THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

LATEST NEWS.

FEDERAL TELEGRAMS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE

The Killed and Wounded, etc.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The weather is bright and beautiful after the heavy rain of yesterday, and this morning the streets present a lively appearance. Soldiers in various garbs are either wending their way to their respective places of rendezvous or entertaining still anxious and curious persons with additional incidents of the battle and subsequent retreat. Groups, too, are brightening up their muskets and repairing damages to arms and wardrobe, and those who can afford the expense are patronizing the itinerant bootblacks.

The scenes among the military in some quarters resemble those attending a dismissal after a grand holiday display, while some of the soldiers are almost sinking under their severe pedestrian fatigue; those who were more fortunate in flying to Washington either on horses cut from the baggage wagons or in vehicles make a comparatively neat appearance. Amid the hasty gathering of so many odds and ends of regiments under the distressing circumstances it is no wonder charities of our citizens are solicited. They are generously dispensed.

This morning is occupied in putting affairs in order on the Virginia side within the original Federal lines. From the indications around us the business of repairing the commissariat and ordnance damages is in lively progress. The boats are again running to Alexandria.

The Fire Zouaves will rendezvous at the headquarters of the 12th regiment to-day, when some accurate knowledge of their losses may be ascertained.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE MICHIGAN FIRST REGIMENT.

The last seen of Colonel Wilcox, he was lying wounded on the battle-field, and he is either dead or taken prisoner; Captain Worthington, Company B; ——Butterworth, Company C; Lieut. Casey, Company G; —— Monck, Company F; Orderly Sergeant Lewis Hartmeyer, Company A; private Richard Jones, Company A; Jas. Kelly, Company F, and both a brother-and son—all killed—Cunningham, Company A; John Stafford, Company G, are among the wounded.

Major Bidwell took the place of Col. Wilcox and managed to bring this regiment out of the field in the best possible order.

A Zouave drummer boy, who was taken prisoner but escaped, reports that the Secessionists have an immense number of prisoners, supposed principally those picked up on the way.

Fifteen members only of the 1st Ohio regiment are missing. The officers are all safe.

The Position of Affairs Across the Potomac—Captain Tyler and 325 Horses Appear to Have Made a Stand.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The following letter was received this morning by Captain Tyler, which seems to indicate that some of the Federal troops must have stood their ground at Centreville, and that the Confederates have not advanced immediately, if at all.

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR CENTREVILLE, July 22, 1861.

Capt. Tyler, Assistant Commissary General, Alexandria:

For God's sake, send me some forage. I have three hundred and twenty-five horses, and nothing for them to eat.

[Signed] CAPT. GIBSON, of Franklin's Brigade.

Excitement in Alexandria—Unfeeling Conduct to a Lady—An Advance Anticipated.

The state of affairs at Alexandria does not seem to indicate that we hold a position more advanced than that before the march commenced. No persons are allowed to pass beyond the lines, which seem to be within four or five miles. So stringent is this regulation that a lady in the perils of childbirth was refused a pass this afternoon to go to her home in Fairfax county, where she had left her children.

The utmost excitement continues to prevail in Alexandria. The citizens generally seem to anticipate an advance of the Confederates within 48 hours. It is known, however, that the Manassas Railroad is not obstructed as far as Springfield, and the Loudoun road as far as Camp Upton.

The Killed and Wounded.

But fifty men of Company E, Capt. Leveride, of the Fire Zouaves, have returned out of ninety-seven members. The great fellows immediately returned to their old post, the arduous duty of guarding the Government warehouses at Alexandria. This company composed the extreme right. The Zouaves formed three times under a hot fire. All four of their Sergeants were wounded. The following are among the casualties:

Killed.—Thomas W. Chambers, —— Sanderson, Gilbert Brower and Sergeant Leary both left on the field seriously wounded.

Wounded.—Sergeant Meeks will lose one arm; privates Post, Peter Dermotte; private Imms shot in both legs; privates Botte, Holliday, Franklin and Waterhouse.

A number of wounded have been brought into the hospital at Georgetown.

Col. Marston, of New Hampshire 2d, wounded with musket ball, arm broken and wounded in breast, but doing well. Capt. Hiram Rollins, 2d New Hampshire, shot in shoulder; wound severe, but will recover.

