Che Union & Journal.

Biddeford, Me., Aug. 2, 1861.

FF Advertisers are particularly requestweek as possible. In order to secure their inser-tion they must be received by Wednesday noon-



STATE OF MAINE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Augusta, July 23, 1861.

An adjourned session of the Executive Council will be held at the Council Chamber, in Augusta, on Tuesday, the 6th day of August J. B. HALL, Sec'y of 'State. Attest:

Republican State Convention.

The Republicans of Maine will meet in Convention. in M. EONIAN HALL, AUGUSTA, OR WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Governor, and to transact any other business that may properly come before the Convention.

The basis of ropresentation will be as follows Each City, Town and platantion shall be entitled to one delegate; each city, town and plantation that cast seventy-five votes for the Republican candidate for Governer in 1830, shall be entitled to an additional delegate; and one delegate for every one hundred votes for said candidate in 1860, above seventy-five. The State Committee will be in session at the Stanley House the evening before the Conven-JAS. G BLAINE,

LEONARD ANDREWS. FREDERICK ROBIE, J. S. Lyford, John B. Marrow, Edwin Flye, Jacou S. Smith, CHRISTOPHER PRINCE. T. HARMON,
S. P. STRICKLAND,
EUGENE HALE,
W. B SNELL,
A. B. FARWELL,
OZIAS BLANCHARD,
J. M. LIVERMORE,
E. WOODBURY,

July 12th. 1861. Rep. State Committee. Note. The delegates are requested to leave thir credentials with the State Committee be-fore the hour of the needing of the Convention.

County'Convention. After our paper was ready for the press, we

received a call for a Republican County Convention, to be held at Alfred, on monday, August 19th. The call will appear at length in our

Army Correspondence.

The "Army Correspondence," written by soldiers of Capt. Goodwin s company, of our city, published to-day, will be read with interest. Our regular correspondent, "Typo." it will be seen, mentions some things in regard to the efficiency of the officers, and the indiscreet manuer in which the troops were brought into the field, which will be regretted. It does not appear from his statements, or from those of the writer of the other letter, that there was any lack of courage in our troops, but, on the contrary, those of our companies behaved bravely, but that human nature could not bear the physical exhaustion consequent on the futiguing march.

We wish also to say that there are many unfounded stories and foolish rumors affoat. in regard to the incidents of the battleand that even the statements of the letter writer, not those of ours in particular, but of all, must be taken with some grains of allewance. The writers pen their letters under disadvantageous circumstances, and when writing about matters of which they were not distinctly cognizant frequently are deceived, giving rumors rather than actual

There can be no doubt but what there was a fearful amount of inefficiency in some of the officers of our army, and to this inefficiency our disaster at Bull Run is chiefly attributable. There is a fearful amount of responsibility resting upon the officers, from the Commanding General down, and he who accepts a position, either as General, Colonel, or even Captain of a company, should have the necessary requisites of courage, coolness and carefulness. We have the best material for troops, and must have abler officers. This is the voice of the country.

The Governor and Council have appoint ed John B. Neally, of South Berwick, as Trial Justice for the County of York. Mr. Neally has long been a Justice of the Peace, and is acquainted with the forms of law, and will make a prompt and efficient officer.

The casualties of the 3d Maine regiment, as written in a letter to the Kenneboo Journal, from a reliable source, in the disastrous battle at Bull Run, were 6 killed, 10 wounded, and 21 missing.

It is becoming more and more eviden every day, that a terrible retribution awaits the facturers of the unhealthy compounds denominated Saleratus, Baking Powders, &c .-Since Herick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus has been introduced and happy to state he has and is still working great revolutions for good. We would say to all our readers to try one Daper, and they will say with us, the half has not been told. Our better halfaurs, Tell everyhody

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 22, 1862.

distance of about ten unles I should judge, seated at some of your tables in good old and the last four miles we were marched Biddeford I could have done justice to any word "halt" was given, and the men received double quick which caused one half to fall amount of eatables. out from exhaustion. Each man had his blanket, gun and haversack with three days gone to Fairfax Court House, a distance of were then in front of the enemy's position, and rations in it, and a canteen of water, making seven miles, so we again started. From this about half a mile from them. We had remain a luggage of over thirty pounds. A large place there was many on the road, some were ed here, perhaps, some three-quarters of an proportion threw them away except their guns, but mine I hung to. You know that I am used to the double quick, therefore it did not use me up as it did many of our Co. did not use me up as it did many of our Co., who have never belonged to the Triumph and one of his arms was badly wounded, and within sight of the enemy, and from this should go to Alexandria, but he had the good rattling of musketry. Our brigade soon beplace to the scene of action, the roadside was luck to get a ride; I have seen him since and he came impatient, and cries such as "What are and some exhausted, it will be impossible for me to give you the faintest idea of what I saw from this time until our retreat was ordered, some were brought away in wagons, Here at this place there was any amount of tars plant three shells in the midst of the many were left on the field, yet I hope and trust that they have the best of care, even if

got the best of it, and I made up my mind if I was to die, to die like a man, and from that time I felt no more fear. While marching under their fire I saw many shots that took effect, and some cannon balls struck within effect, and some cannon balls struck within we had made the acquaintance of a mulatto made on the wrong side. a few feet of our company but not a man family of respectability, they gave us per- We received orders at 10½ A. M. to proceed flinched one inch, but we did not stop under mission to stop with them, and the free use by a circuitous route in rear of the rebel posiquick time and when we had crossed the hill of anything that we wanted. We got a tub tion. In order to do this we had to traverse a form into a line of Battle. It was now lound through they had supporall ready, their supthat there was but 500 of the 5th in the line.

