The Waynesburg Messenger

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THE NEW REVENUE ACTS.

THE DIRECT TAX—TAXATION OF INCOMES—THE AMENDED TARIFF.

We annex a careful abstract of the new revenue act, which provides for the assessment and collection of an annual tax of $20,000,000, and which was passed by Congress on Friday. A large proportion of the bill is devoted to details respecting the duties of assessors, the mode of collection, and the penalties for noncompliance with the provisions of the act. The sections relative to the income tax are of general interest, and the entire text is given below.

Apportionment.

Maine	$420,826	Indiana	$901,875
New Hampshire	218,406	Illinois	1,146,551
Vermont	224,062	Missouri	761,127
Massachusetts	825,581	Kansas	71,743
Rhode Island	116,063	Arkansas	261,886
Connecticut	308,214	Michigan	501,763
New York	2,593,918	Florida	77,522
New Jersey	450,134	Texas	355,106
Pennsylvania	1,246,718	Iowa	452,088
Delaware	74,681	Wisconsin	519 688
Maryland	436,823	California	253,528
Virginia	937,556	Minnesota	105,524
North Carolina	576,194	Oregon	35,146
South Carolina	363,570	New Mexico	62,618
Georgia	584,367	Utah	26,982
Alabama	224,313	Washington	7,755
Mississippi	413 084	Nebraska	19,321
Louisiana	385,886	Nevada	4,592
Ohio	1,567,089	Colorado	22,905
Kentucky	713,675	Dakota	3,241
Tennessee	669,498	Dis't. Columbia	46,437

Assessors and Collectors.

Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5, of the bill declare the mode of appointing assessors and collectors, and their duties. The Secretary of the Treasury will divide the States, Territories and District of Columbia into convenient districts, and appoint an assessor and collector, who must be freeholders and residents in each district. They must give suitable bonds, and take oath to execute their offices faithfully.

Mode of Assessment.

Sections 6, 7, 8, and 9 enact the mode of assessment. The direct tax laid by the act is to be assessed and laid on the value of all lands and lots of grounds, with their improvements and dwelling houses, which several articles subject to taxation shall be enumerated and valued by the respective assessors at the rate each of them is worth in money on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two: Provided, however, that all property of whatever kind coming within any of the foregoing descriptions, and belonging to the United States or any state, or permanently or specially exempted from taxation by the laws of the state wherein the same may be situated at the time of the passage of this act, together with such property belonging to any individual, who actually resides thereon, as shall be worth the sum of five hundred dollars, shall be exempted from the aforesaid enumeration and valuation, and from the direct tax aforesaid. And provided further, That in making such assessment, due regard shall be had to any valuation that may have been made under the authority of the state or territory at any period nearest to said first day of April.

Persons will be required to give written lists of lots and dwellings liable to direct tax, in default of which, or in case of fraudulent return, the assessor will make such lists; and in case of fraud the person offending may also be convicted before any court having competent jurisdiction and fined $500.

Absentee Property Owners.

In case of the absence of property owners the assessor must leave a note requiring the owner to present the list within ten days. If he refuses, the assessor may enter the premises and make the list. Owners may make out the lists of property situated in districts in which they do not reside, and the said lists shall be valid and sufficient for the purposes of this act, and on the delivery of every such list the person making and delivering the same shall pay to the assessor one dollar which he shall retain to his own use.

Publication of Tax Lists and Rectifications.

After valuations are assessed lists must be published by the assessor in each district, and for twenty five days after publication appeals will be received and determined relative to excessive valuations or enumerations. No valuation shall be increased without a previous notice of at least five days.

The Board of Assessors must carefully examine the lists of valuation, and they may revise, adjust and equalize the valuation of property in any county or state district, by adding thereto, or deducting therefrom, such a rate per centum as shall, under the valuation of the several counties and state districts, be just and equitable; Provided, The relative valuation of property in the same county shall not be changed, unless manifest error or imperfection shall appear in any of the lists of valuation, in which case they have power to correct the same, as to them shall appear just and right. And if, in consequence of any revisal, change and alteration of the said valuation, any inequality shall be produced in the apportionment of the direct tax to the several states, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report the same to Congress, to the intent that provision may be made by law for rectifying such inequality.

When the assessors have completed the adjustment and equalization, the proper quota of the direct tax to each county and district of a state shall be apportioned.

