THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

LATEST NEWS.

FEDERAL TELEGRAMS.

We give below, the telegrams relating to the battle near Manassas Junction, and their exaggerated captions, precisely as they reached us. They are not very clear, and are, we have no doubt, very incorrect in most particulars. We leave our readers, however, to reconcile discrepancies and to discover in what respects the facts thus furnished, may be exaggerated or distorted. A few days will set all straight.

THE VICTORY AT BULL RUN.

No List of the Killed and Wounded Ascertained as yet--The Report that the Confederate Batteries were Assaulted Last (Friday) Night Untrue--No Indications of an Advance by the Federals--Heavy Guns from Manasses for the Confederates--Gen. Johnston Supposed to have Joined the Confederate Forces at Manasses.

CENTREVILLE, July 20, 1 P. M.—The affair at Bull Run, which has been magnified into a terrible battle, has not resulted so disasterously as was in some quarters represented.

A list of the killed and wounded cannot be accurately ascertained as yet.

The inmates of the hospital at Centreville are increased by those who suffered from exhaustion, and not by wounds. This fact gives rise to exaggerated stories as to a larger number of wounded.

A flag of truce which was sent by Gen. McDowell to the enemy's lines in order to receive our dead and wounded, was refused admission by the enemy, for the reason, possibly, that they wished to conceal the position of their batteries.

It may be well to state that Gen. McDowell, at the commencement of the action at Bull Run, was at Sangster's Point, on a visit to Gen. Heintzleman's command, and while on his way to Centreville was informed of the battle, and immediately proceeded to the scene, but did not arrive there until the firing had ceased.

The movement, on that occasion, towards Manassas from Centreville was unauthorized, the order of march of General Tyler's division being limited to the latter point, in order to await the flank movement of Col. Heintzleman's division, which was at that time at Sangster's Point, on the line of the Manassas railroad. Gen. Tyler having ascertained that masked batteries were in the vicinity, he ordered a reconnoisance, on his own responsibility.

The result of this reconnoisance in discovering the battery, although acquired by loss of life, will probably be an adequate compensation. Besides, a large body of our troops have been tried, and by no means found wanting.

The order for retiring was given in consequence of the Federal battery exhausting its shot and canister, and the exhaustion of the cavalry, which, under the command of Bracket, performed the most efficient service in the action.

The gallant Captain was at all times in advance of his command, his men following him with as fearless and determined spirit. But the want of water for his horses, a difficulty which is feared will be encountered all along from Centreville to Manassas, prevented him from continuing his efforts to unmask the enemy. It is regretted by some military authorities that the infantry was not called into more active service during the engagement, the best part of the fight devolving on the artillery and cavalry.

The entire portion of Gen. Heintzleman's command, which it is understood was to flank the enemy on the south of Manassas at Brentsville, has been moved to the vicinity of Centreville, and that portion of the country is now crowded with our troops. The publication of more definite information regarding their strength and numbers would be injurious to the service.

Last night passed quietly, with the exception of a few instances of picket firing.

The changes in the position of the troops has led many to suppose that an advance was intended immediately, but it rather indicates a preparation and defensive arrangement.

The reports that the enemy's batteries were assaulted last night, are entirely without foundation, but it is supposed that breastworks will be erected to-night on the hill within range of the masked batteries. This, however, is mere conjecture, as it is probable that General McDowell is still waiting instructions from Washington.

A deserter from the enemy, who arrived here this morning, states our fire created great havoc among their troops, and but for the fact that they were rallied continually by Gen. Lee, they would have retired.

It is understood here that heavy guns have been brought from Manassas to the scene of action by the enemy.

There is some good reason to suppose, from the large number of baggage wagons on the road leading from Strausburg or Manassas Junction, as observed through good glasses, and a reconnoisance made by Lieut. Tompkins, that General Johnston has succeeded in making his retreat good from Winchester to Manassas Junction. Such is the opinion in military circles.

Although this will largely increase the Confederate forces at Manassas Junction, it does not in the least deter but only changes our military operations in that direction, as it hems in the main force of the enemy between the commands of McDowell and Patterson's command.

Secretary Cameron to-day, in company with Col. Scott of the Military Railway, paid a visit to Centreville and reviewed several brigades. He returned to Washington this evening.

At the hour of writing, Captain Griffith's battery is moving up the Manassas road, probably to take position on the hill.

Important from Centreville--The Enemy Out flanked--A General Battle Imminent.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, July 21.—The following despatch has just been received:

CENTREVILLE, July 21st A. M.

We have successfully outflanked the enemy. At half past 2 o'clock this morning the various Regiments about Centreville were formed for a march. At 3 o'clock they were in motion in the direction of Perrville camp, Bull's Run to the left. At 6 o'clock the first gun was heard fired by the 32 pound rifled cannon sent ahead to batter the masked batteries that might be encountered on the road.