Company B. had the most of any company

and hot coffee. And if over 1 felt good it

and was intensely not, the road was of the worst possible description, the troops were heavily laden with their arms, ammunition, in the regiment, and that numbered but 32 was after I got through with that meal.— equipments and blankets; they were worn out started in the morning were fit to go.

of our regiment to flee, but the left stood better than many of our boys, for they had order "Double quick" was given for the third ast, we had to climb a hill in order to get to take quarters in Halls and different places. where we could do some fighting, it was but they could not play any Halls on me covhred with a thick growth of scrub pines, when I was hungry and wet. which made it very hard to climb, and when Major Hamilton and Lieut. Pilsbury came we got to the top there was not a rebel to be up this morning and took breakfast with us, seen, there being a piece of woods about one although they stop at a Hotel they like our jutant exclaimed, "You'll all be shot down hundred yards beyond they fled into it. So place the best, next time I write I will tell likedogs." In vain Col. Dunnell cried, "Not we marched up within fifty yards and poured you more about this family that we are with. one volley into it, and soon we saw them I do not think that any of our boys were come out on the other side in hot haste. If killed or wounded, but if I had not had my from the battle-field. After a tedious search, we had had some good field pieces at that haversack with me I should have been. I we found a thick mud puddle. No mine o time we would have cut them up in good had it slung over my right shoulder which gold, at that moment, could have more delight shape, but we could not reach them with brought it on my left hip, it had three days ed our eyes. No fears of cholers morbus preour guns—this was all the fighting that we rations of hard bread, tin dipper and tin vented us from drinking freely of the putrid

brave officers, and then I will give you a the force was so nearly gone that the tin sold The main table the force was so nearly gone that the tin short account of our retreat. First, I will plate stopped it, yet it came very near knock of about 200 men! the 4th probably had 300, speak of Capt Goodwin, he was well nigh ing me down. I picked the ball up and put and the 3d about the same number as the 5th. used up before we got to the field, and was it into my pocket and shall send it to you As we neared the scene of action we were not able to take command, but he went into with a Sharps Sabine Rifle that I took from met by the remains of a Mass. regiment which the field with us, and was with us until our the field with me belonging to some of the had just been severely handled by the secesretreat, and had our march been anything rebels, and if I should never return you can sionlsts. We asked them eagerly "How

Licut. R. M. Stevens, he is a perfect brick. he says every man is safe or accounted for, ing. We have whipped them completely." he was as cool as ever, and took us into the and not more than twenty of the 5th is lost. You should have heard the shout that went field and stood in our column until we were twice ordered to retreat. I tell you he is a brave man. And he looked like a hero, of the battle, plain and distinct.

Lieut. S. M. Pilsbury is also all courage, he stood at his post and did not finch one been here, that the coolest men in the field were our first and second Lieutenants and Major Hamilton, and I cannot pass further without speaking of him, of his coolness and of which this state of things is the result, will bravery you will doubtless learn by the papers before you receive this, therefore I will just my that he rode into the field, dismounted was ordered, back with us, then he was the last to leave the field. The Brigadier-Gen. paid him his best compliments for his coolness and courage. I do not think that any

We were ordered to retreat to Centreville but the cavalry followed us so closely with their column that we were ordered to Fairfax. possible for me to go so far, and the retreat given. was in such disorder that no company was together, and after going a short distance I and the 5th, preceded by the 4th Me. and tolfound Lieutenant Stevens and Pilsbury, and lowed by the 3d, took up the line of march for we concluded to go as far as we could and

account of our retreat.

marched about three miles and found that called Centreville is located, and here we were our retreat was cut off by the enemy, who ordered to halt, in order to allow some regifired upon us from a masked battery, but ments belonging to another division to pass to FRIEND P. S. B: Without doubt you have their shot did not take effect and there being ere this, heard of the battle that took place a piece of woods near by we went into them, and then resumed our march. As we reached on the class therefore I shell not be shelt to and come to the constitution of the hill, and cast our eyes to the on the 21st, therefore I shall not be able to and came to the conclusion we would camp right, to the left, to our front, and to our rear, give you much news; but thinking you would like to know what I saw, I take this one mile from the battle field, and when I with the grandeur of the scene around us. opportunity to give you some idea of the returned I found it in the same place, and as The country, so far as the eye could reach, apwe all had blankets we had a very comfort- peared literally covered with troops, dressed We were encamped about one mile from able nights rest. I weke up at 4 o'clock and in every imaginable variety of uniforms, from We were encamped about one mile from able nights rest. I weke up at 4 o'clock and the bright, glossy colors of the zouaves to the orders to march the next morning at 2 o'clock, accordingly we prepared to do so. Our Brigmake, we were soon on a march to find our and thousands of bayonets and sabres in the ade was composed of the 3d 4th and 5th way out of the woods, and after roving morning sunbeams, was perfectly dazzling. It Maine and 3d Vermont regiments under the round to clear their guards and battery, we was a sight calculated to inspire every heart command of Col. Howard (of the 3d Maine) came to a halt and held council, and came to with confidence, and our troops must not be acting as Brigadier General. We did not the conclusion to send out a scout to learn too much blamed for anticipating an easy vicget our Brigade ready to move as soon as was if we could where we were. Lieut. Pilsbury tory. It is not to be wendered at that the men expected, but about sunrise we were in mo- and myself being decided upon we started, who saw those columns advancing with the tion—we marched a short distance and were deordered to come to a halt, here we were defined about one hour. for another Brigsde to drow my trust revelopment approached him layed about one hour, for another Brigade to drew my trusty revolver and approached him, rebel entrenchments. They did not know they pass—then we passed on, and about 9 o'clock he proved to be a Slave, but was as bright as had no General. we could hear in the distance the booming of any white man that I have ever seen; I asked On our way through Centreville we passed cannon. I cannot say that I was very much him if he would show us the main road that the building used as a hospital for, those wound in favor of the sound, yet there is much in led to Centreville, he consented to do so, and ed in the engagement of the Thursday previ