Capt. Todd, of Brattleboro, Vermont 2d, shot in throat, ball passed completely through, within one-sixteenth of an inch of the carotid artery. Will recover.

Major Guiran, Vermont 2d, of Montpelier, wrist shattered by Minie rifle ball; not dangerous.

Col. Laurence, of Massachusetts 5th regiment, shot in the shoulder and also wounded in the abdomen by splinters of wood. In no danger.

Capt. Gordon, of Massachusetts 11th, died from his wounds.

Lieut. Wall or Hall, of New York 8th, wounded by fragments of a shell. Seriously.

Lieut. Lorain, of Sherman's battery, painfully wounded in the foot by a ball.

Dr. B. Buckstone, of the 5th Maine regiment, Dr. Allen, of the 3d and Dr. A. A. C. Williams, of the 1st Maine, whose regiment was not in the action, but he volunteered to go with the Fire Zouaves, were taken prisoners, the two first at the hospital, and the latter on the battle field, after being wounded.

The number of killed, wounded and missing in the Vermont 2d regiment will be less than fifty. This number will probably be lessened by detained men yet to report themselves. This regiment is now in camp at their old quarters, outside of Alexandria.

Lieutenant Robert E. Hitchcock, of the Marine corps, whilst gallantly engaged with working a battery, was instantly killed by a shot from a rifled cannon.

The wounded are doing well.

On the battle field balls were found of the pattern used in the English army, showing that the Confederates use arms of English manufacture.

Increase of the Army—Reinforcements Expected.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The President and Secretary of War are vigorously at work reorganizing a powerful army. Within the last twenty four hours over 60,000 fresh troops with a number of batteries of artillery have been accepted.

A number of regiments have arrived here, and every day will bring immense reinforcements to the national capital. Five new regiments will be in Baltimore by this evening.

The response from every quarter to the needs of the Government has been most gratifying and truly patriotic.

A Prussian Regiment Offered and Accepted—Popularity of Gen. McClellan.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Colonel A. Schimmelfenning, of Philadelphia, arrived here to-day and offered the services of his regiment of one thousand and forty men, a large portion of whom have seen service in Europe. Nearly all the officers are Prussians who distinguished themselves in the service. The regiment has been accepted by the Government.

General McClellan is expected here to-morrow. His presence is awaited with anxiety. The appointment is highly popular both among the troops and the distinguished civilians here congregated.

The Reported Loss—Six Pieces of Cannon Recovered from the Battle-Field.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Federal losses have been greatly exaggerated. It is now well ascertained that the killed will fall short of *one thousand*. The secession troops did not follow our retreating forces after they passed Bull Run.

Col. Einstein, of the Pennsylvania 26th regiment, returned to the battle-field about 11 o'clock on Sunday night and brought off six pieces of artillery, which he delivered to the commanding officer on the Potomac yesterday evening. The Colonel reports that the field was clear and not an enemy in sight.

Arrests on the Charge of Treason.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—This afternoon Dr. Belt, of Prince George's county, Md., was arrested in Washington, on the charge of uttering treasonable language against the Government. He would have been hanged by the mob but for the active interference of some army cavalry officers, a squad of whom assisted in taking him to jail.

Henry Barron and J. D. Cattlin, of Georgetown, D. C., were also arrested and committed to jail, on the charge of conspiring against the Government.

Prisoners of War.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Ten prisoners of war were brought in to-day by our cavalry, among whom is Lieutenant-Colonel Boone. They are Georgians, North Carolinians, South Carolinians, and Virginians.

The Latest from Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 24—2 A. M.—General Tyler is in the city to-night. He says he knows nothing about the Federal troops throwing up entrenchments at Centreville. He cannot explain Captain Gibson's letter.

All the hotels are crowded with guests.

Many soldiers from the battle field, not being able to find out their rendezvous, are lying about the streets, on door steps, etc.

The war steamers Pawnee and Perry are lying opposite Alexandria.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

FORTRESS MONROE, July 22.—Mr. Whitney, Quartermaster's Sergeant of the Vermont regiment, was shot this morning by the Confederates at Newport News. With two others he was in search of a stayed bullock not far from the camp. His body was pierced with half a dozen bullets.

