

RELIGIOUS.

The Episcopal Church will be opened for regular services by the Pastor, on the first Sunday in August, at 10 o'clock.

TROOPS FOR THE WAR.

See the cards of Gen. McGowan, A. J. Lytle, H. S. Kerr and J. K. Vance. See call for meeting on Sale Day.

CAVALRY COMPANY.

See notice of meeting of the Cavalry Company in another column. It is an enterprise which addresses itself strongly to the public spirit and patriotism of the District. Twenty-eight horses and \$1500 in money have been raised—other horses and additional sums of money are needed. Let us respond liberally.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

On Monday next, it will be recollected that an adjourned meeting of the citizens of the District will be held for the purpose of raising additional subscriptions to the Confederate Loan. The Commissioners have met with very encouraging success. Greenwood has subscribed 600 bales; Ninety-Six the same number; other portions have been equally liberal; and the aggregate amount of the District subscription, it is supposed, will be at least from eight to ten thousand bales of cotton.

BATTLE OF HIGH MOUNTAIN.

A friend has shown us a letter written by a member of the 1st Georgia Regiment, who was in the battle of High Mountain, and in the retreat of Gen. Garnett, from which we obtain the following particulars: The retreat occupied ten days—from Thursday till Saturday of the following week. On the first day the troops marched 40 miles; and for 53 hours at one time had nothing to eat. The enemy numbered 15,000 men; our forces only 2,600. At the engagement on the Cheat River, the enemy killed and wounded was estimated at 1,100. The loss of Gen. Garnett was very much lamented. His last words were: "Hurrah for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy."

RETURNED.

Our esteemed fellow citizen Gen. S. McGowan and Col. James C. Calhoun have recently returned from our army in Virginia. Active participants in the late battles, and eye witnesses of the prowess of our arms, they have been called upon to address a public meeting of the citizens of the District on Monday next, for the purpose of stirring up Southern blood, by recounting the glorious achievements of Southern valor, and setting forth the great necessities of the crisis. We trust that there will be a grand rally of the citizens of the District—that a new impetus will be given to the volunteer movement—and that men and money will be forthcoming.

Gen. McGowan, it will be seen by his card, proposes to raise a Regiment for the war. He has already had assurances, we learn, of various companies to form part of his Regiment; and trust that he may soon obtain the desired complement, and lead forth another gallant band to battle in defence of our rights.

THE ABBEVILLE BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Society, was held in the Episcopal Church of this place, on Monday last, Thos. C. Periza, Esq., presiding. The sermon before the society was delivered by the Rev. Geo. H. Roubid; the Address by Matthew McDonald, Esq. They were both excellent addresses.

Mr. R. H. Wardlaw was elected Treasurer, pro tem, and Matthew McDonald, Esq., Recording Secretary, pro tem., in the place of these officers, who were absent in the military service.

Delegates were appointed to the State Bible Convention. Resolutions were introduced by Judge Wardlaw, and adopted, recommending the non-payment of the remainder of the John Bull legacy to the American Bible Society. The legacy amounts to \$10,000; about one third has already been paid.

Fifty dollars were appropriated to furnishing the soldiers from our District with Bibles. The Rev. Mr. Pearson, was appointed to deliver the next sermon before the society; the Rev. Mr. Raynor his alternate—Col. J. Foster Marshall to deliver the next Address; and J. P. Kennedy his alternate.

THE BUSINESS BEFORE CONGRESS.—THE WAY AND MEANS.—It is learned that Congress will shortly terminate its session, the business before it being only the proper provision of ways and means. In this connection, Congress, it is understood, will take in a considerable measure, to the Bank. It is regretted that this action is embarrassed by the position of the Louisiana Banks, which are prohibited from suspending specie payments under pain of forfeiture of their charters. In Alabama, there is no such prohibition, although the Mobile Banks refuse to suspend specie payments.

T. F. MERRILL.—It is stated on reliable authority, (says the Richmond Dispatch) that T. F. Merrill, the celebrated Irishman, who volunteered to fight against Virginia, which led the way in denying the rights of foreigners against the King, nothing of the North, was killed in the battle of the Blot. We rejoice to hear it. He deserves his fate. Such a requital by foreigners of Virginia's heroic intemperance in their behalf, as an invasion of her soil, demands no other doom.

BANK CONVENTION. RICHMOND, July 26.—Congress closed today to hold no more open sessions. The Bank Convention adjourned today, after expressing the opinion of the Government, and adjourned to meet on the 29th of August, at 10 o'clock.