There was no reply from the enemy and the advance moved on. At General McDowell's headquaters, three miles beyond Centreville, the greater part of the army moved to the right to avoid a bridge some distance beyond, said to have been undermined. They will pass over upon pontoons prepared by Captain Alexander, of the Engineer Corps, and who has inspected the country minutely in previous reconnoisance, and to whom, in great measure, the plan of the campnign is due.

A general battle is expected to-day or to-morrow, and which will probably decide the fate of the whole campaign. If Johnston has not yet formed a junction with Beauregard, he will be entirely cut off by this manoeuvre and thrown back upon the mountains, his army utterly demoralized, and probably fall into the hands of General McClellan who is advancing beyond the Blue Ridge, and if he has formed a junction with General Beauregard, it opens our communication with Patterson's column, and thus reinforced, the Federal army can crush out opposition. If we are driven back, the army can retreat upon Centreville, and keep open communications with Washington.

If Beauregard remains where he is, his communications in the rear are endangered, as Manassas, being situated on the apex of a triangle formed by the railroad, a movement in his rear would destroy his communications with Richmond.

The only danger the Federal troops run by this flank march would be by a sudden advance of Gen. Beauregard upon Centreville, intercepting communications and cutting off our supplies. But such a manoeuvre would be desperate, as cutting himself off from supplies and placing him in an exhausted country, and between the Federal troops and the Potomac river.

The 69th New York regiment was assigned the post of honor in the advance. The members of this regiment have agreed unanimously to serve, although their time of enlistment is now out. All the New York regiments will follow this example.

The moving of the grand army was an imposing sight. For five hours one steady column of troops passed through Centreville. The morale of the soldiery is excellent. All are anxious for a battle, and when informed of the purpose to advance, the enthusiasm was beyond all description.

It is supposed that Beauregard's forces are larger than ours.

A battle is imminent at any moment. It, however, may not take place till to-morrow.

Telegraphic wires are rapidly following the army, and an office was opened this morning at Fairfax Court-house, with Messrs. Buell and Benton as army operators.

Great Battle at Bull Run--The Confederate Batteries Taken by the Federal Troops, and the Enemy Driven Back to Manassas Junction--Nine Hours' Fighting--Terrible Slaughter.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The order given to the army to move at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, were countermanded till early this morning. Our troops meantime were cutting a road through the woods, in order to flank the enemy's batteries.

The Secretary of War has received a despatch announcing that fighting was renewed at Bull Run this morning. Our troops engaged the enemy with a large force, and silenced their batteries and drove the secessionists to the Junction with great slaughter. The city is wild with joy.

The firing was heard in this city to-day from the direction of Bull Run, from 11 till about 3 o'clock. After a cessation till nearly five o'clock the sound was again heard, and the reverberating of cannon was still audible at 7 o'clock.

A gentleman who arrived to-night, says that at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the 2d and 3d New Jersey Regiments were ordered to march forward from Vienna, first sending back their baggage to camp Trenton. Other troops were hurrying forward to the scene of hostilities, and there was much military excitement and bustle in all the camps.

Official Bulletins of the Battle.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following bulletins were received in official quarters to-day during the progress of the battle from the telegraph station about four miles from Bull Run:

FAIRFAX, July 21—11 A. M.—Rapid firing from heavy guns and frequent discharges of musketry.

11.40 A. M.—Fighting very heavy and apparently more on our left wing.

11 50 A. M.—There is evidently a battle toward our left, in the direction of Bull Run and a little north. The firing is very rapid and heavy.

1 45 P. M.—Heavy guns again, and apparently musketry heavy and near.

2 P. M.—The musketry is very heavy and drawing much nearer. There is evidently a movement more to our left.

2.45 P. M.—Firing a little further off, and apparently in the direction of the Junction. Less heavy guns and more light artilleq, as near as I can judge.

3 P. M.—The firing ceased ten minutes since.

3.35 P. M.—The firing has almost entirely ceased and can only be heard with difficulty. I shall telegraph no more unless there should be a renewal of the battle which has been so gloriously fought for the old "Stars and Stripes," and from all indications here our troops have at least stood their ground.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, 3.50 P. M.—Our Courier has not yet returned.

Quartermaster Barton, of the 2d regiment of Michigan, has just passed and says that the officers, men and citizens at Centreville, say a general engagement of the whole line had taken place three and a half miles this side of Manassas Junction, and that our troops had driven and forced the Confederate lines back to Manassas. We expect a Courier now every minute.

CENTREVILLE, July 19—P. M.—Gen. McDowell has ordered the reserves, now here under Colonel Miles, to advance to the bridge over Bull Run on the Manassas road, having driven the enemy before him.

Col. Miles is now about three or four miles from here directing operations near Blackburn's ford.

