Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 58 Fifth St.—Corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	78
12 " M.	00	80
6 " P. M.		74
Barometer	29.5.10	

Public Meeting.

A call for a meeting of citizens to meet and confer together this evening at the City Hall, will be found below. This is a good movement, and we trust that the meeting, will be like the meeting last April in numbers and enthusiasm. More regiments are needed, and more will be promptly furnished; for every one feels that the tide of success cannot be turned too soon. See the correspondence between citizens and the Mayor.

The Two-Mill Tax—Another View of the Matter.

A day or two since we published an article upon the proposed levy of a tax of two mills, by the County Commissioners, for the support of the families of volunteers. We took the ground that, in view of the fact that the present relief fund would soon become exhausted, the Commissioners should exercise the power vested in them by the Legislature, and levy the tax. Our desire then was, and still is, that ample provision may be made for the comfortable subsistance of those who are deprived of support by the enlistment of their fathers, husbands and brothers. But since the publication of our article, favoring the levy, we have conversed with two gentlemen, fully conversant with the facts, who are decidedly of the opinion that the tax should not now be levied, for the potent reason that the relief fund cannot by any possibility be exhausted before January next.

The facts upon which this conclusion is based, are these: The Relief Committee still have a large balance on hands and are confidently expecting the donation of $15,000 made by the banks of the city to the Defence Committee, for the purchase of arms, which will not now be needed. In addition to this, the city of Pittsburgh made a special appropriation of $10,000 for the relief of the families of volunteers, and Allegheny City appropriated $5,000 for the same purpose. All these funds will doubtless be given in charge of the Relief Committee, when required. In this view of the case, then, the Relief fund would foot up as follows:

Cash in hands of Committee	$ 1,000
Bank Donations	15,000
City of Pittsburgh, appropriation	10,000
City of Allegheny, appropriation	5,000
Total	$31,000

The disbursements, since the organization of the Committee (early in May) amount to very little over $10,000, so that the above sum would last until January next—perhaps longer, as the payments will not be so heavy when the three months' men return home, most of whom having families will probably not return to the war. But it may be asked, "Will the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny pay over their appropriations to the Relief Committee?" A sufficient answer to this would be—A tax of two mills, upon the assessed valuation of this city, will realize exactly $20,000. Hence, if by paying over their appropriation to the Relief fund, the tax can be obviated, the city will save exactly $10,000. The same argument will apply to Allegheny—it will be a saving operation.

The Commissioners, some time since, gave notice that they would levy this tax on Thursday, the 25th inst., unless the tax payers would protest against it. No protest having been made, the presumption is that the levy will be made, unless they can have some assurance that the money will not be needed. The Councils of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, through their Finance Committee, might throw some light on this subject, and whatever is done should be attended to promptly. Under all the circumstances, the Commissioners should be admonished not to exercise a sound discretion, and to withhold (if it shall appear proper and advisable) the imposition of the tax. A few weeks or months' delay can cause no possible suffering, and may result in a large saving to the tax payers.

Sword Presentation.

A very interesting sword presentation took place yesterday, in front of the Relief Fire Engine House, by the members of the Relief to their late Captain, John R. T. Noble, who is now 1st Lieutenant of the 8th Ward Guard. The affair was a very enthusiastic one—the Engine House and buildings being handsomely decorated with flags, wreaths and mottoes. Jos. E. Swint, Esq., made the presentation speech in a very eloquent style of declamation. He said:

SIR: I have been deputed to present to you this elegant sword, on behalf of the members of the Relief Fire Company, of which Company you have so long been an active member, and have by your many worthy traits of character endeared yourself to every individual connected with it. And now, that you have enrolled your name among the brave hearts who go forth to battle the storm of rebellion which has broke over our once happy Union, your friends admiring your courage, and desiring to express their hearty appreciation and esteem, do thus present you with this elegant sword. The call, sir, which you have responed to one which carries with it the prayers and hearts of all true Americans. To fight under the Stars and Stripes is indeed honor, and to die beneath its folds is unfold glory. While we cannot but regret parting with so noble a member, yet we feel assured that the "Relief" will not lose aught of its gallant reputation by the actions of her men upon the gory field of battle, who will, led on by you, sir, go forth to the relief of our country, our honor and our flag, thus proving that in war or peace, our name is our motto. Then, dear sir, accept this as the heartfelt esteem of your firemen-hearted brothers, and be assured that our well wishes go with it. Draw not the blade upon thy friend, nor when once drawn for your country, in the name of God do not sheathe it until her honor is vindicated, her laws established and her flag respected.