MAJOR GENERAL BEAUREGARD.—We learn from the Richmond Dispatch, that on Monday, President Davis while at Manassas Junction, raised this gallant General from the rank of a Brigadier to the rank of full General, in token of his admiration of the achievements of Sunday, the 21st. A well deserved honor.

General B. G. M. DUNN, late in command of the 1st South Carolina Regiment, and formerly of the Palmetto Regiment in Mexico, proposes to raise a Regiment for the present war. It is supposed to be the high merits of this officer which have attracted the attention of the Government, and that he is expected to be called to the front.

THE FRUITS OF THE RECENT VICTORY.

It would be difficult, to over estimate the result of the recent glorious victory which has been won by Southern arms. The capture of sixty pieces of artillery, twenty thousand stand of arms, and five hundred army wagons, with numbers of horses and large quantities of provisions, is in itself a great achievement; adding greatly to our strength, at the same time that it inflicts a great loss upon the enemy. It supplies us at once with an abundant outfit for an army—the finest pieces of artillery of the American continent and guns and ammunition, of which we were greatly in need, and which it would have taken time and money to have furnished. These acquisitions will give early and great efficiency to the Confederate forces, and enable us to furnish equipments at once to a large body of additional troops.

The moral effect of the victory is incalculable; inspiring confidence at home, and giving us character abroad. It will rebuke treason, confirm the wavering, inspire the timid, and add new enthusiasm to the patriotic ardor of the gallant sons of the South. It will give a new impetus to the volunteer movement, and from every hillside and valley of the South fresh troops will flock to the soil of Virginia, to roll back the tide of invasion, and if need be to carry the war, into the enemy's country. Upon an open field and in a fair fight, the picked regiments of the North, outnumbering us more than two to one, and largely superior in artillery and in all the appliances of war, have been ignominiously routed. Regulars of the American army and veterans of the Mexican war, have been beaten by raw volunteers, and have been driven from their famous batteries. The grand army idealized—its character of invincibility gone—the reputation of its commander shattered. Its defeat has been like that at Waterloo; the retreat as that from Moscow.

The defeat will be as depressing to the North as the victory has been inspiring to the South. "The march to Richmond" has proved to be something more than a holiday excursion, or a pleasant summer campaign. Instead of receiving the promised "Booby and Beauty" the ruthless invaders have been welcomed to "hospitable graves," and have realized the inevitability of a brave people who fight in defence of their altars and families. The idea of ending the war in a few months is at an end—the stern logic of events has dispelled the delusion. The fever for volunteering has reached its crisis, and is over; Lincoln may call for his 500,000 of fresh levies, but except from foreign mercenaries, he will find it difficult to recruit his ranks.

The credit of the Government, will partake of a corresponding depression, and Lincoln will find it difficult to sell his bonds at any price. The scheme of direct taxation, recently adopted by the Federal Congress, is an evidence of the wavering credit of the Government. This will impose unusual burdens, and provoke its attendant odium. With a prospect of a long war, and the sacrifice of every industrial pursuit, the North will be brought to "sober second thought." The recent victory is the first great step to the grand result.—The North cannot sustain a protracted struggle.

MEETING OF THE ABBEVILLE TROOP.

The company met agreeably to adjournment, when the Committees on Uniform, and Subscriptions and Horses, made their reports which were adopted.

The Committee on Subscriptions and Horses reported that they had obtained Twenty-eight Horses and Fifteen Hundred Dollars is Money. This was ascertained, however, that there are still several horses wanting to complete the requisite number for the company. The Committee would beg leave to ask those who have not and are willing to contribute, that they do so as early as practicable.

A Committee, consisting of W. James Lomax, L. H. Russell and S. Henry Jones, was appointed for the purpose of collecting up the money and horses which have been subscribed, and report at the next meeting of the company.

The subjoined letter was read by the Chairman, and ordered to be published. It was written by Capt. C. McD Miller, at Camp Pickens, by request of a private in his company Col. A. H. McGee. It was regarded by the company as truly worthy of special remark, as, under the circumstances, it tells the patriotic feelings of one especially suited to the times, and is calculated to arouse the most mighty hatred and narrow-minded to acts of patriotism and benevolence. Col. McGee is unwilling merely to sacrifice himself on his country's altar, but freely contributes his property to the formation of other companies. Capt. Miller need never fear success whilst he commands such men as McGee:

W. J. LOMAX, Dear Sir: I am authorized by Col. A. H. McGee, a member of my company, to say to you that he has a fine horse that he is willing to give to any clever man, a member of your company. The horse is at his plantation, near Cokesbury, and is at your service whenever you need it. He will write to-morrow, notifying his family of the fact. I am, very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't G. McD MILLER.