FAIRFAX, 4.45 P. M.—Two of our couriers have returned, but they were unable to communicate in person with Gen. McDowell. One of the couriers was on the field of battle. He says our troops have taken three masked batteries and forced the rebels to fall back and retire. He says the battle was general on Bull Run for some distance. One of the batteries taken was in a wheat field and the other some distance from it, and the third still further on.

5 20 P. M.—Another despatch says that the Federal troops have won the day. The loss on both sides is heavy, but the rout of the Confederates is complete. The batteries at Bull Run are silenced and two or three others are taken.

5 40 P. M.—The firing has ceased. We shall send another courier there in a few minutes. The Couriers went at 4 o'clock and will be back soon.

Still Later.

A report, not official, but from an apparently reliable source, says that the column under General Heintzleman has followed the Confederates to Manassas Junction, and has opened fire on their entrenched camp, and was then shelling them. The cannonading can occasionally be heard in Washington and from Georgetown Heights.

The headquarters of the army are inaccessible to night. The President and Cabinet being privately with Lieut. General Scott and staff and other distinguished gentlemen.

Reports from the Battle-field---Reported Death of Col. Cameron, Brother of the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, July 21—11 P. M.—The most intense excitement is everywhere existing, to hear further from the field of battle. Every returning spectator of the events is immediately surrounded, to relate his observations. The demand for intelligence is insatiable. Many unauthorized rumors prevail, which serve to confuse the truth.

The smoke of the battle could be seen from the eminences in Washington. A number of members of Congress and even ladies went to the neighborhood of Bull Run to witness the battle. One of these members reports that Col. Hunter, of the 3d calvary, acting as Major-General, was seriously if not mortally wounded.

It is stated in all quarters, and the sad news is generally credited, that Col. Cameron of the 79th regiment, brother of the Secretary of War, and Col. Slocum of the 2d Rhode Island regiment, were killed in the action.

The Details of the Battle.

CENTREVILLE, July 21, P. M.—A most severe and general battle was fought to-day at Bull Run bridge. The conflict was most desperate and bloody, lasting over nine hours.

The programme of the battle as stated in my first despatch was carried out until the troops met with a succession of masked batteries, which were attacked with great vigor and bravery and successively stormed and taken, with severe loss of life.

Our troops advanced as follows:

Col. Richardson, who distinguished himself in the previous engagement with the batteries at Bull Run, proceeded on the left with four regiments of the 4th Brigade, to hold the Federal battery stationed on the hill, on the Warrenton road, in the vicinity of the last battle (the Bull Run battle) was fought.

The flank movements were carried out as described in my first despatch.

Col. Schenck and Col. Sherman's brigades of Gen. Tyler's division advanced by the Warrenton road, while Col. Heintzelman's and Col. Hunter's divisions took the fork of the Warrenton road, to move between Bull's Run and Manassas Junction.

Colonel Key's Brigade remained at Centreville, as a reserve.

Information was received by General Tyler's command, of the existence of the enemy's battery, commanding that road.

Our troops were then formed in battle array: The 2d New York and 2d Ohio, on the left; the 3d Ohio, 24 Wisconsin and 79th, 13th and 69th New York on the right. Colonel Miles' Division followed in the rear. The first range gun was fired by Sherman's battery, at 10 minutes of 7 o'clock, this morning.

The Confederates did not return his shot until an hour and a half afterwards, when Col. Hunter's division came up and the battle became general.

Col. Hunter's movement to gain the rear of the enemy was almost a success. The enemy's position was then opened upon by several of Carlisle's howitzers, followed by slight skirmishing.

The Confederates rapidly received reinforcements from Manassas Junction after the attack was opened.

The battle consisted in a succession of fires from masked batteries, which were opened in every direction. When one was silenced its place was taken by two, and the daring charges of our infantry in unmasking them exhibited the most dauntless courage.

The 2d Ohio and the 2d New York militia were marched by flank through the woods by a new made road within a mile of the main road, when they came on a battery of eight guns with four regiments flanked in the rear.

Our men were immediately ordered to lie down and hold the road open for our use in order to allow our pieces of artillery to pass through and attack the work. This battery then opened upon us and killed on the third round Lieut. Dempsey, of company G, New York 2d, and William Maxwell, a drummer, and seriously wounded several others.

Our troops were kept in this position for fifteen or twenty minutes under a galling fire, not being able to exchange shots with the enemy, although within a stone's throw of their batteries. They succeeded in retiring in regular order with their battery.

The most gallant charge was made by the New York 69th, 79th and 13 h regiments, who rushed upon one of the batteries, firing as they proceeded with perfect *elanda*, attacking it with the bayonet's point. Their yell of triumph seemed to carry all before them.

They found that the Confederate had abandoned the battery as they approached, and had only succeeded in carrying off one gun. This success was acquired only after a severe loss of life, in which the 69th regiment suffered most severely, and it is reported that the Lieut.-Colonel was among those first killed.

Ellsworth's Zouaves also distinguished themselves by their spirited assault on the batteries, at the point of the bayonet, but it is feared that their loss is immense.