in favor of the sound, yet there is much in the sound that is grand and I longed to be with those of my Country's brave sons who so nobly stood the charge against such odds

| Country | We were at this time about 3 miles from the "God bless you" he left us. After we got to "We should like to be with you," said one scene of action, on the east of the field, and the village we went into a house and got some "but-" and as he uttered the last word, he here we came to a halt for one hour, after hot coffee which did us much good, altho' glanced down at his leg which had been shutwhich we took up a line of march around to we had hard bread with us yet we had no tered by a grape shot. the north and came up on the west side, a appetite for it. I think if I could have been distance of about, ten miles I should judge, seated at some of your tables in good old the troops filed to the left. Our brigade pro-

We now found that all of our troops had of the trees which skirted the roadside. We yet he had walked 16 miles and said he guns-the dull explosion of the shells, and the is getting along well. We arrived at Fairfax they stopping for?" "Why don't they move troops had gone to Alexandria it rather discoursed up. but we concluded to push on the Major Hamilton of the 5th. He soon recouraged me, but we concluded to push on. turned, and stated that he had seen our morbaggage all broken open, and the natives "devils," at the same time expressing his be were helping themselves. We now had a lief that our artillery was "using them up" journey of 14 miles before us, and after a rapidly. Shortly after a mounted negro came they have fallen into the hands of the enemy. | Journey of 14 miles before us, and after a little rest we started. | We saw nothing on | It will be direction of the front. His mouth We now had to cross a hill where the commy had a raking fire on us—they having 6 o'clock we arrived here after a murch of of truce. From that time our men made up guns on our right and left, and be assured if a 28 miles. It rained all through the day and their minds that there was no fighting for them soldier has any man about him he will require we got almost as wet as we could be. I came All they would have to do would be to pursue it at moment like that, for my part, there was a to the conclusion if there was a feather bed the rebels at the close of the fight, and secure strife within between fearand courage, courage in this town I would sleep on one. Lieut. the prisoners; and this impression was upperand got into the valley, then we halted to of water, soap and towel, and after we got distance of nine miles. This distance was mon, company A. of Gorham next, and that Lieut. Pilsbury and Major Hamilton found us with want of sleep, and want of food, and out numbered 24 men. How so many men stood and we had a fine time with them. It still of the 900 men that commenced the march, onthe march is more than I can tell, for the day continued to rain, but we did not mind that ly 150 were able at first to form in line of battle, was very warm and not half of those that now as we had get dry, and about ten we and those more than half dead with fatigue. retired and a better nights rest I never expect to have, and this merging as I write you in We were the last regiment that went into to have, and this morning as I write you in the first four miles not a man fell out, though the field, after we had formed into a line the our little room the sun shiues in and makes the dust almost choked us, and cur tongues Cavalry came rushing down from the battle me think of days that I have spent in a room were parched with thirst; but when, on entershouting for us to run, which caused the right much like this far away. We are much ing a field that had been recently plowed, the

plate in it, and a canister shot took me fair stagnant liquid. How it retreshed us! By its I will now speak of the conduct of our on the sack went through the dipper, but sid we were able to join the main body of the but such quick time he would have had com- think of me when you see the gun. 1 have goes the battle?" They replied, for what just seen the Orderly Sergeant of Co. B. and reason we cannot tell, "the rebels are retreat-

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 25th, 1861. MR. COWAN-Sir:-The events of the last while his voice could be heard above the din few days seem more like a gloomy dream than a reality. Only a few days since a splendifl and well-appointed army left the vicinity of this place with light hearts and light footsteps, convinced that their cause was right-confident soon to be undeceived. An ambulance waginch, but was as cool as ever. I do not think that the right would conquer-to-day, the men gon, full of wounded and dying men, followed I could ever ask for more courage in officers composing that army (some, tho', lay stretch- by another and another until the number than there is in company B., of the 5th. I ed on the field of battle) are here—as an army swelled to twenty, making all haste to the than there is in company is., of the oth. I they are gloomy and sad—as soldiers they are have heard it often remarked since we have disgusted with the incapacity of some of those to whom their lives and honor were entrusted.