The following list of officers and privates composing the Abbeville Troop was ordered to be published in the papers of the village:

- M. T. OWEN, Captain. W. J. LOMAX, 1st Lieutenant. H. H. RUSSELL, 2d Lieutenant. S. HENRY JONES, 3d Lieutenant. 1. T. B. CRAWFORD, 1st Sergeant. 2. T. W. SMITH, 2d Sergeant. 3. R. L. COLLIER, 3d Sergeant. 4. E. W. MOORE, 4th Sergeant. 5. T. J. CLAY, 1st Corporal. 6. JOHN KNOX, 2d Corporal. 7. W. M. MARTIN, 3d Corporal. 8. P. J. ELIAS, 4th Corporal. 9. Anderson, W. B. 10. Barfield, T. W. 11. Bradford, W. 12. Burdett, H. K. 13. Caldwell, W. J. 14. Caldwell, W. J. 15. Coburn, T. W. 16. Cobb, A. B. 17. Cowan, A. T. 18. Crawford, John 19. Cox, M. L. 20. Crawford, D. P. 21. Golden, R. L. 22. Gordon, James 23. Hazard, Pat 24. Hazard, Pat 25. Logan, W. B. 26. Lockett, W. 27. Lomax, W. 28. McClintock, W. T. 29. McNeill, W. E. 30. McNeill, W. E. 31. Minor, John 32. Miles, H. N. 33. Mires, W. C. 34. Morris, P. W. 35. Murray, W. M. 36. Murrell, J. 37. Pace, W. T. 38. Russell, S. L. 39. Russell, H. D. 40. Russell, H. D. 41. Russell, H. D. 42. Russell, H. D. 43. Russell, H. D. 44. Russell, H. D. 45. Russell, H. D. 46. Russell, H. D. 47. Russell, H. D. 48. Russell, H. D. 49. Russell, H. D. 50. Russell, H. D.

SPEECH OF GEN. MCGOWAN.

We find the following in the Columbia Carolina of Saturday. Gen. Samuel McGowan arrived in this city yesterday, from Virginia, on a short leave from his home in Abbeville, on a short leave of absence. The people of Columbia, learning of his presence, determined to hear an account of the late glorious victory from the lips of an eye-witness, and accordingly went to the hotel last night, and called him out.

Gen. McGowan said he was a member of the Army of the Potomac, and under an obligation not to make known any military movement, or give any information which might interfere with the proper action of our leaders, yet he considered the past as belonging to history and was happy at being able to gratify the natural interest felt by the entire community in the Bull's Run and its vicinity, which had rendered the first great check to an insolent foe.

The speaker then proceeded to give a detailed account of the relative position of our forces on Wednesday, the 17th inst., when the Federal forces advanced on our at Centreville. He impressed on his hearers the fact that the retreat on the 18th, before the advancing forces of Lincoln, was a part of the plan of our glorious leader, Beauregard, intended to draw on the Northern troops to a place where we could engage them with a good prospect of success. On Friday and Saturday everything was apparently quiet, but we have since learned that the time was occupied by sending to Washington for that arch enemy, the Lieutenant General of the Northern forces. He came to Centreville, spent time in planning the attack, and when finally determined on, he chose his great day, Sunday, for its commencement. Sunday was the favorite day of Gen. Scott for battles. His great victories in Mexico were gained on that day, and he chose this day to give the "rebels" a thorough beating.

On Sunday morning, about 1 o'clock, the tramp of advancing columns was heard, and the speaker was sent to reconnoitre. He performed this duty, and distinctly heard the movement of a large body of men on the left of our forces. This was reported to Gen. Beauregard and Bonham, and everything was got in readiness for action. Gen. McGowan here gave a graphic description of the positions of the different divisions of the army, and their activity in preparing for the engagement, which they had been expecting for the past three weeks, during which time they had always slept in their clothes, ready for immediate action.

At sunrise the fight began, and as the eloquent speaker described the various movements of the opposing forces, and the apparently irresistible descent of the solid column of 40,000 Federal troops upon the little band who occupied the left of our line, the breathless attention with which the large crowd listened to the description, showed the interest which the graphic narrative had inspired in them. The Federalists crossed Bull Run and endeavored to turn our left. The fight took place in an old field, in which there were some small pines. The Federalist had the advantage of choice of position; the battle was thus a fair pitched battle, in which the advantage, if any there was, was on their side. Notwithstanding this advantage, and the great preponderance of numbers, they having three to our one, we met them, and defeated them.

