

Mrs. Hinsdale, whose husband is a member of the 2d Michigan Regiment, which is now on the Virginia side of the Potomac, has returned to Washington from Manassas Junction. Mrs. Hinsdale was at Centreville during the engagement on Sunday, and waited there for the return of the soldiers looking for her husband, but failed to see him. She supposed him a prisoner at Manassas. The enemy captured and conveyed her thither, employing her as a hospital nurse. On Thursday she procured a pass from Beauregard and his consent to leave. She walked to Alexandria where she arrived this morning. Her husband she discovered was not a prisoner, but safe in camp with his regiment. Mrs. Hinsdale reports as being in the hospital at Manassas a large number of our wounded troops: The enemy say they have as prisoners over a thousand of our men. She brings verbal messages from several of them to their friends. The wounded are well cared for. The offer of liberty has been tendered to all, provided they will take an oath not again to take up arms against the Confederacy. The Capt. of a Maine regiment and several privates have accepted the condition. The others refused. Among the prisoners in the hospital are Henry L. Perrin and Lieut. Underhill, of New York, engaged as hospital stewards, E. T. Taylor, of New Jersey, Surgeon, Quartermaster C. J. Murphy, Dr. Swift, John Bayley, and E. Viedenhurgh, of the New York 14th. The last named is also a hospital steward. There are also there Surgeon Baxton, of 5th Maine, and Surgeon of the 38th N. Y., 1st Minnesota and 3d Regiments of Federal Infantry, D. C. Sprague, of New Haven, and Wiggins, of Brooklyn, who was wounded and also prisoners. Mrs. Hinsdale says the Confederates buried their dead as they could be received, and that the enemy represent that of this number there are only 50, but that their wounded exceeds 1500. She saw many of our dead as she passed over the battle ground, and distinguished some of them by their uniforms. She says that the force of the enemy at Manassas is very large and that the officers are very busy drilling their troops. Beauregard is constantly on the move going from one part of the camp to the other and arranging as they said for some great movement. She reports that a large force of the enemy is at Fairfax with heavy guns.

Southern Accounts--Speech of Jeff. Davis.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 24th says the battle of Bull's Run opened by throwing out heavy artillery and small field pieces at 8 o'clock in the morning. The force of the enemy can never be ascertained. Our force was 20,000 men; none ever fought more desperately than ours. We have captured 13 pieces of artillery and taken some 3 or 400 prisoners. The number of our killed and wounded cannot yet be ascertained. Estimated at 500 killed and wounded, while that of our enemy cannot be less than several thousand. The Oglethorpe light infantry of Georgia were cut to pieces, and Balai's fine Regiment of Georgians were nearly annihilated. By the cars Friday night President Davis returned from the battle field. In response to calls from immense crowds who had assembled to greet him he alluded to the grand topic of the day. The enemy, he said, with the taxes they had been imposing on us for 20 years had fitted out an army on a magnificent scale. They had come over to Virginia with plenty of arms and ammunition and with ambulance fitted up in such a style of luxury as though they thought they were still taxing the South. They had 5 or 600 army agents with them, and provisions of every kind in abundance. In the whole campaign they had over 50,000 men. Their finest parks of heavy and light artillery are ours. They left everything behind them that they could throw away. The team has brought in one hundred prisoners and there are 1200 more coming in, including 65 officers. The probability is that the enemy lost 10,000 men. Our casualties will not exceed 1200. Among the Federal officers captured is Col. Corcoran. Among the Confederate officers killed are Lieut. Col. Johnston, of Hampton Legion, Col. Thomas, of Gen. Johnston's staff and Col. Fisher, of the 6th North Carolina Regiment. The wounded unascertained are Col. Stevens, of Gen. Beauregard's staff, Col. Gattrell, of Georgia, Lieut. Col. Montgomery Lardner, of the 1st Georgia Regiment, Col. Jones, of the 4th Alabama Regiment, Col. Nelson, of the 2d Va. Regiment, Col. Perester, of the 28th Va. Regiment, took Col. Wilcox, of Michigan, 1 captain, and 3 privates prisoners with his own hands.

Another Rebel Account of Bull's Run.