An internal machine intended by the secessionists to blow up some of the ships of war in the Roads washed ashore this morning. It is of ingenious construction, but, as in a previous attempt of the kind, has failed of its design. The machine came ashore within a few rods of Floyd's house.

The Roanoke steamed up the Roads this morning. She has been as far South as St. Augustine. During the cruise she burned a Confederate vessel, supposed to be a privateer, the crew of which escaped to the shore in small boats. The name of the vessel I have not been able to learn.

The gunboat Quaker City is up from the Capes. A terrible gale from the southeast is prevailing.

The railroad at Old Point is in rapid progress of construction. By means of it the Floyd gun will be moved to a position where it can be brought to bear upon Sewell's Point. The Union gun will also soon be mounted.

Important news may be expected from Old Point in the course of a few days.

From General Hill's Column--Return from a second Chase--Confederates in Force at Romney.

OAKLAND, Va., July 19.—General Hill's column returned to-day from the second pursuit of the remnants of Garnett's army. Besides bringing in four pieces of the Confederates' artillery, he effected little except a hard march.

Six to eight thousand Confederates are reported at Romney.

From Missouri--Another Fight in Missouri--Union Men Victorious.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 20.—By a special messenger just arrived, we learn the following: On the 18th, at half-past two P. M., Major Van Dorn's command of United States Reserve Home Guards, of this place, numbering one hundred and seventy men, were attacked by five hundred Confederates, under Captain Duncan, three miles north of Harrisonville. The fight lasted four hours, during which a continual firing was kept up on both sides. At half-past six the Confederates withdrew, leaving the Union men victorious.

The loss of the Confederates was fourteen killed, including two officers. The Union men continued their march, crossing Grand river, but they were compelled to leave three of their baggage wagons on the bank of the river, owing to the high water.

Major Van Dorn left this city on the morning of the 17th, for the purpose of reinforcing Maj. Dean, now holding West Point, Mo., with a small force, having routed one hundred rebels at that place.

Major Van Dorn's force was attacked while at dinner. They planted their flag-staff on the ground, never giving way an inch, nor moving the flag till after the Confederates withdrew. The enemy attempted to flank them on the left, with a company of cavalry, but were completely routed by a detailed force of twenty-three men.

Reported Hanging of Two Union Men in Missouri.

ST. CHARLES, Missouri, July 21.—By train to-day we have confirmation of the report that Colonel B.m. Sharpe, of Montgomery county, and Lieut. Jaegar, of the Federal forces, were wounded by the rebels, and subsequently hung.

Lieutenant Jaeger had been wounded in the arm a day or two previous by the secessionists, near Wellsville, and was being taken by Colonel Sharpe to the latter's home in a buggy, when they were fired upon by parties concealed in the bushes by the roadside.

Colonel S. was severely wounded in the back.—Their horses taking fright, ran to Martinsburg, where they were soon afterwards overtaken by a party of mounted Confederates, and in spite of their entreaties that their lives might be spared, they were both taken out and hung.

Colonel S. was captain of the Mountaineer Home Guards, a prominent lawyer of Danville, and formerly a State Senator.

Interesting from Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Over $2,600 worth of medicines belonging to Mr. Kelly, of the firm of Gerhard & Kelly, of this city, designed for the South, were seized at Cape Girardeau on the last trip of the steamer Memphis, by Col. Marst, of the 20th Illinois regiment, who arrived at that point.

Ten wagons, laden with 85 men, women and children, arrived here last night from Texas county, Missouri.

Meeting of the State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 22.—The State Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock this morning, and the roll being called, forty-four members only answered to their names.

Fifty being required to form a quorum, the body adjourned to meet at 5 o'clock. On re-assembling sixty-one members answered on the roll-call, Gen. Wilson presiding.

Mr. Breckinridge gave notice that he would move to amend the rules so that the members should not be allowed to speak over thirty minutes.

The Convention adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

All the troops except a few sentinels are withdrawn from the capital. Colonel Boernstein's regiment left here for St. Louis this morning by railroad.