I do not know whether an account of the unfortunate engagement fought on Sunday last, interest you.

The 5th Maine regiment left their camping- powder. There was an expression of sadground, 11 miles from Centreville, at 2 o'clock ness on their faces as they mid, "Hurry up and took his post, and stood there until he on Sunday morning. No drum beat the re boys, they want you badly there." Another veille, but the men were quietly awakened and formed by companies with as little noise and confusion as possible. As soon as the ranks were formed, every man assured himself that saw a battery on our right and on our left his musket was properly loaded and capped, and one in front, or rather we saw clouds of account of other companies will be of much and that his equipments were all in order.— smoks and flashes of fire where those batteries interest to you, therefore I will give you the This done, each company formed a hollow were planted. square, for the purpose of receiving a few words of instruction and caution from the officers dead and wounded men, strewn thickly round, commanding them. The Biddeford company broken gun carriages, bullets singing and was thus formed, and Capt, Goodwin, in a few brief words, impressed upon his men the neces-Our journey in the forenoon so nearly used sity of maintaining their ranks intact, and of cannons booming, shells bursting—this is me up that I felt as though it would be im- paying the strictest attention to every order what we saw and heard as we crossed the

field towards the cover of a little wood The command "forward" was soon given. where we were to form for the attack. There was a little brook near the wood; several of us went there to drink, while the remainder Centreville. The men werein good spirits, and rested for a few moments. We looked around camp for the night, on our way we found of a first rate time in Richmond. A march of some of our boys and when we came to a 20 minutes brought us to the foot of the hill, our right, on our left, and to our front, all halt we had fourteen in all. We had now upon which the dirty little collection of houses playing with the greatest regularity and pre-

cision, while all of our troops in sight appeared to be disorganized and in confusion. For our artillery we looked in vain, that was

was lost irretrievably. We wondered what our task would be, whether they would lead our brigade of 800 or 900 against those almost invincible batteries, or whether they would suffer us to remain there until the enemy got our range and mowed us down like so much grass. We were glad when the command "5th fall in," was given, for we were impatient to see what would be done next.

The regiment was formed in close column at

half distance. Company B. had 32 men, and

all its officers. Company F. we believe, had six men. Company B. was, by far, the strongest in the regiment. Almost as soon as we were formed, a tremendous rushing and crashing was heard in the woods on our left, and in an an instant they appeared alive with men, belonging to several regiments. They were retiring in the utmost confusion. A cry arose, "It is the enemy retreating," and in an instant a dozen men had left our ranks and sent as many bullets flying among them. Several fell. It was a sad mistake—a mistake too often made in this unhappy war. The retiring troops were the Ellsworth Zounves and the Mass. 5th. God's sake don't fire upon your own men," they cried. The firing ceased and we asked them why they fied. "We can do nothing with them," said they. They passed to our rear; the secession troops following them, until they

saw us, when they opened fire upon us, they,

Passing a short distance beyond the village

permission to fall out and rest under the shade

or fourth time, men who had struggled hard to

keep up felt that they could do so no more, and

soon a long line of stragglers was seen in reas

of the column, slowly dragging their weary

bodies along, while many others lay gasping

and fainting by the roadside. In vain our Ad-

another man leave the ranks!" The voice of

exhausted nature demanded rest. We left the

up from our too credulous brigade, "Onward

Onward! we heard on all sides, Onward, or

we shall lose them." All fatigue was forgot-

ten, all other thoughts swallowed up in the

desire to get one shot at the enemy before

they could escape. But we were destined

token of victory. As we emerged from the

woods on our left which concealed us from

the battle field, another disorderly squad of

New Yorkers met us. Their faces were

smeared with blood and blackened with gun-

moment and we were in the field. It is a

Thick volumes of smoke, flashes of fire

whistling in all directions, musketry rattling,

bard thing to describe a battle-field.

however, retreating to the cover of the bushes. At this moment, a company of U. S. Cavalry retired in disorder, and their so doing occasioned a panic in our ranks. The 5th regiment, no, the colors of the 5th, flanked on bill in addition to the act relative to duties either side by about 70 or 80 men, formed a line on imports. (Force bill) Executive session. and commenced their advance through the Adjourned. woods. The balls flew thick, but the rebels committed the common mistake of firing high, hence our small loss. We traversed the wood and reached the open field beyond, there we expected to meet the enemy-no enemy was to be seen. The enemy had retired to a wood on the opposite side of the field, and from thence they sent numerous but ill-directed volleys, (fortunately for us.) We halted in the middle of the field, and for fifteen minutes poured a continual storm of bullets into the woods, but of course we are utterly unable to estimate the effect of our shots. At length a battery of rifled cannon on our right having got our range, it was thought best to retire; the order was given, and we retired, not in good order, nor in any particular order, but pell-mell, every man seeking his individual safety. When we reached the place where we had formed, we saw a sight which made us sick. Imagine five or six thousand men spread over a wide expanse of country in an inextricable state of confusion with dozens of shells and cannon balls flying in their midst; imagine four or five hundred men bleeding on the field, and you will have the last grand tableau of the battle of Bull Run. An

account of the retreat in my next. Yours, &c.,

XXXVII Congress-Extra Session

WASHINGTON, July 24. Senate.—Mr. Foster presented a report and nemorial of the Common Council of New London in favor of establishing the Naval Academy there. He urged the claims of the State and place with a few remarks. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. Grimes offered a resolution instructing the Judichary Committee to inquire into the expediency of requiring the eath of allegi-ance to be administered to each naval and ance to be administered to each naval and drunkenness prevailing among them to a military officer and employee of the Govern-fearful extent—but the sale of intoxicating nent. Agreed to.
The Senate refused to concur in the House

substitute for its bill for the better organizasubstitute for its bill for the better organiza-tion of the Military Department.