A Richmond dispatch to the *Charleston Mercury* of the 23d, received at Louisville, says that as soon as it became evident that the enemy meant to give battle, Davis hastened to take part in the battle. He immediately assumed command of the center, Beauregard commanding the right and Johnson the left. It was against Johnson's command that the enemy concentrated their best troops, and fought most obstinately. At one time the left was so severely pressed that the issue of the conflict in that direction seemed doubtful. It was here that Barton's Georgia regiment was posted which was terribly cut up. A large body of our troops was sent from the center at the critical moment and turned the tide of battle. The enemy broke and fled before the charges of the Southerners and the battle soon became a rout.

Another dispatch says that the entire confederate force was about 40,000 and the United States near 80,000.

A little Gloating from a big Traitor.

A dispatch from Richmond to the *Mercury* on the 23d says:

Congress met to-day, and after a prayer was offered, the following dispatch was read:

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Sunday.

The night has closed upon a hard fought field. Our forces were victorious. The enemy was routed, and fled precipitately, abandoning a large amount of arms, ammunition, knapsacks and baggage, and the ground strewn with those killed, and farm-houses and grounds around filled with the wounded.

The pursuit was continued along several routes towards Leesburg and Centreville until darkness covered the fugitives. We have captured several field batteries, stands of arms, Union and State flags. Many prisoners are taken. Too high praise cannot be bestowed, whether for the skill of the principal officers or for the gallantry of all our troops. Our force was 13,000, that of the enemy estimated at 35,000. (Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Bravery of the Michigan Regiments.

Maj. Bidwell, the acting commander of the Michigan 1st, in his official report of the engagement on Sunday says that his loss was heavy and occurred mostly in front of the enemy's batteries. The loss of officers was large in proportion to that of the men. No troops could have retained their formation long under such a fire. They were hurried into action after a march of twelve miles, over dusty roads, with little or no time for rest or refreshments, but the fatigued men evinced a courage, coolness and endurance that entitled to them the highest praise. Col. Richardson also speaks well of the 2d and 3d Michigan for their conduct in covering the retreat. The Michigan 1st went into the field with 475(?) men and 25 officers. It lost nine officers and 108 men. Col. Wilcox is wounded and a prisoner.

Pennsylvania in the Field.

Within four days, ten regiments, or nearly 11,000 picked men have been thoroughly uniformed and equipped, mostly regularly drilled at camps of instruction for two months, have been thrown forward. Additional regiments will be thrown forward before the close of the week. Great pains have been bestowed on this army. The State has also an artillery regiment and a regiment of 1200 cavalry, which have been accepted by the Secretary of War.

Union Demonstration by Republicans.

The Republican State Committee met at Columbus on Thursday Resolutions were adopted requesting the Democratic State Committee to call a joint convention to nominate a state ticket consistent with a call addressed to all in favor of the preservation of the Union and the integrity of the government. In case the Democratic Committee refuse to accept this before the 9th of August, then the committee are authorized to issue a call to the people of Ohio to choose delegates to a convention, without reference to party, but simply on the basis of the Union.

Prisoners at Manassas.

The *Commercial's* dispatch says that Hon. Alfred Ely, M. C., is at Manassas Junction. The loss of the rebels, by their own authorities, was over 2000. The South Carolina troops were cut to pieces. Col. Corcoran is also a prisoner at Manassas. The rebels are taking good care of the wounded, and have buried our dead. Monday was a day of mourning at Richmond.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* has a dispatch which states on the authority of a letter from Leesburg, Va., that Corcoran and Ely are prisoners, and that Col. Wade Hampton was killed.

Rebel scouting parties came within three miles of Washington Thursday.

Horrible Murder.

A most wanton murder was committed at Alexandria about 10 o'clock, Saturday morning, by Wm. Murray, Co. F, 2d N. H. regiment. The victim was a girl named Mary Butler, living in the lower part of the city. Murray, who was drunk, accosted her in the street, and after exchanging a few words with her, deliberately shot her with his musket. The ball passed entirely through her body and caused her death in a few minutes. Murray will be tried by court-martial.

The Iowa Democracy.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention met at Des Moines on the 26th. Chas. Mason was nominated for Governor.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that the irrepressible conflict was the cause of the war; censuring the South for resorting to arms; opposing secession as a political heresy; censuring the President for exercising arbitrary powers, but pledging the support of Democrats to the Government in the exercise of its legitimate constitutional functions; favoring a national convention to settle the difficulties.