The force here is about 250 men. All is quiet, without any fear of an attack.

Prior to the evening session of the Convention a magnificent Union flag was presented by the citizens and Home Guards to the State Convention, and it now floats over the capitol.

Gen. Thos. L. Price, of Cole, made the presentation speech, and Judge Breckinridge, of St. Louis, responded.

Fatal Affray in Louisville--A Secession Leader Killed.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—John M. Tompkins, formerly a clerk of the Board of Aldermen, a violent secessionist and a recruiting officer for the Southern Confederacy, was shot dead this afternoon, by Henry Green, a city watchman.

Tompkins was balloting for Jeff. Davis, and was requested to desist by Green, when he drew a knife on Green, but was retreating when Green shot him. The coroner's verdict, just rendered, says that Green shot Tompkins without sufficient cause.

Tompkins was endeavoring to send contraband articles southward by the Louisville and Nashville railroad during the past week, and has been the main cause of the recent midnight disturbances at the depot of that road. Outsiders, who were not examined by the coroner, say that Tompkins fired a pistol at Green before the latter shot him

Effect of the Battle in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—The Union men here are rather depressed but very resolute since the reception of the news adverse to the Federal forces at Manassas. The secessionists are rampant, but their outward demonstrations have been checked by the death of Tompkins.

The Feeling in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, July 23.—Lieutenant-General Arnold issued a proclamation this morning, in which, after paying a tribute to the gallant dead who have fallen in the defence of the flag, he calls for more men to go forth to sustain the Government.

A large public meeting was held at once in Market Square, the Mayor presiding. The meeting was very spirited and the determination was unanimously expressed that the State redouble its exertions to support the Government.

Col. Wilcox a Prisoner at Manassas.

DETROIT, July 23.—A private despatch from Manassas to Richmond says that Col. Wilcox, of the 24 brigade, 3d division, is there a prisoner, slightly wounded.

Troops for the Capital.

EASTON, N. J.—Col. Sickles' regiment left here this morning for Baltimore. Col. Manas' regiment leaves to-morrow.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.—Col. Lingan Jarrett, the Comptroller of the Treasury, who was elected in the fall of 1859, and who Governor Hicks refused to recognize at the time, yesterday visited Annapolis and claimed the office. He was recognized by the State Treasurer, and will immediately enter upon the duties of the office.

UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE OF ARCHER H. JARRETT.—It will be remembered that a few days since a body of military visited Bel Air, and arrested Archer H. Jarrett, Esq., and afterwards released him on parole. Yesterday evening an order was issued by Secretary Cameron, directing his unconditional release.

A SOLDIER KILLED BY THE NOTORIOUS JIM MANLY.—Yesterday morning about nine o'clock a soldier named Edward W. Bane, member of the 23d Pennsylvania regiment, was killed by the notorious Jim Manly, of Col Lyle's Pennsylvania regiment. The 23d had arrived at the President street depot en route for Philadelphia, where they will be dismissed from the service, and while the train was waiting at the depot, three of the command, among whom was Bane, wandered up Eastern avenue to the corner of Eden street. Here they met Jim Manly, and after a few minutes' apparently pleasant conversation an altercation occurred between Manly and one of the soldiers, when Bane stepped in between them, whereupon Manly drew a pistol and discharged it at Bane, the ball taking effect in the left breast near the nipple, and penetrating the heart. Bane fell to the ground and expired almost immediately. Manly immediately fled up Eastern avenue to Broadway, and thence to the ferry-boat, where he crossed the basin to Locust Point, and proceeded to the camp.—The body of Bane was taken possession of by Coroner Sparklin, who summoned the following jury of inquest: H A. Booth, D G. Butler, W. H. Weggerton, Thos. C. Elliott, John H. Tucker, T. H. Hooper, Wm. J. Engle, James Bastwick, James Duker, Wm. Carland, Thomas J. Trott, G. Baldwin and Wm Calder. The jury caused the body to be removed and placed upon the train, to be conveyed with the regiment to Philadelphia. The jury proceeded to the Eastern district police station, and occupied the upper part of the building for the hearing of evidence in the case. When the reporters presented themselves at the door they were denied admittance, the Coroner informing them that the jury desired to conduct their deliberations in secret. What was the character of evidence given, therefore, is not known. It is said that some of the witnesses, the principal ones of whom were abandoned women, testified that Bane struck Manly, while others avowed that the shooting was entirely unprovoked and the deed was a cold blooded murder. The jury rendered a verdict that "the deceased came to his death from a pistol shot fired by James Manly."