The speaker here gave a very interesting description of the position and action of the South Carolina regiments, all contributing to the glorious result of the day. At the final result, when the disorganized mass of the Federalists fled the road leading to Centreville, the pursuers were so close that it was hard to tell where the line of the foe ended and ours began. Col. Kershaw, while pursuing the flying foe, was hailed by Mr. Wadhams, one of Lincoln's Adjutants, who demanded, with an oath, why they were retreating. Col. Kershaw replied to this by telling the Yankee he was a prisoner.

"In going into battle," the Northern troops left their overcoats, knapsacks, haversacks &c. in piles, so as not to be remembered with them while fighting, intending to take them up after whipping the Southerners, on their way back. When going back they neglected to take their equipments, leaving not only these, but many others which they threw off in their haste, all of which fell into our hands.

Gen. McGowan paid a high compliment to the Georgia and Louisiana troops, who stood the brunt of the battle and aided in gaining the glorious victory. In conclusion, he spoke in fitting terms of the gallant sons of Carolina, who had offered up their lives as sacrifices to their country, and had sealed with their blood their devotion to principle.

CHIEF'S REPORT.

The Northern Secretary of Treasury's report estimates the ordinary expenditures of the fiscal year, which will end June 30, 1862, at \$80,000,000, and the extraordinary expenditures, on the basis of present operations, at \$240,000,000. If the forces be increased, as recommended in the Lincoln message, to four hundred thousand men, the money granted must be added to the two hundred and forty. The money necessary to be provided by Congress for the fiscal year now commenced would thus be \$480,000,000. To meet these large demands of the civil and war service, the fiscal Secretary confessed to a receipt of but five millions per quarter from the Morrill tariff. At this rate of receipt from customs, the income of the Government would be twenty millions for the year, against nearly five hundred million of prospective outlay. If this is not an ugly balance sheet, we do not recollect to have imported one for some time past.

VIRGINIA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Retreat from Fairfax, C. II.—The Battle of the 18th—The Great Battle—The Killed and Wounded—The Captured Artillery and Ammunition—Our Wounded. VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, July 24. Mr. Editor: On Wednesday last the Federal forces made their appearance in sight of Fairfax Village, upon which information Gen. Bonham made hasty preparations to give them a warm reception, though as soon as the rifle companies of the 2d Regiment had reached the position they were to occupy as skirmishers, it was ascertained that the enemy were attempting to flank and cut off the Regiments at the Village, the order of retreat was given which was reluctantly obeyed by 4 Regiments of Carolinians. It seems that the enemy were marching upon Fairfax in four or five columns of ten or fifteen thousand troops in each, and the arduous task of covering a retreat from this overwhelming force devolved upon the 2d Regiment. The retreat was conducted in an orderly, military and masterly manner, with only one or two missing and one to die en route. Though many weary limbs had given way to the hot and fatiguing double march, and on reaching Centreville our company mustered only forty-five men; among the absent was your correspondent who completely exhausted had been taken up behind our gallant and kind Commissary, Velliggipie. At Centreville our forces halted until midnight, when they again took up the line of march for Bull Run, on reaching which place our boys quickly repaired to the entrenchments which had cost them such hard labor a few weeks previous.

About 7 o'clock Thursday morning it was ascertained that the enemy were approaching, our company and the Palmetto Guards were sent out about one mile with Capt. Kemper's battery to give our foe the breakfast welcome at Bull Run, and here our boys were first taught to quickly embrace the earth on the sound of a shell or cannon ball. Their balls passed harmlessly by while a dozen well directed volleys from Capt. Kemper's battery moved down their columns like so many pond weeds and caused them to change their plan of attack. The cannonading was soon stopped at this point and about 14 o'clock an exchange of musket shots began about a mile below our position accompanied by heavy cannonading, which was vigorously and actively continued for four consecutive hours, after which the enemy were put to flight with much loss of life and with three pieces of artillery left upon the field. Our loss was small, about six killed and forty odd wounded, while that of the enemy is variously estimated at from five hundred to three thousand in killed and wounded. The troops engaged in this battle were about three thousand on our part, the Washington Artillery, and Gen. Longstreet's Brigade, the enemy are supposed to have had about ten thousand in the engagement. Thus ended the first battle at Bull Run with victory perched upon the Southern standard.