The bill to punish fraud on the part of any alizing effect of these places will be effectually checked, and the soldiers restored to or-

officers entrusted with making contracts for the Government was postponed until to-mor-Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to promote

revenue service, was taken up

ntil the next session, but The bill passed.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the

Mr. Pearce, from the same committee, expresed discent from the hill.

It was passed. House.—Mr. Elliot of Mass. reported bill authorizing the President to appoint consuls to any foreign ports where it may be deemed advisable for preventing pires at the repulse of Gen. Lee. The result of this deemed advisable for preventing piracy, at a salary net exceeding \$1500, the offices to cease when peace is declared. Passed.

case when peace is declared. Passed.

The Senate bill appointing a Board of Naval Officers on steel clad steamships, and if their report is favorable, authorizing their report is favorable, authorizing themselves, if they escape at all, by embarkation on a man-of-war and a flight down or more, was considered. A million and a half of dollars is appropriated. The bill

The bill authorizing the President to accent the services of 500,000 volunteers was passed.

SENATE.—Mr. Grimes (Rep., Iowa), from the Committee on Naval affairs, reported a bill to establish an arsenal at Rock Island,

Illinois. Laid over
Mr. Halo, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the surrender and disposition of the property of the United States and Navy-Yard at Pensacola and Norfolk.

Mr. Trumbull (Rep., Ill.) moved to add "the Armory at Harper's Ferry," which was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted. Mr. Hale (Rep , N. II) said he wanted it understood, that if the newspapers hurried on the late battle, Congress is not going to Old Point and York River. It consisted on the late battle, Congress is not going to on the late battle, Congress is not going to on the late battle, Congress is not going to on the late battle, Congress is not going to on the late battle, Congress is not going to on the late battle, Congress is not going to on the late battle, Congress is not going to on the late battle, Congress is not going to only the

resolution, appropriating \$2,000, in order tered any, though fully prepared for such an that the President may adopt such measures event. Lieut. Crosby surprised and burnt as may be necessary to insure a representation of the United States at the World's rebels, and brought off one valuable prize—Fair, in London, in 1862. Mr. Stevens (Rep., Pa.), from the Com- niture.

Mr. Stevens (Rep., Pa.), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Senate bill supplementary to the late loan act with an amendment authorising the Sectory of the Treasury to fix the denomination of the Treasury to fix the Treasury to fi may exchange for corn, bearing interest 9 tack from the enemy. The Washington corper cent per annum, if this amount is necesgregate amount of treasury notes not to exceed \$250,000.

the debt incurred. Adopted by one majority.

July 26.

SENATE.—Mr. Kennedy presented a memory rial from the citizens and Mayor of Baltimore complaining of the usurpation of the militanot evacuated they will force us out. The ry forces of that city, and demanding as a sloop of war Dale with 20 guns at once went matter of right that their rights as citizens up from Old Point.

The Albertons and Panguin will also be should be preserved and all their rights of property protected. Referred to the Comstationed there, while the Minnesota and
mittee on Judiciary.

THE UNION & JOURNAL - - - * * POLITICAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

in the hands the of the robels. We could not help coming to conclusion that the battle bridge, also, for the repair of the present

Mr Grimes, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to provide for a metropolitan Police for Washington Little ton. Laid over until to-morrow. Also a bill to provide for the construction of an iron

bridge. Passed.
Mr. Sherman from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to examine the pay of Government officers. Passed.

The bill to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers making contracts for the rnment was taken up and passed. The joint resolution approving the acts of President was taken up and postponed till

to-morrow. The bill to define and punish conspiracy

was taken up and passed.

House.—Mr. Dawes, of Mass, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolu-tion, that Mr Shiel is entitled to a seat as a member from Oregon, instead of Mr. Thayer, now occupying it.

Mr. Sedgwick, of N. Y, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill which was passed, authorizing the President to appoint the commandants of Navy Yard from commanders as well as Captains

Mr. Blair, of Mo., asking leave to report the Senate bill, providing for the transportation and delivery of arms to loyal citizens in the rebellious States, etc. Mr. Burnette, of Ky., objected.