J. B. Sutherland, Esq., responded on behalf of Lieut. Noble in a very happy manner, which elicited the praise of all present. There was fully five hundred people in attendance, and Mr. Noble may well feel proud of his friends of the gallant "Relief."

Public Meeting at City-Hall.

It will be seen by the following correspondence that a public meeting will be held this Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock, the object of which is to devise some measures to at once place some additional regiments in the field. Col. Saml. W. Black, Hon. W. F. Johnston, T. M. Marshall, Esq., Dr. George McCook, and others, will address the meeting:

PITTSBURGH, July 22, 1861.

Hon. George Wilson, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh—In view of the conflicting and alarming reports now in circulation, it becomes absolutely necessary to put all regiments now in course of formation in the field at once. We therefore respectfully request that you will call a public meeting on Tuesday evening, July 23d, 1861, the object of which will be to take effective measures to fill up the regiments now recruiting in this vicinity. Men and money are needed.

JOHN B. GUTHRIE, JOS. PLUMMER, WILL A. LAKE, GEORGE FORSTER, JAMES P. BARR, W. DOUGLAS, AARON FLOYD, W. M. BROWN, H. H. PATTERSON, G. L. B. FETTERMAN, J. G. COFFIN, R. L. HAYS, and many others.

PITTSBURGH, July 22d, 1861.

To Messrs. John B. Guthrie, Joseph Plummer, Will A. Lake, James P. Barr, and others—In compliance with the request contained in your letter this evening, I hereby desire all citizens who feel interested in the cause, to assemble at City Hall on Tuesday evening, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, to give their views and take such action as may be necessary in this emergency—one that calls for the active exertion of every patriotic citizen in the Union.

Yours, respectfully, G. WILSON, Mayor.

A Rebel Captain's Commission.

A day or two since we noticed that Dr. McCook, Sr., of this city, who had one visit to the seat of war in Western Virginia, obtained quite a number of trophies from the rebel camp at Laurel Hill. Among these were fifteen commissions, issued by Gov. Letcher to officers in the Virginia militia. Fourteen of these documents were given to members of the new Virginia Legislature, by the doctor, and one was retained, a copy of which we subjoin:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,

To George W. Mills, Greeting:—Know ye, that from special trust and confidence reposed in your fidelity, courage, and good conduct, our Governor, in pursuance of the authority vested in him by the Constitution and Laws of this Commonwealth, doth commission you a Captain in the 107th Regiment of the 20th Brigade and 3d Division of the Virginia Militia, to rank as such from the 19th day of May, 1860.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my name as governor, and caused the Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, this 1st day of June, 1860.

[SEAL.] JOHN LETCHER.

Col. Black's Scott Legion.

Col. Black is under special orders to be mustered into service and move at once. The orders were received on Sunday, at noon. Capt. Patterson's McKee Cadets, Birmingham, were mustered into the United States service at 8 o'clock, yesterday; Capt. Hull's Federal Guards, Allegheny, at 10 o'clock, and Capt. Wright's Eighth Ward Home Guards, at 11 o'clock; Capt. Beck's Finley Cadets, of Kittanning, will be mustered on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, and the other western companies immediately after. Col. Black is ordered direct to the seat of war, and moves in one or two days for the Shenandoah Valley. His orders come from Lieutenant General Scott, with whom he served through the Mexican War.

United States District Court.

MONDAY, July 22.—Court met at eleven o'clock—Judge McCandless on the bench. The list of Grand Jurors was called over, but no one was ready for their action, Court declined to charge them until Tuesday morning.

District Attorney Carnahan gave notice to counsel that the first case for trial would be that of the Government vs. Henry Morse, indicted for mail robbery.

After disposing of several motions, Court adjourned until ten o'clock Tuesday morning.

LEG BROKEN.—Aaron Dunworth, an employee on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his leg broken between the knee and ankle, at Altoona, last week, while endeavoring to replace some cars on the track in the yard at that place.

Letter from Missouri.

ST. JOSEPH, July 18, 1861.

Eds. Gazette: I have left the Smoky City and am one thousand miles west, just embarking for Pike's Peak this morning, by the Central Overland Express Company. Six days will carry me seven hundred miles next to the Eldorado, or Pike's Peak Gold Diggings. The two companies, combined, that carry the daily mail to California, have 3000 horses and mules, 1000 men and 250 coaches and Concord wagons. They have built public houses on the line to a great extent, investing in this enterprise over $10,000,000. They have relays of horses or mules every ten or fifteen miles—traveling 150 miles per day. Gen. Hughes, the President of the company, intends to move to Pike's Peak this season, to locate permanently.