About dusk on the same evening it being believed that the enemy would not make an attack at the direct ford our Regiment was ordered to a weak point on the creek towards the left wing, where we remained upon arms during the following day. On Friday night an attack was momentarily expected and our men still retained their position in rank, while our company was ordered to the defence of Kemper's battery, but the night passed in quietude save the interchange of a few picket guard shot; Saturday and night glided by in the same state of peace and quietude, but the harmony was broken Sunday morning by a heavy fire of artillery on the center of our forces and on the extreme left wing. Our company was again sent out a mile and a half to ascertain in what direction the enemy were moving, but our mission was to locate, the great body of their troops had been removed to the extreme left the night previous and the cannonading in the centre was only to deceive us as to the point of attack. While on the scout we were greeted with a goodly quantity of shell, balls and grape, though they passed harmlessly over our heads. On returning to our camp we found that our Regiment had been hastily despatched to the scene of battle and in haste we followed after them, though we were unable to find our Regiment, not knowing their position on the battle ground, so we attached ourselves to a Louisiana Regiment and went into the scene of action as the enemy only rallied twice after our arrival. While going to our position in battle three hundred yards was warmly peppered with Minnie musket balls, was our Regiment of our company and killing several of the Regiment to which we were attached. On approaching near the enemy and preparing to charge beyond a few volleys from our batteries dispersed them to rally no more. After the flight of the enemy we were dispatched back by our Captain to look after Mr. Harrison whom we found severely wounded in forehead and knee. Our troops pursued the enemy for miles, slaughtering and capturing them, and we understand that the Secession Guards took a respectable number of prisoners. The battle was terrific and strongly contested during the whole day, though the entire and complete rout of the enemy somewhat alleviates the cost of so many gallant souls. The enemy attacked the wing of Gen. Johnson who had just completed his brilliant movement from Winchester to Manassas and for seven hours his warlike soldiers gallantly struggled with the heavy column of the enemy when Gen. Beauregard came to his relief and after a few hours of hard struggling gained a signal and brilliant victory.

The heavy odds against whom Johnson had been contending were soon scattered and chased by the gallant and daring hero of Sumter, who dashed before the thickest and hottest ranks of the enemy, and sent our men to a bayonet charge and then directing the enemy's cannon upon their own columns. The victory though decisive was a costly one; Carolina has to mourn the loss of the brave Johnson of Hampton's Legion, and of Bernard Bee. Other distinguished officers fell in the field. The whole Confederate loss may be estimated at 4500 dead, 2500 mortally wounded and 15000 wounded more or less severely. Though the best estimate I can make by a rough guess—it may be too large. In my own Regiment only 5 were killed and 16 or 20 wounded, though we were not in the hottest of the fight. Among those who suffered most severely was the 4th Alabama Regiment, the 7th and 8th Georgia Regiments, Hampton's Legion and Col. Sloggs's Regiment of our own State, they having to oppose the columns of the enemy for hours until reinforcements could be brought to their relief. Among the wounded in our Regiment may be mentioned the gallant Capt. Hays of Greenville.

General Lee's army, which was estimated at 70,000 men, was completely demoralized. Gen. McDowell undertook to make a stand near Centreville though it was impossible to make a rally of them either at that place or Fairfax. The whole road from Bull Run to Fairfax was covered with dead, wounded and exhausted soldiers, it was also strewn with knapsacks and small arms, which were discarded by the Federals in order to facilitate their retreat. I have only heard of about 1200 prisoners among whom are several field officers, though some of higher rank than Colonel.

It is said that we captured over two million dollars worth of property. Over one hundred baggage wagons loaded with army stores fell into our position. Sherman's, Carlisle's, Griffin's and the West Point Batteries numbering from 50 to 100 pieces, all fell into our possession. Also the 32 pounders rifled cannon and several thousand stand of small arms, also the Rhode Island battery. It was a mistake about the Yankees not fighting; they fought manfully and gallantly, and some of their regiments were literally destroyed. The Fire Zouaves, the 69th, 114th and 28th New York Regiments, and the Michigan Regiments suffered frightfully. The outfit of the enemy was splendid and extravagant. The knapsacks and haversacks of the soldiers were filled with eatables and comforts. The wagons and ambulances were stored with luxuries for the officers that would astonish any frugal, warfarer people, fighting for liberty. Notwithstanding the complete rout of the enemy they are still in strong force and much hard fighting is yet before us.

Our wounded suffered greatly for the first day or two after the battle as there are no accommodations at Manassas, in fact only two or three houses were there which would not contain them. Though they have all been sent to Fairfax, Culpeper, Orange, Richmond, &c., where they will receive every attention at the hands of surgeons, nurses and ladies—of the kindness to the wounded by the ladies I cannot speak too much in praise—they supply them with every luxury, comfort and convenience. So all persons who have wounded friends at the hospital at this place need not feel the least anxiety as to their treatment, as they are better provided for than they possibly could be in the most comfortable home. Having deposited Mr. Harrison in the most desirable quarters, I hasten back to rejoin my company this morning, though I shall not soon forget to contrast one night's comfort at this place to the privations of camp.