Unpaid Taxes.

Section 31 provides that when any tax shall remain unpaid for the term of one year, the collector in the state where the property lies, having first advertised the same for sixty days in at least one newspaper in the state, shall proceed to sell, at public sale, so much of the said property as may be necessary to satisfy the taxes due thereon; together with an addition of twenty per centum thereon; or if such property is not divisible, as aforesaid, the whole thereof shall be sold, and accounted for in the manner hereinbefore provided. If the property advertised for sale cannot be sold for the amount of the tax due thereon, with the said addition thereon, the collector shall purchase the same in behalf of the United States for such amount and addition.

Internal Duties—The Excise Tax.

After the 1st of April, 1862, a duty of five cents per gallon must be paid on distilled liquors—distillers must keep a record of the number of gallons they distill; the duty must be paid at the time of rendering the account; liquors distilled, upon which the duty has not been paid, may be seized and sold; and a refusal to allow the proper officer to inspect the accounts shall subject the refuser to a penalty of $500. Fermented liquors pay a tax of two cents per gallon, and brewers must keep an account of the quantity brewed. Penalties are attached for a non-compliance with the law.

Tax on Carriages and Watches.

Section 57 provides that there shall be paid yearly upon every carriage, the body of which rests upon springs of any description, which may be kept for use, and which shall not be exclusively employed for the transportation of merchandize, according to the following valuation, including the harness used therewith:

Not exceeding fifty dollars,	$1
If above fifty and not exceeding one hundred dollars,	4
If one hundred, and not exceeding two hundred dollars,	8
If above two hundred, and not exceeding four hundred dollars.	16
If above four hundred, and not exceeding six hundred dollars,	22
If above six hundred, and not exceeding eight hundred dollars,	30
If above eight hundred, and not exceeding one thousand dollars,	40
If above one thousand dollars,	50

Which valuations shall be made agreeably to the existing condition of the carriage and harness at the time of making the entry thereof each year, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and that there shall be, and hereby is, likewise imposed an annual duty of one dollar on every gold watch kept for use, and of fifty cents on every silver watch kept for use, which duty shall be paid by the owner thereof.

These articles must be registered and a certificate granted.

The Income Tax.

SEC. 64. And be it further enacted, that persons earning or having profits, gains and incomes, in their own right or in trust, and all companies, institutions, associations, corporate or not corporate, and corporators, earning or having profits, gains and incomes which are or shall be deprived from sources other than the property by this act subjected to a direct tax, for the year preceding the first day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and each year thereafter, beyond the sum of eight hundred dollars derived from any source of business, trade or vocation, dividends of stock, interest of money or debts, salaries, interest on legacies, annuities, or derived from any other source, within or beyond the boundaries of the United States, shall be subject to and pay a tax of three per centum on the first day of April in each year from and after the passage of this act; and in computing such profits, gains and incomes, there shall be deducted, besides the sum of eight hundred dollars, as aforesaid, all local or state taxes, the wages paid for labor, and other charges incident to such profits, gains and incomes, not including personal and family expenses, in such manner as to leave the annual net income of each and every person, excepting the deductions heretofore and hereafter mentioned, subject to taxation under the provisions of this act: Provided, That no person, member or corporator of any company, institution, association or corporation, charged or chargeable with a tax under this act, shall be required or be subjected individually to taxation for his or her share of the profits, gains or incomes of such company, institution, association or corporation which shall have been taxed under the provisions of this act, and paid in whole by said company, institution, association or corporation; but where the income tax is derived from persons residing abroad, but drawing money from their property in this country, the rate shall be five per cent. per annum.