The Old Fellow's Hall, jail, and a few other buildings in Hampton, were Friday burned by our troops, in apprehension of an immediate attack by the secessionists. Our troops were entirely withdrawn at night. Col. Max Webster now occupies Col. Durfee's former quarters. Part of Hampton Bridge has been destroyed to prevent communication with this side of the Creek.

Capt. Bryan, of the Georgia Hussars, and four others, came in Saturday with a flag of truce relative to the baggage of Capt. Jenkins, and artist Spurliff, who were wounded and made prisoners by them some time ago. The flag was received outside the fort.

Proposals to exchange them for two Confederate soldiers were rejected, but arrangements were made to forward the baggage of the wounded men. The flag of truce was doubtless a feint for reconnoitering Hampton and vicinity.

The sloop of war "Dale," twenty guns, at once went up from Old Point. This and the "Tenguid" was also stationed there while the "Minnesota" and seven gunboats at Old Point are ready to assist should Newport News be attacked.

Col. Phelps says he can hold the place against twice his force, which now consists of four effective regiments. The entrenchments are of a formidable character, and the rebels will meet a warm reception.

Both flags of truce, of course, represent that there is a very large confederate force between Yorktown and Old Point.

The rebels on Sunday were practicing with a battery at Willoughby Point, some five miles below Sewall's Point, and just below the Rip Raps. Heavy firing was going on at Pig Point.

From Missouri.

Gen. Sweeney's command arrived at Forsyth, Mo., on Tuesday, and dispersed a band of 150 rebels stationed there, and took possession of the town. Five rebels were killed and several wounded. Three of our men were slightly wounded none killed. The first and second stories of the court house were filled with blankets, provisions, camp equipage, &c., which, with two tons of lead, found in a well, and other articles secreted in different parts of the town, to the value of \$18,000 or more, fell into our hands. Mr. Wilkey, correspondent of the N. Y. Times, was slightly wounded.

A fight took place, on Thursday last, at James Prairie, 15 miles from Rolla, between a party of 65 rebels and 75 of the Home Guard from Rolla. The latter were surrounded, but made a determined stand, and after a few volleys, dispersed the rebels, killing their first Lieut. and mortally wounding three others. On our side one lieutenant and two privates were slightly wounded.

Thirty prisoners escaped from the county jail at St. Louis, Saturday evening, only two of whom are yet captured. Two or three of the escaped are charged with murder.

Union Victory in Missouri.

Col. Weir arrived at Kansas City on Saturday, and says that on Thursday night 100 mounted rebels were discovered on the hills surrounding Harrisville, Missouri, and were attacked by Capt. Williams with 50 men, killing six rebels and losing two of our forces. After the third round the enemy fled and a foot race took place. Next morning Major Van Horn took possession of the place, and hoisted the American flag over it.

The Loyal Virginia Government.

The Legislature adjourned Friday afternoon, after transacting a large amount of business. The governor was authorized to organize patrols in counties needing them. About \$200,000 was appropriated to carry on the government, and a similar sum for military purposes. A resolution was adopted pledging the members in their individual capacity to use all efforts to effect a thorough military organization in Western Virginia. The last week of the session was occupied chiefly in discussing a bill to give the assent of the Legislature to a division of the State, and recommended the Convention, shortly to re-assemble, to take immediate action. The discussion developed a pretty strong element opposed to any division while a good many favored immediate action.

Regeneration of the Army.

The entrance of Gen. McClellan on duty has inspired the troops with renewed enthusiasm. He has thoroughly examined the entrenchments, instituted discipline among soldiers, made regimental officers understand that they can no longer be lounging about their camps, revised and restricted the much-abused pass-poit system, and his vigorous measures are beginning everywhere to be felt.

Removal of Prisoners.

The steamer Joseph Whitney left on Monday afternoon, and called at Fort Mifflin taking thence all the State prisoners confined there against whom indictments have been found, for the purpose of conveying them to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. They include the Police Commissioners of Baltimore and several others charged with treasonable acts.

Capture of Rebels.

A Washington special dispatch says that Capt. Tompkins of the U. S. Cavalry captured 29 rebels back of Fort Corcoran on Monday.