As soon as Captain James, of the vice-police, learned of the murder, he despatched a number of his officers in pursuit of Manly, who proceeded to the camp, where they informed Col. Lyle of the murder. That officer immediately directed the arrest of Manly, and ordered him to be conveyed to Fort Mellenry, where he was confined. As soon as the coroner's jury rendered their verdict, Gen Banks signified his intention to deliver Manly over to the civil authorities. Accordingly Justice Griffin issued a warrant for his arrest, and the murderer was conveyed to jail, where he is now confined.

Bane, it is said, was an inoffensive man, of very delicate constitution, and was in the hospital in Gen. Patterson's command up to a few hours before the regiment left for home. As soon as his friends of the regiment heard of his murder, numbers of them left the cars with their muskets and scoured the Eastern section of the city in search of Manly, swearing that they would have his life before they left the city. They were not successful in their search, however, and were compelled to leave in the train. Manly is a well-known desperate character to all who have, for the past few years, read the criminal calendar of our city.—About one year ago, when the new police system went into operation, he was compelled to fly the city on account of his many villainies. When the war broke out he enlisted in Philadelphia, and came to this city in Col. Lyle's regiment. Since his arrival here he has committed several outrages on citizens, for which he has escaped punishment. Whether he will now be brought to justice for this attack on a United States soldier, remains to be seen.

SEARCH FOR CONTRABAND.—On Monday morning, about seven o'clock, "Lexington," the residence of Mrs. David Williamson, on the Reisterstown road, was visited by a company of soldiers. They met Mr. L. Tiernan Williamson at the front gate and inquired if Mr. Tiernan Williamson was at home? He replied that he was usually to be found about the barn at that hour. The soldiers then entered the premises, and Mr. W., after going to a friend's, whom he despatched to inform his family that he was for the time out of harm's way, came to the city. The soldiers proceeded to the house, where they informed the young ladies that they had come to search for contraband. They were informed that there was an old sword of their father's up stairs and a pair of pistols of their brother's; and that, if they were very particular, there were also several paper secession flags. They were informed that the orders were to institute a thorough search, which was accordingly made. The house was searched from cellar to garret, and the outhouses were examined. Nothing contraband was discovered. The un-civil military had received information that the ladies of the house entertained rebel sentiments, and had actually had the audacity to manufacture muslin havelocks which were spirited away to Virginia.

CHARGES OF THEFT.—Henry Tyler was arrested on Monday night, charged with robbing a man named Watkins of a gold ring and four dollars in coin. Justice Showacre committed him to jail, in default of security, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FOR EUROPE.—Among the passengers who embarked for Liverpool on the 20th, per steamer Edinburg, from New York, were A. J. H. Way and family, and John W. McConkey, of Baltimore.

MORE FEDERAL TROOPS RETURNING FROM THE WAR.—The stream of three months' troops returning from the respective commands to which they have been attached, still continues. On Monday night and yesterday three Pennsylvania regiments passed through this city on their return home. They were the Eighth, Fifteenth and Twenty-third regiments. In passing through the streets yesterday, a member of the last named regiment was killed, the particulars of which will be found elsewhere. These men express the greatest dissatisfaction at the treatment they have received. Some of them complained bitterly of being forced to pay their own travelling expenses home, which the Government is bound, by law, to pay. Several of the regiments were requested to remain, and large bounty offered; but on calling the rolls, only an insignificant number would agree to volunteer again

The regiment of Pennsylvania troops commanded by Col. W. D. Lewis, Jr., which has been encamped on Federal Hill, was expected to leave for home last night.

The two regiments of Colonels Lyle and Morehead are also expected to take their departure today. Orders to this effect, however, had not been received last evening, but were anticipated.