SEC. 65. And be it further enacted, That each and every person, company, institution, association, corporate or not corporate, and corporator, as mentioned in the preceeding section, shall, on the first day of April next, and each year thereafter, cause a statement to be prepared and verified by the oath of such person, or by the oath of the principal manager of such company, institution, association, corporate or not corporate, which statement shall exhibit the amount of profits, gains and income of said person, company, institution, association, corporate or not corporate, for the year ending on the said first day of April, which statement shall, within thirty days from the first day of April, be lodged with the collector of the excise or internal taxes for the district in which the principal place of business of such person or persons, company, association, institution, corporate or not corporate, is situated; and it shall be the duty of such collector to give public notice that he will attend at convenient places to receive such statement and the amount of tax or duty payable thereon, and shall give a receipt or receipts for the amount paid; and if any person or persons earning or having profits, gains or incomes, in his own right or in trust above the sum of eight hundred dollars, as hereinbefore mentioned, or any company, institution, association, corporate or not corporate, earning or having profits, gains or incomes above the sum of eight hundred dollars, as hereinbefore mentioned, shall neglect or refuse to cause such statement to be made, and lodged with the collector and verified, as aforesaid the amount of tax or duty may and shall be fixed by the collector, and after ten days' notice of the amount so fixed, if not paid, such amount may be levied by distraint in the manner prescribed in other cases of delinquency by this act.

We have already published the substance of the section which allows a deduction of fifteen per cent. when the state assumes, assesses and collects the direct income and excise tax for the federal government.

Col. Burnside on the Battle.

Colonel, now Brigadier General Burnside had a splendid reception at Newport, the other day, and made a speech of acknowledgment, in which he gave some interesting statements concerning the battle at Bull Run. The Providence *Journal* says that, upon the propriety of attacking the enemy at the time it was made, Colonel Burnside expressed himself unreservedly. He said. "I called upon Gen. McDowell and *expressed my dissent to the policy of fighting the enemy at that time.* Senator Wilson was present, and looked at me, when I made the remark, as though I was a coward. Gen. McDowell said, *"If I do not fight them to-morrow I cannot do it in six months."* Better, said I, to wait that time than hazard a battle now. General McDowell invited a meeting of officers at his headquarters on the night before the battle, but he (McDowell) was not present until 10 o'clock, and then nothing was to be heard but the reception of orders for the following day. On the return of our troops to Washington, I felt so much anxiety about the fate of that city, that I tendered them for its defence to Gen. Scott, not doubting they would stay a few days after the expiration of the term of service. He replied, 'There is no danger.' Two days afterwards, in company with Gov. Sprague, I called upon General Scott, and repeated my apprehensions, and renewed the offer of assistance. Gen. Scott gave me in detail his reasons for not apprehending an attack on Washington, and told what the rebels would do, and," added Colonel Burnside, with emphasis, "everything that the old General predicted then has been confirmed."

Courage Without Discretion.

Some of the officers who go into battle are so anxious to display courage and make a personal reputation, that they are careless of the safety of the troops under their command, and, what is yet more important, of the fatal effect which their rash intrepidity may have upon the fortunes of the army in which they are engaged.—Valor in the field is a most valuable virtue, but the better part of it, as Shakspeare has said, "is discretion." There is a kind of reckless, dare-devil impetuosity that may be useful in a column of infantry or cavalry when they are ordered to storm a battery or break a line of sharp-shooters; but such bravery in a General or Colonel is of much less utility that the cool and collected presence of mind which can see where a blow may be struck most opportunely, and can strike it at the proper time and place without exposing unnecessarily the moral pluck and physical endurance of the men. One of the Ohio volunteers, who was at Bull Run, speaking of Gen. Schenk, said he was a brave, bold man, but too reckless; he did not seem to exercise sufficient discretion—as for instance, at the battle alluded to, his scouts and spies had given him accurate information of the situation of one or two of the masked batteries of the enemy, and instead of marching his troops two or three miles around so as to accomplish his object without subjecting his men to a destructive fire, he marched them directly upon and in the face of the battery.

Latest from Cairo and Thereabouts.

By telegraph to the Cincinnati papers we ledrn that Cairo is quiet, and Cape Girardeau is fortified and can repel superior rebel forces. Brigadier General Jeff. Thompson is twenty miles back on the Charleston road. The steamer Empress arrived at Cape Girardeau from St. Louis, with the 9th Mississippi and McAuthur's Illinois Regiments. Bird's Point is being extensively fortified. The 2d Missouri Regiment is hourly expected there from St. Louis, to be followed by two more Missouri regiments with Gen. Fremont, swelling the force to ten thousand. The steamer Pocahontas, with sixty hhds. of tobacco for Louisville, had been seized by the rebels, in the Tennessee River at the State line. Jeff. Thompson has issued a fulsome proclamation to the citizens of South Missouri, in which he tells them that Pillow advances on the right, Hardee on the centre, and M'Collough on the left, with 50,000 brave Southern hearts to help to stripe the invaders from the soil. He says:—Tardy action like the gentle South wind will only meet with Northern frosts, and advance and recede like the seasons will be the history of the war, and it will last forever. Brave sons of the Ninth district, come and join us. We have plenty of ammunition, and the cattle on ten thousand hills are ours. We have forty thousand Belgian muskets coming, but bring your guns with you if you have any.