There are a few incidents that have occurred since I left Chicago, deserving of a passing notice The rebels have burnt several bridges and twenty-three cars, and torn up the track on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, stopping the regular passenger trains for a week, but it is now in running condition, and the U. S. troops stationed at the bridges and other exposed points, will probably be able to protect it in future.

It is rumored that the rebels and U. S. troops had an engagement on the Northern Missouri Railroad, yesterday, resulting in a total defeat of the rebels, with a loss to the enemy of from 50 to 100 killed and wounded. Uncle Sam is determined to handle them without gloves.

Senator Green is at the head of a large body of troops, it is rumored, urging them on to burn and destroy every thing that opposes the rebels' movements. RAMBLER.

THE LIGHT INFANTRY DRILLING OF THE MOUNT JACKSON GUARDS, Capt. Danworth's company, has been the principal object of attraction for some days at Camp Wright. Their "School of the Piece" attracks general attention. The evolutions are divided into squads of nine each and take the time in practicing with the field piece, the commissioned and non-commissioned officers acting as instructors by times. The Captain receives great praise for his own skill, and the rapid improvement that has been made by his company.

Capt. Zeigler was at the battle of Buena Vista and other fights during the Mexican war, in Captain Bragg's battery; was highly complimented for his skill, and was twice promoted. He has had eight years' service, part of it in Kansas and part in the Utah expedition.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—An interesting sword presentation took place yesterday evening in South Pittsburgh, at the Hiawatha Nut and Bolt Works. The employees presented their Superintendent, Captain J. M. Kaap, of the South Pittsburgh Infantry, with a beautiful sword in appreciation of his many worthy and estimable qualities, which have endeared him to all under his supervision and the members of his company.

The presentation speech was made by E. Kaylor, Foreman of the Works, in an eloquent style of oratory, and responded to by the Captain in a very happy manner, which elicited the admiration of all present.

The Captain has enrolled his name among those of the McKnight Guards, which leave on Wednesday to join Col. Geary's regiment in Philadelphia.

BODY OF AN INFANT FOUND.—On Sunday afternoon, as some boys were playing on the bank of the Allegheny river, a short distance below the Island street bridge, on the Allegheny side, they discovered the body of an infant, apparently not more than a day or two old, lying in the river but a few feet from the shore. They took it out of the water and laid it on the bank, where it remained for some time. There were no marks or bruises perceptible that would seem to indicate violence. Unable to find any person willing to take charge of the body, the boys dug a grave near where it was found and buried it. It is rather strange that the Coroner was not apprised of the discovery.

THE RECEPTION OF THE NEWS. The news of the disaster to our troops created a most intense excitement throughout the entire city as soon as it became generally known. Business of all kinds were almost entirely suspended, and the principal streets were crowded with excited citizens all anxious to hear the latest news. At first the dispatches were hardly credited, and it was not until towards evening, when additional news was received that our people could believe them to be correct. Depending as the news is regretted, however, it has not created a feeling of despondency as to the ultimate result.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—The noon train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Sunday, brought to the city the body of Samuel D. Rickey, a private in Company E, of the 12th Regiment, Col. Campbell. He died on Friday evening, at Millville, three miles from Baltimore, from hemorrhage of the bowels, and his body was brought on by a comrade, H. B. Durand. The young man was but twenty-one years of age, the son of a widowed mother in Blairsville, but resided at Washington, Pa., where his remains were conveyed. This is the second death that has occurred in the company.

DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.—A German named Blyholder, residing at Lucerco station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, made an information before Alderman Taylor, on Saturday, charging Paul Hibbard, proprietor of the International Saloon, Liberty street, with keeping a disreputable house. A sister of the prosecutor had been stopping at the house of Hibbard, and was arrested upon information of her brother. Refusing to accompany him home, she was sent to the House of Refuge. Hibbard was held to bail to answer a charge of keeping a disreputable house.

THE 9TH AND 11TH REGIMENTS.—As will be seen by the following order from Col. Jackson, the 9th and 11th will leave here this morning for the East:

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates attached to the 9th and 11th Regiments of P. R. C. will report themselves for duty at the outer depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, this Tuesday morning at 7½ o'clock.

FOURTH WARD PUBLIC SCHOOL.—The Directors of the Fourth Ward School, at a meeting held on Saturday evening, 20th, elected the following teachers to serve for the ensuing year: Principal, J. R. Newell; Assistant, Miss Mary A. Watson; Grammar, Mrs. Mary P. Oliver; Intermediate, Miss Jane E. Moore, Miss Catharine D. Foulke; Primary, Miss Rachel Ewing, Miss Lizzie Martin, Miss Mary Stewart.