Up to the hour of 3 P. M. it was generally understood that we had hemmed in the enemy entirely, and that they were gradually retreating; that Col. Hunter had driven them back in the rear, and that Col. Hentzleman's command was meeting with ever success; and that it required but the reserve of General Tyler's division to push on to Manassus Junction.

A Mississippi soldier was taken prisoner by private Hasbrooke, of the Wisconsin 2d regiment, who returned out in the quartermaster department in charge of Roger A. Pryor, a cousin of Roger A. Pryor. He was captured with his horse as he by accident rode within our lines. He discovered himself by remarking to Hasbrooke: "We are getting badly cut to pieces." What regiment do you belong to, asked Hasbrooke. The 19th Mississippi, was the answer. Then you are my prisoner, said Hasbrooke.

From the statements of this prisoner, it appears that our artillery has created great havoc among the rebels, of whom there are from 36,000 to 40,000 in the field, under the command of Gen. Beauregard, while they have a reserve of 75,000 at the Junction.

He describes an officer most prominent in the fight, distinguished from the rest from his white horse as Jeff Davis. He confirms the previous reports of regiments of negro troops in the Confederate forces. He says it is difficult to get them in proper discipline in battle array.

The position of the enemy extended in three lines in the form of a triangle, the apex fronting the centre of our columns. The area seems to have been filled with masked batteries.

At 7 o'clock this evening guns were still heard firing at short intervals.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

BULL RUN BATTERY CAPTURED AND RECAPTURED.

A prominent gentleman of this city was in Washington yesterday and had a business interview with Secretary Cameron, and during the conversation the Secretary informed him that the Bull Run battery had been taken by the Federal forces at an early hour in the morning, but the Confederate forces rallied and retook the battery.

General Patterson still at Charlestown--Return of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment.

SANDY HOOK, July 20.—There has been no forward movement of the army of Gen. Patterson since I last communicated with you. He still remains at Charlestown. The Third Wisconsin regiment is encamped here. The Second Pennsylvania regiment returned home to day. A large number of the three years' men are arriving along the line of the Potomac. The Eleventh Indiana regiment, Col. Wallace's Zouaves, marched to Gen. Patterson's headquarters this morning at Charlestown and offered their services as long as they are wanted. Gen. Patterson thanked them with expressions of deep gratitude and the men and officers were greeted with hearty cheers. A Swiss soldier of the Twelfth New York came in camp after having been a prisoner. He killed two Confederate troops in making his escape.

Retreat of Gen. Johnston to Manassas Junction--A Battle Anticipated--More Troops sent into Virginia.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—It is not doubted in high military quarters that Gen. Johnston was enabled to effect a junction with the Confederates at Manassas Gap some time during yesterday. Official despatches were sent to Gen. McDowell at two o'clock last evening.

Gen. McDowell was to have moved upon the enemy at 6 o'clock last evening.

The New York 37th regiment passed over to Virginia this morning, the band playing "Dixie" amid the cheers of the soldiers and citizens.

Washington Items--Troops Mustered out of Service.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—General McDowell has caused the following order to be issued:

The captains of Varian's battery of light artillery attached to the 5th regiment of the New York volunteer State Militia, having completed the period of its enlistment, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, and will march to Alexandria and report to Gen. Runyon to be mustered out of the service.

The material of the battery will be turned over to the ordnance officer of this command.

This battery, it will be recollected, started from New York within twenty four hours' notice. It has at all times rendered prompt, willing, and efficient service, and gained the approbation of high military gentlemen.

The body of private Black, of the 14th Regiment New York State Militia, who was accidentally shot two months ago, went forward to-day under escort, to his relatives in Brooklyn.

Southern News via Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—The Charleston *Mercury* of the 15th says a large frigate, supposed to be the Minnesota, arrived off the bar yesterday. There are now four vessels in sight. The brig Perry occasionally makes her appearance.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says: We are in possession of facts warranting the belief that we have among us a great many secrets who sympathize with the North, and would gladly aid in our subjugation.

Arrival of South Carolina and Alabama Prisoners of War.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Fifteen secessionists, captured at Bull Run on Thursday, were brought to the city to-day under a strong guard. One is a South Carolina Sergeant. The others are Alabamians. Gen. Mansfield sent them to the Capitol building, which has been fitted up as a prison. The prisoners on their arrival were objects of much curiosity.

Message of President Davis to the Confederate Congress at Richmond.

RICHMOND, (Via New Orleans,) July 20.—President Davis' Inaugural Message to the Confederate Congress commences by calling attention to the cause which formed the Confederacy. He says it is now only necessary to allude to such facts as have occurred during the recess and matters connected with the public defence. He congratulates Congress on the acquisition to the Confederacy of three sovereign States.