ENCAMPMENT OF TROOPS IN BALTIMORE.—During Monday night and yesterday four regiments of Federal troops arrived in this city. They came over the Northern Central Railway, as usual. The first in order is the First Pennsylvania regiment of reserve volunteers, under command of Colonel R. B. Roberts; the Eighth Pennsylvania, commanded by Colonel Hays; the Fourth Wisconsin, Colonel H. E. Paine; and the Tenth Pennsylvania, commanded by Colonel McAlbert. These regiments number about about one thousand men each, and are generally very well equipped. Upon arriving in the city they proceeded to the Southwestern suburbs of the city, where they are now encamped on either side of the railroad. Whether they are to remain for any length of time cannot be ascertained.

THE CASE OF MR. BAYNE.—The case of this gentleman, charged with "giving aid and comfort to the enemy," yesterday came up before Commissioner Ridgeley for investigation, but after the examination of one witness, further proceedings were postponed until to-day at 10 o'clock. The specific charge is that he attempted to send several bottles of quinine, concealed in a barrel of lime, to some point down the bay, from whence, it is alleged, it was to be shipped to Virginia.

SEALING CLOTH.—William H. Barrett and Edward Robinson were on Monday night taken into custody upon the charge of stealing a quantity of cloth, the property of Dr. Rich. Upon being arraigned before Justice Showacre, they were committed for a further examination.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Special Session.

FIRST BRANCH.—President, JOHN C. BLACKBURN, Esq., President, and all the members present.

MR. DIXON presented a petition from Mary E. Seguin, asking for remuneration for damage done her property in November, 1859. Referred.

Mr. ALLEN offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to furnish the Branch with a detailed statement of the amount of money expended out of the appropriation of $500,000, appropriated for the defence of the city.

Mr. NICHOLAS moved to strike out the word Monday and insert City Register. Agreed to. Carried.

The resolution was then passed by a vote of 10 yeas to 9 nays; and after the vote was announced, Messrs. Hay and Nicholas, who had voted in the affirmative, changed their votes, and Mr. Thomas, who voted in the negative, changed his vote to the affirmative. By these changes the resolution was lost.

Mr. BLANCHARD called up the resolution authorizing the presentation of a memorial to Congress asking relief from the wrongs which have been inflicted upon this city. Some of the minor points of the report and memorial elicited considerable discussion, although all the members of the Branch disapproved of the action of the Government in removing the Police Board and the substitution of the present system. The vote finally stood as follows:

Yeas—Messrs President, Bandel, Bolgiano, Naylor, Brown, Nicholas, Blanchard, Hay, Tegmeyer, Crout.—10.

Nays—Messrs Yeisley, Wolfe, Meyers, Thomas, Phelps, Dinkel, Allen, Chase, Dixon.—9.

We give the report in another column.

Adjourned until to-day at 3 o'clock P. M.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met. CHARLES J. BAKER, Esq., President, in the chair, and all the members present.

An amendment to ordinance making appropriations for 1861, appropriating $2,500 to defray the expenses of the State elections, was received from the First Branch and passed.

The Branch then adjourned till this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS--SPECIAL SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the Message of the President of the United States communicating copies of the correspondence with the British Minister relative to an Exhibition of the products of industry of all nations, which is to take place at London during the year 1862, reported the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to take such measures as shall to him seem best to facilitate a proper representation of the industrial interests of the United States, at the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to be holden at London in the year 1862, and the sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the incidental expenses thereof.

Laid over.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back a bill to provide for the transportation of arms and munitions of war for the loyal citizens residing in rebellious States, and to provide for the expense of their being organized into regiments, &c. Passed.

Mr. WILSON moved to take up a bill in addition to an act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property. Passed.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend the bill, by inserting in the latter clause of the 1st section: "Provided that the number of troops unlawfully held shall not exceed five hundred thousand." Agreed to.

The bill was passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported back House bill No. 64—"An act to refund duties on arms imported by States." Passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to provide for the holding of district and other courts. Laid over.

Mr. COWAN, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers entrusted with the making of contracts for the Government.

Mr. TEN EYCK introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate under what circumstances Lieut. John J. Worden, of the United States Navy, has been imprisoned at Montgomery, Alabama; whether he is still in prison, and whether any, and if any, what measures have been taken by the Government of the United States for his release.

Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER the Senate went into Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS reported from the Committee on Ways and Means a bill to provide additional revenues to defray the expenses of the Government, by the assessment and collection of direct taxes. Referred to the Committee on the Whole.

Mr. CONKLING, of New York, reported a bill respecting bills of exchange and promissory notes. Referred.

Mr. BLAIR reported back the Senate bill providing for the better organization of the military establishment of the United States, with a substitute. Referred.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New York, reported back Senate bill providing for the better organization of the Marine Corps, with amendments. Passed.

The same gentleman also reported back for reference the Senate bill appointing an Assistant Secretary of the Navy; enquiring into the expediency of procuring iron clad ships and floating batteries, and providing for the increase of the medical staff of the Navy.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, reported a bill appropriating a sum not exceeding $8,500 for the payment to Captain McConnell of certain expenses incurred in the organization of the First Regiment of Maryland Volunteers, and asked that the Committee be discharged, and asked the reference of this bill to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BURNETT objected to the discharge of this committee.

Mr. ELLIOTT, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to increase the consular representation of the United States during the present insurrection. Referred.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House whether there be any negroes in the army of the United States who have been armed; and whether there are negroes the property of any of the revolted States, who have been used by our army in throwing up breastworks or impediments? If so, at what places, and the number of slaves so employed.

Mr. McCLERNAND said he would object unless the inquiry be extended to negroes in the employ of the Confederate States.

Mr. BURNETT said it was because such a resolution had been adopted yesterday that he proposed the one now pending.

Mr. SHEFFIELD moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, obtained leave to explain the amendment attached, without his consent, to a resolution offered by him yesterday. He was opposed in this age of civilization to the employment of either Indians or negroes, and hoped a practice so foreign to the spirit of humanity and of the age would not be resorted to by either party.

The bill to regulate the police force of Washington was, on motion of Mr. Roscoe Conkling, laid on the table.

Mr. BURNETT, by permission, made a personal explanation, in the course of which he said his reasons for introducing the resolution were that he himself had seen negroes in the ranks of the Federal army in this city, wearing the United States uniform, and fully armed with United States weapons. He was opposed to the employment of either Indians or negroes in a war between white men.—It was unworthy of Christians. If there must be war, let it be conducted according to the principles and practices of civilization.

Mr. LOVEJOY inquired whether the rebels did not bayonet the wounded left on the field at Bull Run

Mr. BURNETT replied, that he would not believe such an assertion, no matter from what source it emanated. He was certain that the men of neither section could engage in such a species of barbarism. He said if inquiry was directed as to the rumored employment of negroes in the Southern army, why should objection be made to an inquiry into the fact of negroes being employed in the service of the United States.

Mr. LOVEJOY—I would ask the gentleman whether he is aware that negroes contributed to the success of General Jackson at New Orleans?

Mr. BURNETT—I am aware of it. Am I to understand then that the gentleman is in favor of employing negroes to fight the battles of this Government?

Mr. LOVEJOY—Yes, I am in favor of employing every muscle which can aid in a fight.

Mr. BURNETT—Well, I do not share the peculiar views of the gentleman. Is that enough?

Mr. LOVEJOY—Yes.

On motion of Mr. BLAIR a Committee of Conference was ordered on the disagreeing amendments of the two Houses to the bill to increase the present military establishment.

Mr. PORTER reported a bill dividing Kentucky into two Judicial Districts and abolishing the present District Court; and, as amended, on motion of Mr. Blair, of Missouri, abolishing the two District Courts in Missouri and creating one District in their stead.

In the course of the debate Mr. Crittenden opposed the bill, saying it was an abuse of the power of Congress and an invasion of the constitutional mode of the removal of a Judge to effect such an object by the abolition of the Courts as now proposed. The bill was passed. Ayes 79; nays 50.

INCIDENTS OF AND COMMENTS ON The Great Defeat.

[From the Cor. Philadelphia Inquirer.]

GEN. SCHENCK'S BLUNDER.

At 10 45 General Schenck led his column, headed by the Eighteenth and Second Ohio and New York, within a few hundred feet of a masked battery of six guns.