Prince Napoleon's Visit to Mt. Vernon.

Prince Napoleon returned to Washington, from his visit to Mt. Vernon, at half-past ten on Wednesday evening. Contrary to expectation of the members of the party, the trip passed off without any adventurous incidents. After passing the Union lines not a single soldier was seen by them during the entire excursion. At Mount Vernon the party were received and hospitably entertained by Mr. Herbert and a lady representing the Mount Vernon Association. The Prince spent several hours in a minute examination of the estate. He listened with great interest to the interesting reminiscences detailed to him by Mr. Herbert, and was interested much when contemplating Washington's tomb. On the journey, two of his carriage horses were sunstruck and died, and the servants were obliged to substitute mules. The lateness of the return was due to this fact.—Wednesday afternoon the Prince and his suite, and a number of distinguished gentlemen, dined with Lord Lyons, at the English Embassy, and on the same evening there was a brilliant reception at Secretary Seward's—at which the Prince and suite were present. The Prince was dressed perfectly plain, with the exception of the decorations of two orders.

Trouble at Carlisle.

The Two three months regiments now at Carlisle had not been paid off up to Monday evening. Great indignation and excitement is said to prevade the ranks, and the men were threatening to seize a railroad train, comeing to Harrisburg, and raise a general riot there. The delay is owing mainly to the failure of the officers in making out their pay rolls promptly and accurately. It was the intention of the paymaster to go to Carlisle on Tuesday morning and commence paying.

Latest Washington Dispatches.

A company of Col. Curry's regiment while releiving guard last night were fired upon dy the rebels, but no one was hit. A squad of riflemen were ordered to the front and fired in return, shooting one of the rebels—the others escaped. Three horses were captured. None of Curry's pickets have been shot at before since about a week ago, when two were murdered. On that occasion his men, in the same night, brought in three dead rebel officers on their horses. Subsequently an informal promise was given by Capt. Jones, of the Virginia Rifles, that no more pickets should be assasinated. Colonel Curry threatening to kill three rebels for every National soldier.

The government has strictly prohibited the telegraphic operators from conveying henceforward any matter relating to the movement of troops, whether prospective, present or recent—even that which may have here appeared in print. Gen. McClellan has found it necessary to make this order in consequence of the course of the Washington Government-federal journals, which daily overstep the limits of New York papers. These journals will be notified to desist, and the regulation will doubtless be enforced.

It is now certain that Major General Wool has been ordered to repair immediately to Fortress Monroe, and assume the command now in the hands of General Butler how long the latter officer will remain is uncertain. Of course, much is expected of Gen. Wool, and every body says that he ought to have been there long ago.

Gens. McClellan, McDowell and Kearney yesterday visited the observatory at Camp St. John, and reconnoitered the country in the direction of Fairfax Court House, but what they saw they kept to themselves.

The correspondence between Col. McCunn and Col. Stuart, of the Virginia Cavalry, touching the Body of Col. Cameron, has been laid before the War Department. We understand that the identity of the body is established, and there is no question of etiquette; the time of its recovery is the only doubtful point, and that substantially rests with the Secretary of War.

Mayor Alberger, of Buffalo, the Hon. Henry W. Rogers, and Judge Verplanc to-day visited the Twenty first New York Volunteers, and carefully looked into the condition of the regiment. This and the other New York regiments enlisted under the act of April 16, will not be permitted to go home at the expiration the three months. This is settled.

Col. Stevens took command of the 78th Regiment to-day. John Bigelow, late editor of the New York "Evening Post," was this morning appointed Consul at Paris. It is a salaried office, paying $6,000 a year.

Mrs. Lincoln will go to long branch on Monday, taking a special train over the new route, by way of Harrisburg and Easton. Secretary Chase will return from New York on Monday. According to a Richmond letter in a Washington paper fifty-six of the Michigan Regiment are prisoners there, and thirty-six officers in all.