KILLED BY THE CARS.—Thursday afternoon a young boy named Anderson got on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh train at Beaver. When the train started the boy jumped off, but from some cause fell between two cars and one of the cars passed over his body, cutting him nearly in two. This is another instance of the danger of boys playing around railroad trains.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—An Irishman named Patrick Reagan, was arrested by the Mayor's police last evening, for committing a brutal assault on his person of his wife. It appears that he struck her with his fist, one of the blows completely fracturing her jaw. In the default of bail he was committed for trial.

GREAT SALE of silver plated ware at McClelland, Water & Co.'s Auction House. The sale will be continued this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and if goods are sold at the astonishing low prices they brought yesterday, there is attendance will get great bargains. Goods open for examination this morning.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS in the First Ward, Allegheny will, perhaps, fail to receive their paper regularly, owing to the sickness of a carrier, for a few days. He hopes to be on his route again in a day or two. Meantime, all the subscribers whom we can find will be served by a substitute.

POSTPONED.—The hearing of Wm. A. Young, for stabbing Welsh and Hughes, which was to have taken place yesterday, was again postponed, at the instance of the physician of Welsh, who does not yet consider him out of danger.

POSTPONED.—Owing to the fact that a public meeting of citizens has been called to assemble at City Hall, this evening, Dr. McCook has postponed his lecture for the present.

EVERY description of Book, Card, and Job Printing executed at this office on the most reasonable terms, and upon the shortest notice. Particular attention given to Paper Books and Hand Bills.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any in all cases of Lameness, arising from Spavin, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness and enable the horse to travel with comfort the same.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

See advertisement. 8:2:1:1:dw&wkt

BLOOD FOOD.—Attention is called to this most remarkable and scientific preparation, advertised in another column. It is an entirely new discovery, and must not be confounded with any of the numerous patent medicines of the day. It is a certain remedy for all the diseases specified, and especially those of a chronic nature—of long standing—of weeks, months, and years. Sufferers, try it.

SMITH, GRAHAM & DYSON, of New York, are the sole agents for it, and also proprietors of the world-renowned DR. HAYDEN'S ARNAMILLA CORDIAL, an article which every Mother should have in her medicine closet in case of need, and containing, as it does, no paregoric or opiate of any kind, it can be relied upon with the utmost confidence, and will be found an invaluable specific in all cases of infantile complaints.—*Ohio State Journal, Columbus.*

See new advertisement. For sale by GEO. H. KETSER Agent, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. 6:17:dd&w1w

DOCTOR C. BAILE, Water Cure and Homopathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Rupture. Corner of Penn and Wayne Streets.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246 Penn street, attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

ALL should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood, in Becker's corner.

DIED:

DENNISON—On Monday morning at 10½ o'clock, DWIGHT H. DENNISON, aged 5 years, 2 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place TO DAY, at 4 o'clock p. m. from the residence of his parents, No. 17 Beaver street, Allegheny. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

DR. CHARLES H. STOWE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, No. 38 Federal street,

Opposite Oakmande row, near the Suspension Bridge,

jy16:1y ALLEGHENY CITY.

CIDER—30 bbls. for sale by

J. R. CANFIELD & CO.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

TERRIBLE BATTLE!

Repulse of the Federal Army!

DREADFUL CARNAGE!

FEDERAL LOSS ESTIMATED BETWEEN 2,500 AND 3,000!

Sherman's, Carlisle's and West Point Batteries Taken!

Fearful Slaughter among the Fire Zouaves!

Gen. M'Dowell's Column Completely Routed!

RETREAT TO WASHINGTON!

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Our troops after taking three batteries, and gaining a great victory, were eventually repulsed, and commenced a retreat on Washington. The retreat is in good order with the rear well covered by a good column. Our loss is from 2,500 to 3,000. The fortifications around Washington are strongly reinforced by fresh troops.

After the latest information was received from Centreville, at half-past seven o'clock last night, a series of events took place in the intensest degree disastrous. Many confused statements are prevalent, but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered in a degree which has cast a gloom over the remnant of the army and excited the deepest melancholy throughout Washington. The carnage has been tremendously heavy on both sides, and on ours it is represented as frightful.

We were advancing and taking the masked batteries gradually but surely, by driving the enemy towards Manassas Junction, when the enemy seemed to be reinforced by Gen. Johnston, and immediately commenced driving us back, when a panic among our troops suddenly occurred, and a regular stampede took place.