The accumulation of the enemy's forces on the Potomac sufficiently demonstrated that the efforts of the Lincoln Government were to be directed against Virginia, and from no point could her defence and protection be so efficiently directed as from our own Capitol. The rapid progress of events during the last few months has stripped off the veil behind which the true policy and purposes of the Lincoln Government had previously been concealed. They have now been, he says, fully revealed.

The Message of President Lincoln and the action of the present Congress of the United States, confess an intention of subjugating the seceded States, by a war of folly, equalled only by its wickedness—A war by which it is impossible to attain the proposed result, whilst its dire calamities will fall doubly severe on themselves.

Commencing last March with an affectation of ignorance of secession of those States which had originated the Confederate Government. Persisting in April in the absurd assumption of the existence of a riot which was to be dispersed by the *posse comitatus*—continuing for several successive months the false representation that these States intended offensive war, in spite of conclusive evidence to the contrary; the President of the United Sta es and his advisors succeeded in deceiving the people of those States into the belief that the purposes of this Government were not peace at home, but conquest abroad—not defence of our liberties, but the subversion of the liberties of the people of the United States.

The series of manoeuvres by which this impression was created, and which were devised in perfidy already known, fortunately for the truth of history, Lincoln's message minutely detailed the attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter in violation of an armistice, which he confesses to have been informed of only by rumors too vague and uncertain to create any attention. The hostile expedition of the despatch to supply Fort Sumter is admitted to have been undertaken with the knowledge that its success was impossible, he charges these States to be the assailants of the Union. The world cannot misunderstand this unfounded pretence.

President Davis then compares the present invasion with that of Great Britain, but which was conducted in a more civilized manner.

Mankind will shudder at outrages now being committed on defenceless females by those pretending to be their fellow-citizens.

Who can depict the horrors which they regard with deliberate malignity, and, under a pretext of suppressing insurrection, make special war on sick women and children by withholding medicines necessary for their cure. The sacred claims of humanity, respected by all nations, even in the fury of battle, by a careful deviation from attack on hospitals, is now outraged by a Government which pretended to desire a continuance of fraternal connection. Such outrages admit of no retaliation, unless the actual perpetrators should be captured.

Col. Taylor's mission to Washington was for the purpose of effecting the exchange of prisoners taken in the greater Savannah. He informed President Lincoln of our determined purpose to check all barbarities on prisoners of war by such retaliation as would effectually put an end to such practices. President Lincoln promised a reply, which has not been received.

In reference to the peculiar relations existing between this Government and the States usually called Border Slave States, he says that some would have united with us, as they are with almost entire unanimity opposed to the prosecution of the war with us, but these States which regard us as brethren, are restrained by the actual presence of large armies, subversive of the civil authority; and the declaration of martial law, the President declaring that in order to execute the law, some single law, made in extreme tenderness of the citizen's liberty, may to a limited extent be violated. We may well rejoice that we have forever severed our connection with a government that thus tramples upon all the principles of constitutional liberty; and with the people in whose presence such an avowal may be paraded.

Operations in the field will be greatly extended by reason of the policy which has heretofore been secretly entertained, and now armed and acted upon by the United States. The force hitherto raised would have proved ample for the defence of the seven States which originally organized the Confederacy.

Excepting on those fortified islands which the enemy's naval force enabled them to retain, he has been driven out. Now at the expiration of five months from the formation of that Government not a single hostile foot presses their soil.

Our forces, however, must necessarily prove inadequate to the reported invasion by half a million men, as now threatened by the enemy. A corresponding increase of our forces, therefore, becomes necessary.

Our crops are now the most abundant ever known in history. Many believe the supply is adequate two years' consumption. Our citizens manifest a laudable pride in upholding their independence, unaided by any other resources save their own.

The subscription to the loan proposed by the Government cannot fall short of $50,000,000, and will probably exceed that sum.

[The foregoing is all that has been received up to 3.30 this A. M.—*Reporter.*]

Brought To New York--Three of the Prize Crew Killed by the Colored Steward.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Arrived, schooner S. J. Waring, one of the prizes captured by the privateer "Jeff Davis." On the coast of the Southern States, fifty miles south of Charleston, the steward, Wm. Tilman, killed three of the prize crew with a hatchet. The other two were released on promising to assist in working the vessel. Their names are James Wilmer and James Dawsett, formerly of New Jersey. The negro Tilman, with the aid of the crew, except one named Donald McCloud, who refused to assist in the recapture of the vessel, brought her to this port.

Rumored Re-capture of the Brig Cuba.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Captain Peel, of the brig Costa Rica, from Aspinwall, arrived here, reports speaking on the 8th inst., off Cape Antonio, brig Cuba, Captain Stout, from Trinidad for London, who reported that they had succeeded in disarming the prize crew placed on board after being captured by a privateer and had the privateersmen in irons, and the captain would bring his vessel into New York. Two of the privateersmen were transferred to the Costa Rica and have arrived here.