TERMS EXPIRING—GOING HOME.

The term of enlistment of Capt. Wm. McMullins indedendent Rangers, now forming the body guard of Gov. Banks, expires next Tuesday. They will return after a short absence, The term of enlistment of Capt. James' First Philadelphia City Troop expires at the same time. Both commands will leave Banks' column on Tuesday at twelve o'clock, m., for Philadelphia, by way of Baltimore, The term of enlistment of Col Starkweather's 1st Wisconsin regiment expires on the 8th inst. They go home to recruit, and will return in two weeks. They are at Monocacy Junction, and are the last of the three months recruits in this division. Col. Wallace's 11th Indiana Zouaves are now fully recruited, and will return to Bank's or Rosencranz's column by the 20th inst

Lord John Russell

—or, as he is now to be called, Earl Russell—has recently pronounced his farewell speech as a commoner. The London *Times* honors him with an editorial written in its cleverest style, beginning as follows:

Lord John Russell yesterday took leave of the city he had represented twenty years, and the House of Commons, of which he had been a leading member forty-seven. It may seem to many but the other day that he surprised his aristocratic friends by accepting the more recent of these obligations, but it takes an odd man to remember with any sharpness of recollection the commencement of the earlier. An illustrious career of nearly half a century was yesterday so far concluded that it remains to be seen whether Earl Bussell will be more than the monument of Lord John. No one can tell how it will fare with a great man's influence when he is raised to that thin upper atmosphere and those realms of silence. What, indeed, is a peer, in many cases, but one of those second existences by which eastern tales suppose a man's body to be animated and his memory belied? Lord John Russell we know, but who is this that presents himself in the region above, among so many bygoners that are indeed bygones?

After rehearsing the reform achievements of Lord John, the editor dismisses him as follows:

All this is now past. Lord John Russell himself is now as much a part of the existing state of things as he was then a part of the great movement against it.—Will he ever again resume the lead of that "pressure from without" which forced a dozen great monopolies to surrender at discretion? We doubt it. We doubt even his power of adapting himself to the new state of things ever arising. He has done his great work. Over and over again has he striven to renew it, and has failed.—Such a life cannot be repeated. The great tribune of the people is now a peer. Lord John Russell is no more; Earl Russell takes his place.

Rebels near the Potomac.

A considerable body of troops, said to be some thousands, and supposed to be part of Gen. Johnston's division of the rebel army, were observed on Wednesday encamped on the Virginia side, about two miles from the river, and a similar distance above Great Falls. Their position was near a narrow ford, seldom used, and impassible for wagons. The approach to it on the Virginia side is through a deep cut. It was also observed that axemen were felling the trees between the rebel camp and the river. It can be safely stated, says a *Herald* dispatch, that the rebels would not find their passage to the river unobstructed, and would discover certain arrangements on the part of the Federal government, not inserted in the disunion programme. It is known that there is on the part of our troops the utmost vigilance, while our lines are sufficiently extended to guard against surprise from any quarter.

The Pennsylvania Fourth.

General McDowell in his report, states precisely the condition of the Penn. Fourth at the time of the battle of Bull Run. They were unwilling to give six hours to the country in the very pinch of the engagement. The General says:

I could not, as I have said more early, push on faster, nor could I delay. A large and the best part of my forces were three months' volunteers, whose term of service was about to expire, but who were sent forward as having long enough to serve for the purpose of the expedition. On the eve of the battle the Fourth Pennsylvania regiment of volunteers and the battery of volunteer artillery of the New York Eighth militia, whose term of service expired, insisted on their discharge. I wrote to the regiment, expressing a request for them to remain a short time, and the Hon. Secretary of War, who was at the time on the ground, tried to induce the battery to remain at least five days. But in vain. They insisted on their discharge that night. It was granted, and the next morning, when the army moved forward into battle, these troops moved to the rear at the sound of the enemy's cannon.

In the next few days, day by day, I should have lost ten thousand of the best armed, drilled, officered and disciplined troops in the army, in other word, every day which added to the strength of the enemy make us weaker.

From the Wheeling Intellizencer.

LATEST FROM KANAWHA.