This letter is written in great haste and hurry though I think the accounts of the battle are generally accurate. However your readers will receive the official reports before this reaches you. M.

THE BATTLE AT STONE BRIDGE.

We are able to give the reader to-day an authentic statement of this battle. General Beauregard disposed his army along the banks of Bull Run, from Union Mills Ford to the Stone Bridge Ford, the stream being between the two armies, and our Brigades so arranged as to guard the various fords between the two points above named. The enemy advanced within range at 5 o'clock, P. M., opened a heavy fire on Gen. Bonham's command at Mitchell's Ford, and kept it up sometime to deceive our troops as to the real point of attack. It was soon discovered to be a feint, and the left wing of our line found to be very heavily pressed. The enemy concentrated on that point, by rapid marches, an overwhelming mass of troops of all arms, and at 10 o'clock this battle raged to its height. Generals Beauregard and Johnston arrived on the scene nearly at the same time, and both exhibited great personal prowess and courage in the engagement. Gen. Beauregard rode up and down the line till his horse was killed; General Johnston seized a standard and rallied the wavering Regiment. Troops were rapidly moved from the right and centre to the relief of the left, and by 3 o'clock, 15,000 of our men were there in the furious action against 35,000 of the enemy. At that hour General Kirby Smith's Brigade arrived, on the railroad from Winchester to Manassas Junction, at a point within two miles of Stone Bridge. Seeing the violence of the contest there, this General stopped the cars, and dismounting his men, marched straight on the enemy, without orders, and without going to the Junction, thereby saving a five-mile march. Gen. Beauregard did not at first recognize this Brigade and believed it a flank movement of the enemy, till they came near enough for the flag to be distinguished. On their arrival in line, a general charge was made, and the enemy broke and fled precipitately. When the armies reached Centreville, where McDowell had 15,000 fresh men and heavy guns in position, he made a desperate rally. But another charge of the Confederates broke the new lines, and his disaster became complete. The body of our army pursued to Fairfax, and planted our flag on the Ford House. The cavalry cut up the enemy six miles farther to Falls Church, only four miles of Arlington. About half the members of the Federal Congress were distant spectators of the battle. At Centreville was found a table bounteously spread, surrounded by empty seats and twenty baskets of champagne, where Senator Wilson was in the act of entertaining a large dinner party on our arrival. He himself narrowly escaped. He got out of the village in the disguise of a driver of a market cart. Among other curiosities seized there, were a number of bottles of fine dinners McDowell intended to give at different points, all in French, and elaborate as to the cuisine. Some of them are in Richmond. Now for the serious fruits of victory. We have taken 61 pieces of cannon, 20,000 stand of arms, more than 500 wagons laden with stores and munitions, and a quantity of provisions, stated at 200,000 lbs. as to be absolutely incalculable. We have killed and wounded some 7,000 or 8,000 of the enemy, and taken nearly 1,000 prisoners, are constantly brought in from the woods. Among them is Ely, a member of the Federal Congress from New York. Col. George and Wiley, with many other prominent persons. Our own loss is 5000 killed and 1,000 wounded. No prisoners. Our Regiments most suffering are the 4th Alabama, the 7th and 8th Georgia, Fisher's N. C. Regiment and Hampton's Legion—Exempt.

For our own Bowyer, Capt. Jackson's Company (A) 1st Battalion, Artillery, S. C. Army, passed through the city on Wednesday last. It comprises four six-pound field guns, and two 32-pound howitzers, with six caissons, &c., &c. It is in the condition to take the field immediately. The battery was in the Federal column yesterday, and the command of the 2d Light Artillery.

HAMPTON'S LEGION IN THE FIGHT.