SENATE. -- A communication was received rom the War Department relative to the number of sick and wounded at the hospitals, which was ordered to be printed. The joint resolution approving of the acts

of the President was taken up.
Mr. Johnson of Tennessee proceeded to Mr. Johnson of Tennessee proceeded speak at length in favor of the resolution. The resolution was then postponed till

Monday.
Mr Collamor (Rep., Vt.,) introduced a

House .- The House passed the Senate bill appropriating two millions of dol ars to pay for the transportation and delivery of arms to loval citizens in the rebellions States, and the organizing of such persons for their protection against insurrection and domesti

On motion of Mr. Blair (Reb., Mo.) a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War to communicate the letter of 18th of February, in response to a resolution of the House requesting the reason for assembling United States troops at the seat of Government

The House then went into committee of he whole on the direct tax bill.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Major General Melellan arrived in Washington on Friday, to take command of the army of the Potomac, recently commanded by Brig Gen. McDowell No new movecorded. A Washington dispatch says that the most advanced post of our army is four and a half miles from Alexandria-Col. How ard's brigade, 3d, 4th and 5th Maine, and 2d Vermont. The ranks of the Union army are being

reinforced from various quarters. Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania has ordered forward ten infantry regiments from that State, and an artillery corps and a regiment of 1200 cavilry are getting ready to follow. The War Department is accepting all full regiments which are offered. Gen. Mansfield is adopting the most strin-

gent measures to re-establish discipline among he troops who returned to Washington from the fight at Bull Run, and to gather then together in their respective camps

The troops in Alexandria are represented

to be in a rlotous and disorderly condition, liquor has been absolutely forbidden and several of the houses in that business have

'Intelligence that the danger of an immethe efficiency of the volunteer forces. Referred to the Com. on Military Affairs. The bill regulating the pay, &c , of the Times, from trustworthy sources. Their when a service, was taken up.

Mr. Hale made a motion to postpone the plans are represented as well digested and apparently entirely feasible. Leaving Gen. Johnston to look after Patterson's division. Gen. Lee, whose column, according to relia-The bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer forces was read a second time. It allows the President to discharge officers who are incapable or inefficient, or violate official and crosses the Potomac. Then with the aid and crosses the Potomac. duty.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Com on Finance, reported back the bill to provide for the payment of the Government Police of Balticommunication, and hy a rapid advance to approach the unprotected side of the capi-Simultaneous with his arrival at this point, the main body under Beauregard will narch with corresponding expedition upon

Arlington Heights, attacking our army there offices to ton and its archives must fall into the hands the Potomac.

HARPER'S FERRY.

The War Department, it is said, received intelligence on Monday that a large force of rebels under Generals Lee and Johnston had gain been concentrated at Winchester, and in an attack on Harper's Ferry was feared by the Union troops at that place. The substance of this news was that Gen. Johnston having heard of the retiring of the three months Pennsylvania volunteers, under Gen. Patterson, had unde a retrograde movement from Manassas Junction to Winchester, hoping to find the army at Harper's Ferry unprepared. The Government has sent several fresh regiments to supply the place of those whose term of service h

FORTRESS MONHOE AND THE POTOMAC.

An expedition left Fortress Monroe quiety on Wednesday afternoon, and proceeded to Back River, an arm of the sea between obey the newspapers now as to the time of about 300 men, with seven pieces of artiladjournment. He referred to the gallantry lery, under comand of Licut. Crosby. Gen. of Col. Marston of New Hampshire in the Butler had received information that the rebels had erected a battery there, but the House.—The House passed the Senate joint expedition does not appear to have encoun-Lieut. Crosby surprised and burn nine sloops and sche oners belonging to the

tion of treasury notes below \$50, which he have been so reduced, as almost to invite at sary in order to negotiate a loan. The ag- who generally looks on the dark side of affairs—eays there is some danger of the block-ade of the Chesapeake being raised by a simfairespices, wines, liquors, and all such excise and other internal duties and taxes as may be collected, are pledged for the radamatical will be found in another place.

Whether they will accomplish all the data in the collected are pledged for the radamatical will be delay in the data in the collected are pledged for the radamatical will be delay in the collected are pledged for the radamatical will be delay in the collected are pledged for the radamatical will be delay in the collected are pledged for the radamatical will be delay in the collected are pledged for the radamatical will be delay in the collected are pledged for the radamatical will be delay in the collected are pledged for the radamatical will be delay in the collected are pledged for the radamatical will be found in another place.

Whether they will accomplish all they hope to is yet to be learned by experiment; but that they have great resources cannot be

FORTRESS MONROE, July 29. The flag of truce come into Newport News this morning with a proposition giving our troops 24 hours to leave; in case the place is up from Old Point.

The Albatross and Penguin will also be

assist should Newport News be attacked .-Col. Phelps says he can hold the place against twice his number, which now consists of four

effective regiments. els to day have been practicing from a battery some five miles below Sewall's Point, and just below Rip Raps.

day, are important :

It became apparent early last ovening that the rebels meditated an attack on Hampton, and Gen. Butler dotermined to abandon the town in case of a formidable advance and at upon us. We then fought our way down 7 o'clock an order was given for families and into the plain. The Wisconsin regiment

ress, and army wagons and carts bringing in tion then became general

ome in during the last 14 hours. For the present those not employed will be quartered

Brigade and Massachusetts companies came in and encamped near the Fortress. Max Webor's regiment came in Saturday morning nd will occupy Camp Hamiliton. An alarm The rebels will undoubtedly our troops. ccupy the place to-morrow unless it be

planting of batteries on the Potomac at oints to command the channel At Aquia reck they have five guns on one battery and party on board of a steamer from Washing was in that vicinity on Saturday, a train lears full of troops is said to have arrived there. By way of amusement or experiment a few ineffectual shots were fired from the

teamer a distance of three miles. THINGS IN GENERAL.