[The Cuba is one of the vessels captured off the coast of Cuba by the privateer Sumter on the 6th instant.—*Reporter.*]

ADDITIONAL FROM CALIFORNIA.

FORT KEARNEY, July 18.—The overland express, with dates to the fourth inst., furnishes the following additional intelligence:

OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.

The first daily overland mail coach started from Placerville, escorted out of town by an immense concourse of citizens, with bands of music and cannon firing. The coach and horses were decorated with American flags. There were six bags of the letter mail and twenty-eight bags of newspapers—in all weighing 1,776 pounds.

Business is suspended throughout the State today, and our national anniversary receives the homage of a people devoted to the Union.

There never was such a display of flags and so many manifestations of patriotism, in all appropriate, at any previous anniversary. Nearly all the churches of San Francisco have run up the Stars and Stripes during the week, to remain up till the war is ended.

For several evenings past a magnificent comet has been visible about 14 degrees west of the north star, with the tail extending across the heavens more than 90 degrees. In many respects it resembles the comet of 1858, with a very much larger nucleus.

On Friday and Saturday of last week Governor Downey issued some sixty military commissions to officers of the various companies throughout the State.

Dates from Oregon have been received per steamer Pacific to the 1st inst.

Three companies of the Fourth United States Infantry arrived by the Pacific. Colonel Wright has countermanded the order for the removal of Capt. Pickett's company of the Ninth Infantry from San Juan Island.

The best indication yet seen of the existence of gold, in paying qualities, in Nez Perces county, is the fact that the Pacific brought down some $36,000 in dust from there.

A violent storm passed over Puget Sound on the 11th ult., doing considerable damage to the crops and fruit trees.

The Vancouver (Washington Territory) *Chronicle* of the 20th of June, has the following:

We have it from undoubted authority that Halliway & Co., of St. Louis, contemplate a weekly communication between St. Louis and San Francisco.

They are building small steamers of exceeding light draught of water, but possessed of great power, to ply on the Upper Missouri, between St. Louis and Fort Benton; and from that place to Lewistown, at the mouth of Clear Water, stages will run regularly, and a steamer, forwarding freight and passengers, will connect the latter place with Vancouver, which is to become the head of ocean steamship navigation.

It was with this object in view that the company lately bought the ocean steamers. If carried out, as it will undoubtedly be, it will be of incalculable benefit to this region. The practicability of this enterprise has been fully demonstrated. Steamers of light draught would have no difficulty in navigating the Upper Missouri, at Fort Benton, at all seasons of the year.

Austin Smith, late the United States Navy Agent, left for this port and turned over the office to his successor last week, and departed for the East by the steamer of the 1st, and, it is believed, to enter the Confederate army. He is a son-in-law of Governor William Smith, of Virginia. The day after he left a suit was commenced against him in one of the San Francisco Courts, to recover $14,399 entrusted to him by a man and his wife, as their agent.

The Sacramento *Union* of the day, in commenting upon the suit, gives the following account of Smith's sentiments to Mr. Chining, his successor in the office. He said, in a very excited manner, both in tone and gesture:—"I owe no allegiance to the United States Government, and look upon the Government as an exploded humbug.

"I proclaim it publicly, that it would be a source of gratification to me—the proudest of my life—to take back to my native State a few hundred thousand dollars. If I had it in my possession, I'll be——if I would not do so. But the amount in my possession is no pillry—only $15,000—that it is not an object worthy of me, and I shall turn over to you what little I have, not as an act of honesty on my part, or that I should be entitled to any credit for it, but because the Government could make it out of my securities.

"The North are grabbing the public funds, ships of war, arsenals and navy yards, and the South are entitled to a hand in that game of grab. It is a source of grief to me that it is not in my power to manifest my loyalty to my native State in a substantial manner."

The San Francisco *Times* of to-day has the following additional remarks concerning the same party: "Mr. Smith paid all demands of his recession friends against the office, and did not pay the claims of loyal men. He refused to deliver a scrap of paper to his successor; and carried all the books of the Navy Agent's office off with him on the steamer. There is nothing to show Mr. Chining how the accounts stand.

The affairs are in inextricable confusion, and it would seem that this had been done with a purpose. It is intimated that orders will be sent by the Pony Express to New York for his arrest. News comes from the Navy Yard that previous to his departure, when called upon to pay an audited demand, he answered, "The United States Government is played out."

A Union Democratic Convention, composed of 640 delegates, has been in session in Sacramento since the evening of the fourth. A permanent organization was effected, and a sound Union platform adopted. Eight ballots were had for Governor; the last resulted:

For John Conyers, 233; John B. Downey, 158; Eugene Casserly, 150; J. M. McCorkle, 61; John Bidwell, 35; necessary for a choice, 328. The balloting will re-commence to-morrow. It is impossible to predict the result. The contest is very bitter. J. C McKibben will probably be one of the nominees for Congress.