We extract the following graphic account of the heroic conduct of Hampton's Legion in the great battle of Sunday, from the Richmond Examiner of Thursday. The statements are made by an officer who was in the thickest of the fight: "The infantry companies of the Legion joined the line of battle about 9 o'clock in the morning, having marched seven miles, after a hastily-snatched breakfast, to take their part in the general action. In a few moments after the line was formed, Colonel Johnson fell by a shot from the battery. He was instantly killed, the ball striking and tearing away the upper portion of his head. Colonel Hampton himself, assisted by Surgeon Darby and Adjutant Barker, bore the body from the field. "At this instant the men, missing for a moment the presence of their commander, cried out 'We have no commander.' Capt. Garey, who was commanding the left wing, suddenly called out, 'Follow me, Hampton Guards, follow to victory!' The effect of the tones of the command was instant. The noble and gallant Edgelynn company made a rushing charge towards the enemy, in advance of the Legion nearly three hundred yards, and so far on the left flank that for a moment they were under the fire of the Washington Artillery. The Guards advanced to within 100 or 120 paces of the enemy. Unable to maintain their position, they retired, falling back upon the column of the Legion. It was then that Col. Hampton, after a few thrilling words at the head of the Legion, ordered its fire to be opened upon the deadly battery that was mowing down his ranks. "Nobly and gallantly did his men respond. Firing file and maintaining their position, they stood steadily until three o'clock in the evening, under the deadly fire of one of the most destructive batteries of the Federal Army. "At this time of the day, the Legion fell back about 200 yards, when [Gen. Evans, of South Carolina, rode up to the line, and making himself known to the men, added his noble and patriotic encouragement to those of their gallant commander. A shout rises as Beauregard himself rides to the line, and in stirring words appeals to the Legion to hold its devoted position but a few moments longer, and the victory would be won. "The men were suffering horribly from the most raging thirst, when a number of officers and privates volunteers on the desperate mission of bringing water from a ravine near by, through the fire of the enemy. But three returned from the gallant errand: Lieutenants Bates and Tompkins, of the Watson Guards, and private N. N. Cartledge, and they just in time to join Col. Hampton's last and desperate charge upon the battery. "The Legion had advanced about thirty paces, when the charge was joined by the 49th Virginia Regiment, under command of Col. Smith, who led the charge on foot—his horse having been just shot from under him. Col. Hampton offered his own horse. At that time, when within about 100 yards of the battery, Colonel Hampton received his wound. He was struck by a ball in the temple. As he was raised, the cool and self-possessed gallantry of the brave man was exhibited. In calm and affecting words he exhorted Col. Smith to stand by the Legion, and to help to support its flag. The words added a new spirit to the combined charge. The Legion advanced to it with its right wing under the command of Col. Conner, and the left under that of Capt. Gary—the command of the intrepid Watson Guards, who had so distinguished themselves in the opening of the action, being devolved upon Lieut. W. D. Jennings, until joined by Lieut. Bates and Tompkins, who had undertaken the brave mission of bringing water to the suffering men through the thickest of the fire. "The slaughter of the enemy at the battery, as the combined charge of the Virginia Regiment and the Hampton Legion swept over it, is said to have been terrific. The fugitives were pursued by the companies of the Legion to near Centreville. For four or five miles, the pursuit is described to have been over dead bodies, which strewn the retreat of the enemy. "The Legion reports about thirty killed and mortally hurt, with the immense number of nearly 800 wounded—truly a gallant record. Neither its cavalry companies nor artillery arrived in time for the account; had they done so, quicker work would have been made by the Legion. As it is, with the gallant record it has made, and the compliments of Beauregard given it the day after the victory, it may boast, indeed, to have had a distinguished part in the glorious day. "The names of Capt. Conner, Garey, Adjutant Barker and Surgeons Darby and Taylor are mentioned among those who distinguished themselves heroically in the fight. "The escapes of many of the men through the storm of fire are described as almost miraculous. The South Carolinians were better shot than the enemy. At three fires from one of the Corporals, J. W. Tompkins, two Yankees were seen to bite the dust; and at one time of the action, Lieut. Jennings, with a revolver, fired into the enemy a number of shots, nearly each one of which struck its man. One of the Legion had their clothes torn through with bullets."

THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, July 27.—A large central Hospital Bureau has been established at Charlottesville, with branches at Culpeper, Orange, Louisa and Manassas. Rev. R. W. Barnwell, and Messrs. G. W. Coffin, W. C. Bee, and Drs. Bissell and Steadman, with the co-operation of several ladies of South Carolina, have charged of it. They will receive any contributions from South Carolina, and dispense them where needed, and will personally supervise the sick and wounded, and carrying on correspondence with their friends and families. Ten nurses have arrived from South Carolina, and more are expected. They will endeavor to keep a correct list of the place and condition of sick South Carolinians, and furnish weekly reports to the papers. Families, societies and churches are requested to forward their contributions by Express to Rev. R. W. Barnwell, South Carolina Hospital Aid Society, Charlottesville. The following is a list of articles in the order most needed: For use, supervised by the medical director: Sheets, pillow cases, alpena handkerchiefs, lice, jackets, drawers, socks, shirts, towels, blankets, coverlets. Food: tea, coffee, arrow root, rice, sugar, corn starch, singlas, lime juice, graham in bags, medicines of all kinds, bandages, sines, brandy, liniments, rose water, candies and lozenges for colds, and flux seed. Old tracts are much needed, as new ones cannot be bought.