It is thought that Gen. McDowell undertook to make a stand at or about Centreville, but the panic was so fearful that the whole army became demoralized, and it was impossible to check them either at Centreville or Fairfax Court-House. General McDowell intended to make another stand at Fairfax Court-House, but our forces being in full retreat, he could not accomplish the object.

Beyond Fairfax Court House the retreat was kept up until the men reached their regular encampments, a portion of whom returned to them. But a still larger portion coming inside of the line of entrenchments.

A large number of the troops in their retreat fell on the way side from exhaustion, and scattered along their entire route all the way from Fairfax Court House.

The road from Bull's Run was strewed with knapsacks, arms, etc; some of the troops deliberately threw away their guns and appurtenances, the better to facilitate their retreat.

Gen. McDowell was in the rear at the retreat, exerting himself to rally his men, but with only partial effect. The latter part of the army, it is said, made their retreat in good order. He was completely exhausted, having slept but little for three nights. His orders on the field did not at all times reach those for whom they were intended.

It is supposed that the *corps d'armie* at Washington is to be immediately reorganized, and increased. The orders have already been given to officers of regiments already raised and being made, that they will be accepted, with such rapidity as to insure that this will be accomplished in a few days. Large reinforcements from various districts are already on the way hither, orders having been telegraphed for them yesterday, while the battle was in progress.

The Government entertains no apprehension for the safety of the capital. Preparations, not only for defensive, but the renewal of offensive operations are going on vigorously.

Gen. McDowell has returned to his headquarters at Arlington Heights. The regiments comprising his army will resume their position, which most of them have already done.

KANSAS CITY, July 21.—By special messenger just arrived, we learn the following:

At twenty minutes past 2 o'clock on the 18th, Major Vanhorn, the commander of U. S. Reserve Home Guards at this place, numbering 170 men, was attacked by 500 rebels, under Capt. Duncan, three miles north of Harrisonville. The fight lasted four hours, during which time a continued firing was kept up on both sides. At 20 minutes past six, the rebels withdrew, leaving the United States troops victorious. The loss of the rebels was 14 killed, including two officers, and several wounded. In the ranks of the United States force was only one killed. At 12 o'clock the United States troops continued their march, crossing Grand River, but they were compelled to leave three of their baggage wagons on the bank of the river, owing to the high water. Major Vanhorn left this city on the morning of the 17th, for the purpose of reinforcing Major Deas, now holding West Point, Mo., with a small force, having routed 100 of the rebels at that place. Maj Vanhorn's command was attacked while at dinner. Giving way an inch nor removing the flag till the rebels withdrew. The enemy attempted to flank them on the left, with a company of cavalry, but were completely routed by a detailed force of 32 men under Capt. Bahr.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 22.—The State Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock a. m., by Mr. McFenan, who moved that the Clerk call the roll. Carried. Forty-four members answered to their names. No quorum being present, it required 5 o'clock, p. m., when there will undoubtedly be a quorum.

All the troops, except a few sentinels, are withdrawn from the Capitol. Col. Boenstein's regiment left here for St. Louis this morning per railroad. The force here is about 250 men. All is quiet and there are no fears of an attack.

EATON.—*Evening Session.*—At 4:30 o'clock, a magnificent flag was presented by the Citizens' Home Guard of Jefferson City, to the State Convention. The flag now floats over the front of the Capitol. Gen. Thomas Price, of Cole, made the presentation speech, and Judge Breckenridge, of St. Louis, responded. Both were thrilling and eloquent and were loudly cheered by the vast crowd present.

The Convention met at five o'clock, p. m., and was called to order by Gen. R. Wilson, President. Sixty-one members answered to their names, and a quorum was announced.

Mr. Breckinridge gave notice that he would move to amend the rules, viz: that no member should be allowed to speak over thirty minutes at a time.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow at 9 o'clock, a. m.

The Union feeling here is enthusiastic and overwhelming.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—John W. Tomkins, formerly clerk of the Board of Aldermen, recently a violent secessionist and recruiting officer of the Southern Confederacy, was shot dead this afternoon by Henry Green, a city watchman. Tomkins was hallooing for Jeff. Davis, and was requested to desist by Green, when he drew a knife on Green, but was retreating when Green shot him. The coroner's verdict, just rendered, says that Tomkins was endeavoring to send contraband articles southward by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. During the past week he has been the main cause of the recent disturbances at the depot of the roads. Outsiders not examined before the coroner say that Tomkins fired a pistol at Green before Green shot him.