Arrival of the California Pony Express.

FORT KEARNEY, July 19.—The California Pony Express from San Francisco, with advices to the 10th inst., passed here to-day.

The Democratic Convention completed its labors at Sacramento on the 9th, after nominating the following ticket, which is not regarded as a very strong one outside the party: For Governor, John Connors; Lieut. Governor, Richard Irwin. For Congress, Southern District, Henry Edgarton; Northern District, Joseph McKibbon; Judge Supreme Court, B. S. Whitman; Clerk Supreme Court, Geo. S. Evans; Surveyor-General, Joseph Gardner; Comptroller, James E Hattman; State Printer, John A. Ridge. The ticket was carried by the Broderick element in convention. The Breckinridgers have thus become the main reliance of the Republicans for carrying the State at the ensuing election.

The prospecting party which left some months since to visit the Potosi mines on the Gila river, returned loaded down with specimens of gold, silver and lead. The mineral wealth of this section is apparently very great, particularly silver.

The present season has been the most remarkable for rain ever known in Oregon. Instead of warm and dry weather in April, the rainy season has lasted up to the present month. In consequence the grass and vegetation generally has been most luxurious, and the cattle and horses fine. The cold, chilly rains have damaged the spring crops in appearance, while the early wheat threatens to obtain such growth as to endanger its heading.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Outrage on West Lexington Street--Insolence and Ruffianism of Soldiers--Brutal Attack on Ladies--Revolvers Used.

An investigation of the circumstances attending the outrage perpetrated by some members of the New York Thirteenth regiment on Wednesday evening last, discloses the following facts: For some days previous the regiment had been in the habit of marching and countermarching through various streets in the western portion of the city, and usually passed along Lexington street.. On the evening preceding that on which the difficulty took place, as the regiment marched by the house of Mr. David E. Laws, No. 673 West Lexington street, two sisters of Mr. Laws were looking out of an upper window, when several of the soldiers in the ranks impudently took off their hats and bowed to them. They also made gestures which were deemed insulting, and such as could only proceed from persons of low breeding.

The next day the ladies, by way of retaliation, concluded to procure a small United States flag, drape it in mourning, and display it at the window when the regiment passed by. The regiment came along as usual, and as they were opposite the house they saw what Mrs. Laws deemed unmistakable signs of displeasure. Thinking they might be induced to commit some disorder, Mrs. L. went up stairs, took the flag in, and brought it down, and threw it over the back fence of the yard into the street. Not long afterwards, she heard the door bell was rung quite violently. For a short time no one went to the door; but as the ringing continued, the door was opened and two members of the Thirteenth regiment, who had not been on guard, entered, and ordered their revolvers and demanded the flag that had been displayed.

Mrs. Laws told them that them that they could not get it. They swore they would have it, and went up stairs to the room from which it had been shown. Not finding it there they went further up stairs to the room of the sister of the hostess, and as the door was locked they kicked it open, and presenting their revolvers to the head of the lady, demanded the flag. She told them that she did not know where it was, and as they discovered that they could not frighten her, they concluded to leave the house, and did so, but not before several members came from the ranks of the regiment, which had then reached their camp, and two of them entering the house with revolvers in their hands, demanded of Mrs. Laws to produce the flag, which they swore they would have at the risk of their lives. She told them that they could not have it, and they might as well go.

They then went up to a small colored girl who had a child in her arms, and placing their revolvers at her head, they told her that they would blow her brains out if she did not tell them where the flag was! The girl refused, notwithstanding the fact that they threatened her for the second time. They then assured Mrs. Laws that they were gentlemen; she told them that their actions had not proved them to be such. Notwithstanding this, they informed her that they would never leave the house until they had the flag; but she replied that they would have to wait a long time. After a short time, Mrs. Laws came to the conclusion that if her husband came home and found them in his house, a serious difficulty might ensue, and therefore she sent the girl for the flag, which she gave to them, first taking off the crape, which they demanded as a condition of their leaving the house; but just at this juncture a gentleman came in from the street, and ordered the ruffians to retire, which they did, though not without some grumbling, noticed a boy about fifteen years of age, named Smith, carrying a musket and bayonet. They immediately grabbed him and took it from him, at the same time drawing their revolvers. Mr. William Smith, a brother of the boy, saw the affair and ran to his assistance, when one of the soldiers gave him a bayonet thrust. Mr. Smith, whose wife, seeing his situation, ran down and placed herself between her husband and the soldier, telling him that he would have to shoot through her. One of the soldiers then grabbed her by the arm, while another stepped up behind her and struck her a violent blow across the face with a Confederate flag he had picked up. At this time a large crowd had collected, and several weapons were drawn, when some of the vice-policemen came up and arrested Mr. Smith for having a revolver drawn upon him, but upon being arraigned before a Justice he was released.