Gov. Pierpoint yesterday received a letter from Mason county, which contained the following good news from the Kanawha region. We extract as follows:

My accounts from the Kanawha convince me that the people, as a mass, are heartily sick of secession. Immediate on Gen. Cox's arrival in Charleston, the county people came in in great numbers with their rifles and threatened to burn the town, and it is said that Gen. Cox had to use his influence and power to prevent it. Several of the rapid secessionists have asked protection of Gen. Cox, and the General has placed guards about their houses. Cox offers protection indiscriminately. It is said that when Wise started on his retreat at least 500 men refused to go with him, declaring that they would not leave their homes. Wise, finding that demoralization existed in his army made a virtue of necessity and permitted all to remain at home who wished.

With the remainder he pushed on to Gauley Bridge and Lewisburg, Cox's men in close pursuit. Our troops upon arriving at Gauley found the bridge burned. They encamped on this side. A detachment, however, obtained a skiff, crossed over and a short distance beyond found some 1,300 muskets that the enemy had left. They had also left a large quantity of bacon, which Gen. Cox distributed to the poor of the neighborhood. It appears also that many of his (Wise's) men, whilst on the retreat, deserted and took to the mountains, and they are coming in hourly and surrendering themselves into the hands of our troops. It is said that at no time has Gen. Wise had over 3,700 troops in Charleston—most of which are from the Southern States. He met with poor success in Kanawha county. You may put her down in the future as on our side, and she will act with us, and there never will be any more secession troops in the valley unless bro't there from the South. The Kanawha Sharp Shooters, as well as the Kanawha Riflemen, have disbanded and but few of them have followed Wise.

Yours, &c., L.

LATER.

Since the above letter was in type we have received through a gentleman in this city another and later letter, containing the following advices:—

KANAWHA RIVER, Aug. 1, 1861.

Messrs Editors:—I am just returning from a trip to Charleston. I have on board Col. Morton's 21st Ohio regiment, three months men, now on their return home. The Eunice has more people on her than ever before—at least 900 with equippage.

Gen. Cox has encamped at the mouth of Gauley and New river. Wise has gone about 30 miles further. His men have deserted in great numbers. Our troops got over 1,200 stand of arms that were left along the road, and a great deal of ammunition. He is leaving in double quick time, doing all the destruction he can.

Philip Henry Moore was along. He came from Richmond with a commission as Major. They would not receive him.—They gave him a good cursing and let him slide. His military experience would not suit. Dr. Chaplin, John Knote, and a few others of our valuable citizens, are not far from Gen. Cox. I think they will take the hint, and go farther South.

General Wool.

The Troy *Times* says:

"We stated briefly in the second edition of the *Times*, yesterday, that orders had been issued for General Wool to repair to Fort Monroe and assume command of that department. The information was based upon a telegraphic dispatch received from General Scott to General Wool stating that it was desirable that he should direct the operations of that wing of the army, and inquiring if his health was such as to be equal to the responsible duties of the position. General Wool immediately replied by telegraph as follows:

"TROY, August 8, 1861.—I am ready—never in better health. JOHN E. WOOL.

"The enquiry being thus answered satisfactorily, General Wool is now awaiting the reception of his orders, and preparing for his departure for active duty. It is expected that his orders will be received here to-day or to-morrow, and the General intends to be ready by Tuesday of Wednesday of next week to leave the city."

A Letter From Col. Corcoran.

The following brief letter was received on Saturday by Mrs. Corcoran, from her husband, the Colonel of the 69th Regiment, now held a prisoner by the rebels at Richmond: Richmond, Va., July 29, 1861

DEAR WIFE: I wrote a letter to Capt. Kirker a few days since acquainting him of my being in close confinement here, also Capt. McIvor and Lieut. Connolly, with about 37 other officers and 600 non-commissioned officers privates from various regiments, among whom are Sergeant Murphy and Donohue and thirty-five privates regiment. They are all in good health. I was very ill for the first two days after my arrest, but feel quite well at present, I am deeply afflicted at the loss of Acting Lieut. Col. Haggerty, who was among the first who fell on the battle field, also several of my brave solders. It is however, consoling that they attended their religious duties before that day. I had many hair-breadth escapes, but God in His infinite mercy has been pleased to preserve me.

