junction. They did not accomplish the object of their mission.

Mr. Brick, who drove them to Bull's Run, has returned, and reports that all the dead are not yet buried, and that the slaughter on the side of the enemy is greater by far than the themselves report.

It is believed that Gen. McClellan has been assigned to the command of the troops on both sides of the Potomac. He visited Arlington on Sunday, in company with Secretary Cameron.

Official information has been received here that the rebels contemplate at an early day, the planting of a battery on the Potomac, at points to command the channel. As part of their general programme, they have, at Aquia Creek, five guns upon one battery and three upon another, and while an excursion of distinguished gentlemen from Washington was in that vicinity, on Saturday, a train of cars full of troops came up to the station there. By way of amusement, or experiment, a few ineffectual shots were fired at a distance, three miles from the steamer commanding the pleasure party, which comprised several members and ex-members of Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 29. FIELD OFFICERS TO BE COURT MARTIALED. It is rumored that four field officers are to be court-martialed for an unsoldierlike conduct on the battle field at Bull's Run last week. One is charged with taking refuge behind a stump during the fight; another with not flanking a bay-stack and gaining its rear; while the last "occupied" the back of a horse, and fled ingloriously, as their regiments were engaged in fighting.

NINE REBELS CAPTURED. Capt. Tompkins, of the United States Cavalry, captured twenty-nine Rebels back of Fort Corcoran this morning.

THE ILLNESS OF COL. FARNHAM. Col. Farnham, of the New York Fire Zouaves, who was so severely wounded in the Bull's Run fight as to cause temporary insanity, and his consequent removal to the insane asylum, is reported as doing well to-day, and is out of danger.

THE REPORTED ROUTE VIA LEESBURG TO WASHINGTON. The reported intention of Beauregard to make a demonstration on Washington by way of Leesburg, does not alarm the Government. They are in a condition to intercept any such movement on the part of the Rebel army.

WASHINGTON July 30. A large proportion of the army appointed to defend the city, and the Senate, as General McClellan will not have received orders in the army. They will all have to undergo an examination.

General Knyon goes home immediately to raise five more regiments. The reports that Col. Slocum, of New York Twenty-seventh, and Col. Farnham, of the New York Fire Zouaves, had become insane, is not true. They are both improving and will soon be restored to health.

It is reported that hereafter no passes will be issued to strangers to cross the Potomac, except by General McClellan. He is determined to enforce the most strict police arrangements. Not even the commissioned officers will be allowed to pass over the Long Bridge without passes. The orders in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors to the soldiers will be strictly enforced. Any person caught furnishing the soldiers with liquor from a pocket-book, will be locked up in the guard house twenty-four hours.

Colonel Baker received authority to raise five thousand men, including one regiment of Cavalry. Beauregard has sent parties of troops into Loudon county, Virginia to procure provisions for the army.

General Robert Anderson paid his respects to the Secretary of War, today. St. Louis, July 30.—It is stated on reliable authority, that General Watkins, who has been in command of the Rebel forces in Southeast Missouri for some time past, resigned on Saturday last, and strongly urged all of his troops to disband and have nothing more to do with this rebellion. Mr. Watkins is a man of large property, and the reason assigned for this sudden change of conduct is the contemplated passage of the confiscation bill by Congress.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—A prominent Marylander who visited the Bull Run battle field last Friday, says that large numbers of the Federal dead still remained unburied; also, that many wounded soldiers are still lying about Manassas. The steps and appearance of the battle field, he says, is awful.

BATTLE IN VIRGINIA.

215 thousand Federal and 100 thousand Rebel killed. WISE WHIPPED AND RETREATING.

CLARKSBURG, VA., July 30. We have exciting rumors here to day of an engagement between Col. Tyler, of the seventh Ohio Regiment, at the head of 2,000 Virginia troops, and Gov. Wise, at the head of 6,000 Rebels, at Balltown, in which 600 of our men and 1,500 of the enemy were killed. Wise is retreating. I give this for what it is worth. If the report is true, the campaign in western Virginia is virtually ended.

Important action of the Missouri State Convention. JEFFERSON CITY, July 30. The Convention to day declared vacant the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State, by a vote of fifty-six to twenty-five; and the seats of the members of the present General Assembly were vacated by a vote of fifty-two to twenty-eight.—The Convention adopted, without material alterations, the whole balance of the report of the committee of eight as heretofore reported. The Convention will to-morrow appoint a Provisional Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State. Judge Gamble, of St. Louis, John B. Henderson and Gen. Thomas L. Reid are spoken of for Governor—All Union men. The Convention will doubtless adjourn to-morrow.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE AT MANASSAS. In the thickest of the contest a Secessionist Colonel of Cavalry was knocked out of his saddle by a ball from one of our riflemen. "There goes Old Baker, of the Georgia First!" shouted one of our boys, in hearing of his chaplain. "Who?" queried the rebel. "Colonel Baker, of the Georgia First," replied the chaplain. "Ah! well," replied the chaplain, quietly, "the longer I live the less cause I have to find fault with the inscrutable acts of Divine Providence!"

An unlucky private in one of the New York regiments was wounded in this fight, and his father turned over, beside his bed, and was removing the ball from the back of his shoulder. The boy lay with his face downward on the pallet. "Ah! my poor son," said the father, mournfully, "I'm very sorry for you. But I had a bad place to hit in—this is the back!" The sufferer turned over, beside his bed, and pointed to the opening show the arm pit, exclaiming, "Father, here's where the ball went in!"

One of the Zouaves was struck by a cannon shot, which tore through his thigh close to his body, nearly severing it from the trunk.—As he fell, he drew his photograph from his breast, and said to his nearest comrade, "Take this to my wife. Tell her I died like a soldier, faithful to my country's cause, and the good old flag. Good bye!" and he died where he fell.

An artillery man lay on the ground, nearly exhausted from loss of blood, and too weak to get out of the way of the tramping troops and horses that flitted about him. A mounted horseman came toward him when he raised the bleeding stumps of both his arms, and cried out, "The rebels have cut my arms off, both hands are gone!" The trooper leaped over him, a shell broke near by, and the crashing fragments put the sufferer quickly out of his misery.

A Rebel—one of the Georgia Regiment—lay with a fearful wound in his side, which tore out several of his ribs. The side limb of the fellow was fast on end, when one of our men dashed forward from out of the melee, and fell sharply wounded, close beside him. The Georgian recognized his uniform, though he was faintly hurt, and feebly held out his hand. "We came into this with the enemy," he said. "Let our friends farewell!" He spoke no more; but his companion in disaster took the extended hand, and escaped to relate this touching fact.

One of our riflemen had his piece carried away by a ball, which struck it out of his hands, just as he was about to fire. He tried to pick up the piece, but he was too weak to do so. One of the other Rebel batteries, which had been ordered to storm one