ROWDY SOLDIERS ON THE NORTHERN CENTRAL CARS—*They Mistake their Man—Superintendent Clarke Corrects their Error.*—The passenger train which arrived at Calvert street station on Saturday, at noon, brought thirty-two soldiers, members of the New York Tammany regiment, Col. Kennedy, who were left behind at different railroad stations between New York city and Harrisburg. When their regiment came on, these men left the cars at different stations, and were too drunk to get on again; consequently, they were compelled to wait for the next train. When the regiment was about to leave Harrisburg, Col. Kennedy ordered the adjutant of the regiment to remain behind and gather up the stragglers. On entering the cars at Harrisburg they were all drunk, the adjutant included. They acted in the most disorderly manner, and finally commenced throwing the seats in the cars, and kicking the lights out of the windows and doors. James Clarke, Esq., the efficient superintendent of the road, was on board the train, and went to the car containing the rowdy soldiers, and told the adjutant that he must control his men, or he would not allow the property of the company to be destroyed. The adjutant put on swaggering airs, and informed Mr. Clarke that he he could control the men. Mr. Clarke insisted that the adjutant should do so, and if they were not controlled, every one of them should be ejected out of the cars. The adjutant became more insolent, and informed Mr. Clarke that he did not intend to try to control the men, and as for the threat that his command would be ejected from the car, he considered that he had men enough to hold the train, and he would do so. The individual in epaulettes mistook his man when he indulged in the bravado. Mr. Clarke immediately stopped the train, entered the car, and individually disarmed every soldier in it, taking their guns from them, and placed them in the baggage car. He then informed the adjutant that the first resistance which either he or his men offered to his authority would be punished on the spot. The craven rowdies cowed on the instant, and remained quiet until they reached the city.

HARPER'S FERRY BRIDGE TO BE REPAIRED.—The Federal Government has, within a few days past, directed the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to repair the bridge across the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, assuring them that it will be protected to the fullest extent. The work will be immediately commenced, and it is expected that the structure will be finished in about ten days. Gen. McClellan has also ordered the Twenty-first Section bridge, a very important one, which crosses the Potomac about twenty-one miles above Cumberland, to be repaired. He will send a force to protect it, and the work will be soon done. This is all that will be done at present by way of repairs, as the Federal Government has left the rest of the line of the road unprotected and unoccupied.

RETURN OF THREE MONTHS' TROOPS FROM THE WAR.—During Saturday night the 5th Pennsylvania regiment, numbering 750 men, Colonel McDonnell, passed through this city from Washington, en route for their homes, their term of service having expired. They have been encamped in the vicinity of the Metropolis since their enlistment, and have consequently been in no action. They were accompanied by a detachment of about 100 of the 13th Pennsylvania Regiment, whose term of enlistment had also expired.

Yesterday morning the 24 Pennsylvania regiment also passed through, on their way home. They came from Gen. Patterson's division.

The 23d Pennsylvania regiment is expected to arrive this morning, *en route* for home. This regiment also comes from Gen. Patterson, who has in his division some ten or twelve regiments whose time is about to expire, and all of them are expected to return. Col. Butterfield's New York regiment, which is also with Patterson, is expected to return in a few days.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—After twelve o'clock last night there was quite a stir among the military located around the city. Couriers arrived from Gen. Banks, and proceeded to the different camps. The vice-police authorities were aroused, and left to confer with the military commanders. It is understoodt hat several of the regiments would leave before morning for Washington, among whih would be the New York 13th regiment, whose term of service expires to day, and who intended to leave for home to-morrow. About twelve o'clock the 5th Pennsylvania regiment arrived by way of the Northern Central Railway, but on reaching the Boltn depot were ordered to stop for further orders.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Near two o'clock on Saturday morning fire was discovered in the Glue factory of Mr. Caswell P. Bullock, situated near to Washington road, on the outskirts of the city. The proprietor estimates that his loss upon the building and stock is about $20,000. The origin of the fire could not be definitely ascertained, but wh first seen, the flames were bursting from a room near the office. The loss is partially sustained by policies of insurance, amounting in the aggregate to $2,000, in the following offices: The Ætna and Phœnix Insurance Companies of Hartford, Conn., and the Firemen's of Baltimore.

A SUCCESSFUL SEARCH FOR ARMS.—Yesterday a squad of twelve men of the 8th Massachusetts regiment was dispatched on an expedition in search of secreted arms, out the Franklin road. The squad proceeded about four miles out the road, wire they searched the premises of several persons, in at the house of a gentleman named Smith succeed in finding two old flint-lock muskets, which he not been used for many years. These apprehd arms were taken possession of and brought to the city.

ASSAULT.—Samuel Clifford was arrested on Saturday charged with assaulting and beating Jin H. Rial. Upon being arraigned before Juste Showacre, he was released on bail for Court.

MORE FEDERAL TROOPS FOR THE WAR.—At an early hour on Saturday morning the Tammany regiment of infantry, from New