I am uneasy to know the fate of many officers and members whom I had not seen in line immedately after the battle, among whom are Capts. Thomas Francis Meagher and Cavanagh, and Acting Adjutant (late Captain) John H. Nugent. My regiment came off the field in admirable order, and were on the road to Centreville, where I had halted to rest and await orders for future action, knowing that our artillery would need protection in returning.—Two regiments that had not been in line were returning in disorder hung on my flank, and when the cavalry were seen advancing toward us, these regiments broke precipitately through my lines, throwing us into disorder, and caused a general flight.

I dismounted and crossed a rail fence, over which they had gone, and got the color bearer to halt, and called on the men to rally around the flag, but just at that moment a discharge of carbines from the pursuing cavalry, and our own artillery drowned my voice, and destroyed my efforts to muster the men. I had only nine men that heard me and halted, and these, with the two officers and myself, were immediately surrounded and taken to Manassas that night. We left there the following morning, and arrived here on Tuesday night.—Lieutenants Bagley and Gannon, with two Colonels, one Lieutenant Colonel, and other officers and privates of various regiments arrived here this morning. Some of our wounded have also been brought up here, but I have not yet learned their names.—Give my love to your aunt, William, Capt. Kirker and all friends.

Your affectionate husband,
MICHAEL CORCORAN

Operations of General Bank's Army.

General Stone has been assigned a separate command to be stationed at the Point of Rocks, where it is presumed the rebels intend ultimately to establish a strong battery to intercept transportation of supplies and troops from Baltimore to the Lower Potomac. Colonel Hamilton, of the Third Wisconsin, has been appointed to the command of the Third Brigade of this division in place of Gen. Stone, transferred to the Point of Rocks. Point of Rocks is now guarded by the New York Twenty-Eight, Col. Donnelly, strengthened by forces from other regiments. The section of Virginia opposite the Point of Rocks, through which the enemy must pass to attack us, is thoroughly scouted day and night.

On Thursday evening Major Doubleday's siege battery was tried upon London Heights. Shot and shell were thrown over the summit from smoth bore guns, while the Eagle Rock flint pinnacle of the mountain was successfully struck and shattered by the percussion shells of the Enfield guns.—The estimated range of the latter shots is a mile and three quarters. The accuracy elicited bursts of applause from the beholders. Good health and discipline prevails in all the encampments. Colonel Mann's Second Pennsylvania Regiment now promises to become very efficient.—General satisfaction exists since the reception of new muskets and a better quality of food. Additional clothes and shoes are now on the way from Pennsylvania for this Regiment. Reconnoissances by the Engineer corps are daily kept up. Weak points have been strengthened by additional forces.

Beaureguard's Promotion.

The New Orleans "Delta" publishes the following copy of a letter of President Davis, written on the field of battle after the victory at Manassas, acquainting Brigadier General Beauregard of his promotion to the rank of general, the highest grade in the army of the Confederate States.

MANASSAS, Va., July 21st 1861.—*Sir:* Appreciating your service in the battle of of Manassas, and on several other occasions during the existing war, as affording the highest evidence of your skill as a commander, your gallantry as a soldier, and your zeal as a patriot, you are promoted to be a general in the army of the Confederate States of America, and with the consent of the Congress will be duly commissioned accordingly. Yours, &c.,
JEFF. DAVIS.

Latest Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—Two volunteer regiments have been raised in New Mexico for the defence of that territory against Indians or other enemies. One of these regiments, if not both, will be composed entirely of mounted troops. One of them is commanded by Colonel St. Vrain, and the other by Colonel Pine; the lieutenant colonels being respectively Kit Carson and Manuel Chavez. It is intended two other regiments in New Mexico, but the territory will be unable to furnish a greater number than these four. The statement that Prince Napoleon had an interview with Gen. McClellan, on his return from Manassas is entirely false.

The rebels have sent two Tennessee regiments to Quanticoke Creek, on the Potomac, a place lying at right angles with Manassas Junction. Batteries are now erecting at that point to prevent a fl movement of our army upon Manassa The officers of a government steamer, arrived here from a cruise on the Potom report that a large number of secession are constantly making attempts to c into Virginia.

The rebel steamer George Page, at A Creek, has been solidly built up with t warks of oak and very heavily armed When she came out, the other day, u the Federal steamer Ice Boat, her offic were astounded at receiving a shot from Dahlgreen gun, which went clean ov the Page, at a distance of four miles.— The Rebel vessel made a precipitate re treat.