The telegraph yesterday afternoon brought s the following report :

New York, July 29.
The Herald's Washington dispatch says ceretary Wells has offered a powerful naval

to cross it. Above it is equally secure.

The division of Gen. Banks have been re-McClellan and Banks.

y in the direction at Fairfax Court House. but I am afraid not in this world." portion of the party proceeded to Fairfax There was no enemy except mounted pickets, who retired

able information has deen received in Washington, which leaves no doubt that Gen to questions, he said that he was an officer of

Patterson wilfully refrained from holding The same correspondent writes :- "Proeding a few steps further, an officer, whose uniform was trimmed with gold lace, was seen dred and twenty thousand men at Manassas having on his breast plate, "Mississippi Rilles." The wounded man raised slowly to his they could not have less than from four to elbow, and endeavored to bring a Sharpe's five thousand killed and wounded in this batiffe to bear upon your correspondent, when the This man shortly after expired.

is the first law of nature," your correspondent put a bullet through his head." About the middle of the battle the Zouaves fired by platoons upon the rebel infantry sta-tioned in the woods. After they had fired they discovered a troop of horse coming down on the rear. They carried the American flag, which deceived Col. Heintzelman, and made him believe they were United States cavalry, and he so told the Zouaves. As they came nearer their true character was discovered. but too late for all the Zouaves to reload he regiment faced and received the cavalr as they came down, with leveled bayonets, which threw them into confusion. Then way went muskets, and the Zouaves went n with their knives and pistels. They seizl horses and stabbed their hand-to-hand conflict the Black Horse Troop

fighting. The sequel showed the Zouaves to the most expert handlers of the knife. When the fight was over, there were not this region, nover enjoyed before, and they twenty of the four hundred cavalry leftalive. are now able to pursue their ordinary avocations, in the full belief of the ability of the infuriated red shirts. This troop of cavalry had boasted they would picket their horses surv protection against the incursions and

were handled in their own professed way o

in the grounds of the White House.

MUTUAL RETREAT.

There is no doubt that the rebels were acally retreating towards Manassas Junction t the very time when our soldiers were run ing towards Centreville. The reinforce ments from Manassus were probably intended o cover the retreat of the troops that had been engaged in the action. anic on our side occurred, the wagon train of he rebels was their intention to retire rain was followed by large bodies of infanty, and it is probable that if our men had tood their ground even fifteen minutes longer, they would have had undisputed posses-

It is stated by a Virginian, who came from lanassas into our lines to day, that the orler for the retreat of the rebels had been aleady issued. It is evident that the enemy did not immediately understand the move-ment on our side. They thought themselves ment on our side. They thought themselves whipped, and the sudden retirement of their journed, that has not been robbed by the ictors undoubtedly astonished them. This s apparent from the fact that no pursuit was sand dollars. ttempted for any considerable distance.

Bull Run, but escaped and is now at Washington. Mr. Mitchell is a Boston man.

Bull Run is a mere rivulet, dry in many

and is crossed by the Manaseas Railroad. The Confederate battery which made such of the Run, situated on a slight eminence in

Run is the anniverary of the battle of Shrews- soil of Western Virginia, he issued the most bury, in 1403, between Henry the IV aud Henry Percy (Hotspur.) Upwards of 8000 persons were slain in the conflict. The reowned battle of the Pyramids was fought carried out, and when violated the culprit Egypt, July 21st, 1798. The latest intelligence from "the seat of

war" is not important. Gen. McLellan has ı not known.

Further Incidents of the Battle.

"I was in the fight on Sunday, all day, until we got completely off the field, and were on the road towards Vienna. On Sunday morning we were within 2 or 3 miles of the place. We encamped by the side of Count, and just below Rip Raps.

Heavy firing is now going on at Pig Point. a road, close by a wood, and then formed in The following reports, by telegraph yester-through a thick wood into a ravine (Bull Park) and bent firing constantly, in order to Run), and kept firing constantly, in or

goods to be removed in an hour. Orders and the 69th tackled a large party, estimated were also issued to burn the town rather than have it fall into the hands of the enemy — tially hidden in some brushwood, and sucon. Butler well understands that the pos- ceeded in driving them completely away, at session of Hampton by the rebels will be of ne particular importance.

A stampede of the negro population has taken place, and all last night and to-day the detterm off, while Col. Hunter approached road has been lined with refugees to the Fort- on the right with his division; and the ac-It continued until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when all goods from Hampton.

Nearly 1000 "contrabands" must have stood still, and we thought the battle wen. The Generals collected on the hill, and were cheering and shaking hand. General n and around the Seminary buildings, lately the head-quarters of Col. Duryea.

About 9 o'clock Friday night the Naval won. All at once the reinforcements on the other side, under Johnston as was supposed, came down upon us, and the men being completely exhausted, gave way, until they reached the road. Col. Corcoran had only occurred this morning, and Capt. Meagher with him, after Lieut. Col. everal buildings in Hampton were fired by Haggerty was killed, which happened in the first engagement. I saw him fall by a mus-ket ball. Thomas Francis Mengher was the most conspicuous man in the field, riding on Washington, July 28.