ST. CHARLES, Mo., July 21.—By the train to-day we have confirmation of the report that Col. Ben. Sharpe, of Montgomery county, and Lieut. Jarger, of the Federal troops, were wounded by rebels and afterwards hung. Lieut. Jarger, who had been wounded in the arm a day or two previous, by the secessionists, near Wallsville, was being taken by Col. Sharpe to his (Sharpe's) home in a buggy, when they were fired upon by the parties concealed in the bushes by the road side, and Col. Sharpe was severely wounded in the back. Their horse taking fright ran to Martinsburg, where they were soon after overtaken by a party of mounted rebels, and, in spite of their entreaties that their lives might be spared, they were both taken out and hung. Col. Sharpe was captain of the Montgomery Home Guards, a prominent lawyer of Danville, and formerly a State Senator.

RICHMOND, July 22.—The reports of the killed and wounded were so unreliable last night, in consequence of the confusion following the victory at Manassas, that we refrained mentioning them, fearful of giving causeless pain to anxious hearts.

Gen. Beauregard and staff are safe. Beauregard's horse was shot under him. Gen. Johnson commanded the left, where the enemy made the fiercest attack. During the night Beauregard commanded. President Davis reached the field at noon, and took command of the centre. When the left was pressed the severest, the centre engaged a portion of the enemy's forces and decided the fortune of the day. No other reliable reports are received, but are hourly expected.

Generals Scott, Patterson, and McDowell, it is stated, commanded the enemy. The latter is slightly wounded.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—*Richmond, yesterday.*—The fight commenced near Manassas at four o'clock this morning. It became general about twelve, and continued until about seven, when the Federalists retired, leaving us in possession of the field. Sherman's celebrated battery of light artillery was taken. It was a terrible battle, with great slaughter on both sides. It is impossible to give the details to-night.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—The Union men are rather depressed, but very resolute. Since the reception of news adverse to the Federal army, the secessionists are rampant, but their outward manifestations are checked by the killing of Tompkins.

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Lieut. Col. Fowler, of the New York 14th regiment, is among the killed; Col. Lawrence, of the 5th Massachusetts, is wounded; Capt. Ellis, of the 71st New York, badly wounded; Col. Farnham and Maj. Lozier, of New York Fire Zouaves, are not killed, but badly wounded.

Later.—The Rhode Island Battery was taken by the rebels at the bridge across Bull Run, where their retreat was cut off—all their horses being killed. It is reported that the rebel black horse cavalry made an attack on the rear of the retreating army, when the latter turned and fired, killing all but six of the party.

The 71st New York lost about half of their men. The following regiments were in the fight:—1st, 2d and 3d Connecticut; 2d Maine regiment of regulars, composed of companies of the 2d, 3d and 8th regiments; 250 marines, of the 5th and 14th N. Y. militia; 1st and 2d Rhode Island; 71st New York; 2d New Hampshire; 3d Massachusetts; 1st Minnesota; 1st Michigan; 11th and 13th N. Y.; 30th Maine; 2d, 4th and 5th Maine, and the 2d Vermont, besides the several batteries.

The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded:

Officers Killed—Capt. McCook; Capt. Gordon, Co. H, 11th Massachusetts; Capt. Foy, Co. U, 2d Rhode Island; Col. Slocum, 2d Rhode Island; Col. Coleum, 22d N. Y.; Col. Wilcox, 1st Michigan.

Wounded—The Colonel of the New York 2d; Col. Farnham, of the Fire Zouaves; Col. Hunter, Col. Corcoran, Col. Clark, of the 11th Massachusetts, and Capt. Ricketts, of the artillery.

Two New York regiments have gone over to Virginia.

It is vaguely reported that Gen. Patterson's Division arrived in the vicinity of Manassas this morning and commenced an attack on the rebel forces. He was within 24 miles of the battle ground yesterday, but the exhausted condition of his men prevented him from coming to the aid of Gen. McDowell.

It is also reported that 4000 of our troops have been sent back towards Fairfax from the other side of the river. It was the remnant of the Fire Zouaves that were attacked by the Black Horse Cavalry, and repulsed them, leaving but six of them to return. This gallant regiment now numbers but a couple of hundred. It is possible that the number of killed and wounded is magnified by the large numbers who are missing, probably wandering in the woods. The lowest estimate may be placed at from 4000 to 5000.

It is represented in many quarters that the Ohio regiments shared the greatest consternation, probably from their want of confidence in the officers. It is known that on the day previous to the battle a large number publicly protested against being led to Gen. Schenck. It was only through the importunities of Col. McCook, in whom they placed confidence, that they were prevented from making a formidable rebellion.