NORTHERN AND WESTERN ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Gen. McClellan has arrived. A committee is here from New York to urge the active employment of Gen. Wool. It is ascertained that the Southern have accurate information concerning the Federal movements. The withdrawal from Fairfax was a part of their plan to draw the Federals into an ambush. The Senate passed a bill to define and punish conspiracy, and a bill for the suppression of rebellion. The Michigan regiment lost nine officers and 108 men. This regiment went into the field 475 strong. The Southerners are concentrating at Winchester, and much uneasiness is felt in relation to an apprehended attack on Harpers Ferry. The second Ohio regiment have delivered up their arms and gone home. They number 1,500. The Confederates are mounting siege guns at Fairfax. Several officers, as a reward for their courage, have been authorized to raise regiments. N. v. regiments, however, are being constantly accepted. In the House, Mr. McClellan said the House should make provision for future resources, and the Government credit would fail. Mr. Wright said it had failed already. The House went into Committee of the Whole on a bill to provide for a direct tax. It meets with violent opposition. Nothing has yet been heard from the expedition bearing a flag of truce for the purpose of burying the dead, nor from Col. Cameron's expedition. It is supposed that the Southerners have schemes on foot which they wish to be kept secret, and so detain everything coming within their lines. To the People of Abbeville District. The God of battles has again permitted Southern valor to triumph over superior force. The vast preparations of our enemies have been defeated; their boastful hosts discomfited; the soil which was polluted by their insolent invasion has been fertilized by their blood; their vengeful determination to strike terror by slaughtering our wounded, has resulted in the capture of many of their panic stricken hords; their grand parks of artillery and new-fashioned engines of destruction are ours; the hand cuffs provided for the punishment and disgrace of the faithful friends of the South, can now be exhibited by us, as proofs of their disappointed malice and barbarous ferocity; their flags which were consecrated and spread forth with pompous exultation, as well as our own emblems which were mealy used by them to entrap us, are now trophies of our victory. But the war is not ended. Hatred, wounded pride, all demoralizing passions are urging our enemies to renewed exertions. Mobs in the North overawe all resistance and compel there an almost unanimous support of the most direful measures proposed for our subjugation or extermination. Regiments by scores are offered to the wicked rulers, who have periled their own country in their mad schemes to ruin ours. Soon the foe will be upon us again—again he must be repulsed. The united efforts of all persons in the Confederate States are now needed to save property, life, liberty, honor. Abbeville District has done well—but not enough; not so much as interests involved and physical ability require, in proportion to what has been done by other Districts. Let the people of the District then co-operate together. All of them are earnestly requested to attend at Abbeville Court House next Monday—Sale Day. Committees heretofore appointed may then meet and act. Gen. McGowan and Col. James C. Calhoun, just returned from the glorious fields of Blackburn's Ford and Stone Bridge, will, it is hoped, then give full details of what they know concerning the gallant achievements there wrought. All who are ready to join the military forces of our country may then make arrangements for our operation and speedy organization. Those who have not suitably contributed towards the equipment of soldiers and help of their families, and towards the production of our own arms, may then do so; and those who are inspired by a zealous patriotism may make further contributions towards special purposes embraced in the common cause as may attract their regard. Information may be given and acquired; useful measures suggested and advanced; a proper spirit roused and exhibited; and our duty understood and done.

Come all. Come with a rush, with your arms and liberal hearts. Be ye generous and brave. Conquer a proud and enjoy it. JOHN A. WIER, JOHN WHITE, D. J. JORDAN, B. F. HUGHES, EDWIN PARKER, JOHN PARKER, JOHN McKEYDE, M. DONALD, THOMAS C. BERRIN, WILLIAM HILLS, J. H. COBB, JOHN H. WELSON, D. L. WARDLAW, ARMINIUS BURNETT, J. F. LIVINGSTON, THOS. THURSON.

NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

St. Louis, July 26.—John C. Fremont, Lincoln's new General, has arrived here. The Missourians have taken possession of Memphis, in Scotland County, Mo. The Abolition Convention at Jefferson City, has declared the principal State offices vacant, and provides for filling the same by the "Convention." They have repealed a part of the State Constitution. The Supreme Court will consist of seven Judges, four to be the creatures of this Convention. The Convention abolishes the State Legislature, and annuls several acts of the last Legislature. GOVERNOR JACKSON AT WILMINGTON, July 26.—Governor Jackson and General Atkinson, of Miss., arrived here yesterday, en route for Richmond. The Governor says that there are 100,000 Missourians ready to defend the cause of the South if they had arms.

A COUNTER SHOT TO FARM.

We learn, says the Richmond Enquirer, from a reliable source, that the French Consul in this city, Monsieur Paul, yesterday despatched a courier to the Federal Government, conveying an account of the two battles recently fought near Manassas.