Official information has been received that he rebels contemplate at an early day the lanting of batteries on the Potential of the property of the contemplate of the potential color was taken. went to the front, leading the men to the charge. The color was recaptured, the en-emy driven back, and we then formed in hol-

off the ground." Col. Cameron, of the New York High-landers, gallantly led on his men to the charge The Scotchmen were so eager for the fight that some of them actually stripped off their shoes and coats and rushed upon the enemy. The Col of this fine regiment did not live long enough to see the valliant des is of those whom he commanded, for after discharging his revolver twice, and while in the act of shooting the third time, a ball from a musket penetrated his left breast, and he fell from his borse upon the field. Instead oreo to guard the river below Washington, of becoming disheartened by this event, the so that it would be impossible for the enemy gallant Highlanders pushed on, encouraged by Major McClelland, in their charge on the enemy Col. Cameron seemed to have a prenforced within the last three days with a sentiment of his death. In a conversation orce more than double the number of those with him, at his tent, on the evening prior returned home, the story that Gen Leo into the battle, he said that he had accepted tended to cross the Potomae between Washington and Harper's Ferry is pronounced ab-surd as he is considered too discreet an officer a short time to live, he might as well dovoto o be caught between the divisions of General | it to his country | He asked a friend whether he was going to the battle-field. Receiv-A reconnoisance was made on Saturday ing an affirmative answer, he said, "Good hight by a large force of cavalry and infant-bye, God bless you. We may meet again, sixteen hours afterwards, the gallant Colonel was shot from his horse and killed.

low square, by orders, and retreated steadily

As the New York Herald's correspondent Col Lander is authorized to organize and summon here the body of men from the Plains whom he employed when opening the overland route to the Pacific.

The Meridian Suffragional was leading his horse over numerous dead bodies, his attention was attracted by deep mouns. Turning about, he saw a Virginia overland route to the Pacific. The Times Washington dispatch says reli- pointed to the canteen. A deep draught of the Fairfax cavalry, and his horse being shot under him-the ball taking off both his legs
—he crept a lew yards to lay down and die.
He said the rebels had upwards of one hun-

acting on the maxim that "self preservation The correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Beverly, under date of the 22d inst., speaks as follows of the departure of Gen. McClellan to take command at Washington, and the state of affairs in West-

ern Virginia · "Major Gen. McClellan, undar telegraphic nstructions from the War Department, struck his camp here this morning and took his departure for the National Capital, there to assume command of the troops near Wash-

mgton.
The United States troops now in Western Virginia occupy every considerable town and strategical point cast of the Aleghanics, west to the Ohio, and south to the Kanawha valley. They hold full possession of the principal railroad routes, turnpike roads, and the mountain passes leading to Eastern Virginia The presence of the Union troops has inspired confidence among the people of

sary protection against the incursions and

raids of their late oppressors—the rebels.

Since my arrival I have mingled very coniderably with the inhabitants of Eastern Virginia, and from them I have received tatements of innumerable outrages committed by the rebels and rebel troops since the commencement of the present campaign.— The rebel military leaders, as they advanced to meet the Union troops, issued flaming proclamations to the people, making all sorts rain of of quasi patriotic appeals and promises; but This as their rebel army advanced, crime, theft and robbery was a concormitant. Horses cattle, grain, personal effects, and indeed articles of every description were either stolen, or, what is next to the act, they gave the inhabitants of Virginia scrip - sl -on which there is about one hundred per cent discount, and payable sometime between this and the millenium. The rich and the poor were alike victims of these outrages .-Scarcely an inhabitant of Western Virginia scrip arrangement of from one to ten thou-

attempted for any considerable distance.

A despatch has been received in this city from Henry II. Mitchell, Surgeon in the New York Fire Zouave Regiment, stating that he was twice taken prisoner, by robel eavalant to the conduct with that exhibited by the robels.—
The latter assumed to be bone of their bone was twice taken prisoner, by robel cavalry at and flesh of their flesh, yet their fraternity was exhibited in outrages only. The Union troops were represented to the people of Western Virginia as little less than barbariplaces, but containing from four to six feet of water in the channel after heavy rains. It extends for about six miles north and south, der, rapine and robbert. The intelligent people knew better than to believe the false. hoods of the rebels, but the poorer classesnavoc among our troops, is on the west side the agricultural classes - had little or no means of judging for themselves until the Union troops came and afforded them ocular demonstrations of the falsity of the charges. The date of the disastrous reverse at Bull When General McClellan entered upon the peremptory orders to his troops not to take one cent's worth of value from the people without affording an ample return, and with but few exceptions these orders have been has been punished in an exemplary man-

Horrid Barbarities .- The boasts of the taken command of the army on the Potomac, rebel prints that the "chivalry" would use and is requiring of both officers and men the the scalping-knife upon our troops proves not trictest attention to duty. On Monday two to have been idle. The accounts of barbaridovernment gun-boats engaged a new robel ties that reach us from Bull Run would be battery near Aquia Creek. The boats were too incredible for belief, were they not cornot injured much, and the effect on the rebel roborated by witnesses whose veracity cannot battery, which consisted of five rifled guns, be impeached. The records of Indian massacres present nothing more atrocious or more The Missouri Convention have deposed inhuman. We seem to have been fighting, Gov. Jackson and the secossion State officers, not men, but demons. Such of our wour and elected Union men as provisional State as fell into the hands of the enemy were treated with a barbarity which a Fejec or New