The Pennsylvania 4th was not in the battle, having left for home on the morning of the battle, their term of office having expired.

It was known to our troops at the time of the enemy towards Manassas Junction, when the enemy seemed to be reinforced by Gen. Johnston, and immediately commenced driving us back, when a panic among our troops suddenly occurred, and a regular stampede took place.

Both telegraphic and steamboat communication with Alexandria are suspended to-day to the public. The greatest alarm exists throughout the city, especially among the female portion of the population.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The following is an account of the inauguration of the panic which has occurred and is disastrously to our troops. It receives confirmation from the subsequent events:

All our military operations went on swimingly, across Bull Run, the enemy seemingly in retreat and their batteries being unmasked one after another, when a terrific consternation seized upon among the teamsters, who had incautiously advanced immediately after the body of the army and lined the Warrenton road. Their consternation was shared in by numerous civilians who were on the ground, and for a time it seemed as if the whole army was in retreat. Many baggage wagons were emptied of their contents and the horses galloped across the open fields. All the fences were torn down to allow them a more rapid retreat. For a time a perfect panic prevailed, which communicated itself to the vicinity of Centreville, and every available conveyance was seized upon by agitated civilians. The wounded soldiers on the roadside cried for assistance. So the alarm was so great that numbers were passed by. Several similar alarms occurred on previous occasions when a change of batteries rendered the retirement of the artillery on our part, and it is most probable that the alarm was owing to the same fact.

The reserve force at Centreville was immediately brought up, and marched in double quick step in the following order: Col. Kinstein's 27th Pennsylvania Regiment, with two guns; the Garibaldi Guards and Blenker's 1st Rifle Regiment, with its batteries, followed at several miles distant by the De Kalb Regiment.

When our courier left at half-past four o'clock, p. m., it was in the midst of the excitement. Two new masked batteries had been opened by the rebels on the left flank, and that portion of the division had had its lines broken and demanded immediate reinforcements. The right was in good order. The battery erected on the hill side directly opposite the main battery of the enemy, was doing good execution, and additional guns were being mounted.

On his arrival at Fairfax Court House, our courier was overtaken by government messengers, who reported that our army was in full retreat towards Centreville. They were followed by less agitated parties, who stated that the report of the retreat was owing to the fact that the alarm among the teamsters had communicated itself to the volunteers, and in spite of their entreaties that their lives might be spared, they were both taken out and hung. Col. Sharpe was captain of the Montgomery Home Guards, a prominent lawyer of Danville, and formerly a State Senator.

RICHMOND, July 22.—The reports of the killed and wounded were so unreliable last night, in consequence of the confusion following the victory at Manassas, that we refrained mentioning them, fearful of giving causeless pain to anxious hearts.

Gen. Beauregard and staff are safe. Beauregard's horse was shot under him. Gen. Johnson commanded the left, where the enemy made the fiercest attack. During the night Beauregard commanded. President Davis reached the field at noon, and took command of the centre. When the left was pressed the severest, the centre engaged a portion of the enemy's forces and decided the fortune of the day. No other reliable reports are received, but are hourly expected.

Generals Scott, Patterson, and McDowell, it is stated, commanded the enemy. The latter is slightly wounded.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—*Richmond, yesterday.*—The fight commenced near Manassas at four o'clock this morning. It became general about twelve, and continued until about seven, when the Federalists retired, leaving us in possession of the field. Sherman's celebrated battery of light artillery was taken. It was a terrible battle, with great slaughter on both sides. It is impossible to give the details to-night.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

(Special Session.)

WASHINGTON, July 22.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stevens, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to refund duties on arms imported by the States. Passed.

Mr. Blair, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the organization of a volunteer Home Guard to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting property in the several States where such may be deemed necessary.

Mr. Vandever asked leave to offer a resolution that the maintenance of the Union and preservation of the Constitution is a sacred trust which must be executed; that no disasters shall discourage us from the performance of this high duty, and we pledge the employment of every means for the suppression, overthrow and punishment of the rebels now in arms.

Mr. Stevens, not believing such resolutions from either side would do any good, or strengthen our hands, objected to the introduction of the resolutions.

Mr. McClernand having propounded a question as to the bill for the increase of the regular army, Mr. Blair responded by saying that the Senate passed a bill, adding new regiments, but the House amended it by substituting their own, providing for volunteers instead. The latter bill has gone to the Senate, where both now are.