ROLA, Mo., Aug. 8.—Mr. Burden stage proprietor, from Springfield, o Monday noon, furnishes the followi items.

General Lyon, with his forces, had fa en back on Springfield, having reach there on Monday morning, and was pr paring for a vigorous defence. The rebe were advancing by four different road and their advance was ascertained to b from ten to fifteen miles distant. Genera Lyon has called on 2,500 Home Guard from the country around Springfield. I was expected the enemy would make an immediate attack, from the fact that their commissariat was in a miserable condition, they being obliged to depend on forced contributions for temporary supplies. It was generally remarked in Springfield that Gen. Lyon was perfectly confident of success in case of an attack. He had no entrenchments, but would depend upon hi splendid artillery in the open field. Fif wagons laden with provisions had reache him.

ST. LOUIS, Aug., 8.—The report of Ge eral Lyon's death is untrue, he being a Springfield on Monday morning, later tha which no advices could have been receive here.

Release of War Prisoners--Rebel Treatment of the Wounded, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 12.—The even of to-day has been the arrival of a flag o truce from Norfolk, with twenty-two re leased prisoners of war. They compri the following persons: Surgeons Edwa T. Taylor, of the First New Jersey vol teers; Jacob A. Stewart, of the First M nesota; Eugene Peagnet, Seventy-F New York; Foster Swift, Eighth N York; S. C. Thunkin, Fourth Maine; F. Blackstare, Fifth Maine; W. H. Ald Second Maine, James M. Lewis, Seco Wisconsin; Gustavus Winston, Eig New York; Chas. Degraw, Eighth N York; Dr. Norval, Seventy-Ninth, N York.

These surgeons remained at Lu Church and the stone building, after ba le, attending to the wounded, and w taken prisoners. They remained, som Bull Run and others at Manassas Junc attending upon the wounded, for two we after the battle, and then were sen Richmond. Finally they were rele on parole, and sent within our lines Norfolk. They have been courteou and kindly treated by the military auth ties of the Confederate States, and giv most unqualified denial to all the stori the killing or ill treatment of the wound

Mrs. Custis, of New York, who went a day or two after the battle and was ta prisoner, is also released. The follow men of the different regiments were leased and sent home for kind treatme the field of battle to Colonel Gardene Georgia, and other wounded soldiers: siah W. Richardson, 1st Rhode Isl Sergeant Watson A. Mallory, 38th N York; James Collins, 69th New Y James Crollinger, 2d Rhode Island; H. Eldringer, do; James McCarty, N necticut; Frederick Holmes do. d Sprague, 2d Connecticut.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 12.—Pr Mountain made two successful asce yesterday, having attained an alti three thousand feet. He found the federate camp to be about three mi yond New Market bridge. There no traces of the rebels nearer Hamp A considerable force is also encamp side of James river, some eight above Newport News. The two c mounted on Sewell's Point, toward Point, he thinks, are only large field There are perhaps a thousand Confe at Sewell's Point.

Departure of Troops--Steamer sailed.

BOSTON, August 7.—The Massac Fourteenth regiment, Colonel Gree leave for the South to night, The F regiment, Conolel Devens, will als Worcester for the South to night regiments are fully armed and and anxious for service. Wines' will leave in a day or two.

The royal mail steamship Arabia at 10 o'clock this morning for Li via Halifax. Prince Alfred and s will take passage at Halifax fo pool.

Departure of Colonel Samuel W Regiment.

The departure of Col. Black's r on Saturday. created as much ex in the city, as that of the three mont nearly four months ago. The day tensely warm,—the hottest, we this season—yet the streets were for hours with spectators. As an in the published orders, the regim gan to assemble at two o'clock, an in line on Penn street, the right r Marbury. The companies cam slowly, and it was almost four o'c fore all of them reached the grou regiment is organized as follows:

Colonel.—Samuel W. Black.
Lieut. Colonel.—T. F. Lehman
Major.—J. B. Sweitzer.
Adjutant.—Joseph Browne.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—Ch ler, formerly a captain in the U. now Lieutenant Colonel in the are army, and a nephew of Ex Tyler, came here for his wife rested to-day. He is now held from Washington.

☞ Gen. Wool will now as mand of the Federal forces no Monroe. General Butler has ferred to Washington, and arri Suandy. The statement that the Massachusetts Eleventh r been captured by the rebels i