Mr. Grittenden introduced the resolutions offered by him last week. The 1st resolution, that the present deplorable civil war was forced on the country by disunionists in Southern States now in revolt against the constitution, and in arms around the capital, was adopted, yeas 121 against 2 nays, namely: Messrs. Burnett, and Field of Missouri. The remainder of the resolutions were adopted by 117 against 2, viz: Messrs. Potter and Riddle.

On motion of Mr. Train, resolutions were adopted tendering the thanks of the House to the Sixth Massachusetts regiment for their alacrity in responding to the call of the President, and their patriotism and bravery on the 19th of April in fighting their way through the city of Baltimore while marching to the defense of the Federal Capital.

Mr. Campbell's resolution was passed, that the acts of Congress be tendered to the 520 Pennsylvanians who passed through the mob at Baltimore, and reached Washington on the 18th of April in defense of the National Capital.

Mr. Wright offered a resolution declaring that the reverses of the army on the 21st at Bull's Run, caused by the rebel army, has in no manner impaired our ultimate success; that love of the Union and the Constitution is dear to twenty millions of people, and calling on all loyal citizens to respond by furnishing men and money. Laid on the table.

Mr. Vandever's resolution above referred to, was again offered and passed.

On motion of Mr. Cox, *Resolved*, That the President of the United States, if compatible with the public interest, communicate to this House, all or such of the papers as he may deem advisable, of the correspondence on file in the Department of State between this government and foreign powers from 1853 to the present time, with reference to the Mexican imbroglio.

Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House whether the Southern Confederacy, or any State thereof, has in military service any Indians, and if so, what is their number and tribe.

Mr. Elliott objected; we have no knowledge of a Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Lovejoy—Say Rebels.

Mr. Wickliffe, responding to the suggestion, modified his resolution by saying "so-called Southern Confederacy."

Mr. Dunn.—I move to extend the inquiry to the South.

Mr. Wickliffe.—I have not been informed that they have negroes in service.

Mr. Dunn.—I have; and they shot down our men yesterday.

Mr. Dunn's amendment was adopted, and the resolution passed.

SENATE.—Mr. Simons, of R. I., introduced an amendment to the bill to increase the revenue. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A bill to increase the Medical Corps of the Navy was taken up and amended so as to provide for filling vacancies in the Naval Academy and passed.

The bill to provide for iron clad steamships and floating batteries was passed.

A bill providing for the confiscation of the property of rebels found in arms against the government was taken up.

Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., offered an amendment providing that any person held to service or labor, employed in aiding the rebellion against the government shall be forfeited to his master.

Mr. Breckinridge asked for the yeas and nays, which were agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull said he was glad the yeas and nays were called, for he wanted to see who would vote against traitorous masters to employ slaves to shoot down Union men. If the Senator from Kentucky favored it, let him vote for it.

Mr. Breckinridge said the remarks of the Senator were not called for. He intended to do his duty according to his own ideas of the constitution.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., said he should should vote for it gladly. He thought that the time had come when the government should put a stop to the traitors employing their bondmen to shoot down men fighting for their country. He hoped every patriotic sentiment would blast any Senator who defended traitors in these things.

Mr. Breckinridge said he supposed that the Senator was doing what he believed to be his duty, and he, Mr. Breckinridge, would do the same thing, and when the Senator attempted to deter him from doing his duty by intimating that public opinion, here or elsewhere, would blast him for doing what conscience said was right, he talks to the mind. He would use no imparliamentary language but the Senator knows that it is perfectly idle to make such an attempt.

Mr. Pearce, of Md., thought it best to use all the language possible. The measure would not be of any real value.

The amendment was agreed to, yeas 32, nays 6—Messrs. Breckenridge, Johnson of Mo., Kennedy, Pearce, Polk and Powell voting negatively.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Fessenden, of Me., from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill supplementary to an act authorizing a National Loan, which was passed.

Mr. McDougal, of Cal., offered a resolution that it is the policy of the government to organize an army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The joint resolution approving of the acts of the President was postponed.

The Senate then went into executive session.

After the doors were opened, the bill to increase the military establishment, which had been returned from the House with amendments was taken up, and the Senate refused to concur with the House.

The resolution to pay the widow of the late Senator Douglas, was returned from the House with an amendment to pay her $1030 for mileage. The Senate refused to concur.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., introduced a bill in addition to an act authorizing the employment of volunteers, which was laid over.

A message was received from the President, and after another executive session, the Senate adjourned.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Over two thousand dollars' worth of medicines belonging to Mr. Reilly, of the South, were seized at Cape Girardeau on the last trip of the packet Memphis, by Col. Marsh, of the 20th Illinois regiment, stamped at that point. Ten wagons laden with eighty-five men, women and children arr