They waited till our men got up close, and then opened on them, firing in rapid succession.

Ten men were killed and wounded belonging to the New York Second regiment, and also four in the Second Ohio regiment, by the premature discharge of our own muskets in their hands. A retreat was ordered, and our men fell back.

Schenck failed to rally his column in any order. The Ohio and New York men scattered through the woods in pursuit of shelter and water. The sun was broiling hot, and almost suffocating, for the men were now out of water.

When the masked battery fired upon Schenck's column, Lieut. Dempsey, Company C, New York 2nd regiment, was killed at the first fire; and Wm Maxwell, drummer, who was at the time carrying water. Our troops were kept under this galling fire for fifteen or twenty minutes, within a stone's throw of the battery, but brought off all the killed and wounded.

A few moments after the attack by Schenck, at Bull Run, on the Warrenton Road, clouds of dust came from the direction of Manassas Junction and Brentsville, showing that the Confederates were reinforced. A white flag was run up at that point, to show that "we have been attacked by the main body of the army. Send help."

DEAD OF MASKED BATTERIES.

Up to about 3 P. M., our army was victorious, but the men had a dread of the masked batteries, that could not be overcome; they were placed all over the hill-tops and on sides of ravines, and would open fire on us when least expected.

THE ROUT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, of the 79th, rode towards his regiment, having been after reinforcements, when a ball cut his horse's head off, and threw him down, bruising him so that he could barely escape. All the stragglers now commenced to run towards Centreville, and the caissons, ambulances and baggage wagons were ordered to be taken back at once towards Centreville.

The batteries were ordered around to cover our retreat, and keep the Confederates from cutting us off from Centreville, which was about three miles in our rear, and where we had about four or five thousand of a reserve—the batteries wheeled off and took up the road, and were retreating in good order, when, about half a mile out, one of the gun carriages was upset.

A portion of Sherman's and Carlisle's were left in the roadside, the gunners cutting the traces and running their horses. This put the whole retreat in perfect panic; they broke ranks indiscriminately and commenced to run; knapsacks, haversacks, guns, cartridge boxes, hats, coats and everything, being thrown in all directions. The men were particularly careless and were falling in every direction. Officers were equally panic stricken with the privates.

Chas. Ogden, George R. Smith, Sheriff Harper, Russell Errett, of Pittsburg, and others, begged our men not to run, but it was useless to some of the other commanders who figured on Sunday, as they are worse enemies than Davis and Lee. A gentleman came to us at a late hour last evening near Centreville, and after hearing of Schenck's actions, told us we had opposed him for wanting a command, and he was thankful he had not received it, for his military knowledge was insufficient for the responsibility, and there are more who will throw up their commissions and take muskets.

THE CASE OF COLONEL MILES.

Colonel Miles was entrusted with despatches from Gen. Scott, while he was living in Centreville, in the hottest of the fight, for Gen. McDowell, which he had orders to deliver immediately. He at once, without making any attempt to do so, said if General Scott wanted to get his head blown off, let him take them himself, he would not do so; and so they never went.

[From the N. Y. Herald, July 23d.]

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEFEAT.

There can be no longer a doubt about the disastrous nature of the retreat of our army from Bull Run to Arlington Heights. In killed, wounded and prisoners the loss amounts probably to twenty thousand, including many of the best officers, together with the whole of the splendid artillery. In fact, it was a rout rather than an orderly retreat, and was precisely what appears, by a panic, such as sometimes unaccountably seizes on the bravest of armies. The Roman veterans of old, who conquered the world, were sometimes subject to it, and if our raw troops have been seized by it, it is only what has happened in all other nations; and these panics have often been much slighter cause than the running away of a few teamsters.

It has been a Waterloo defeat. General Patterson is the Grouchy, who neither came himself nor prevented the junction with Beauregard of the force of Johnston, who appears to have played the part of Blucher on the occasion, and drove the defeat in a great measure due to other than accidental causes. The troops were not officered as they ought to have been. Mere politicians held important commands, for which they were no more fit than so many tailors or bricklayers. This could not prove otherwise than disastrous to an army fighting against good troops, well officered. But the chief cause was the premature hounding on of General Scott by the Republican press of this city, and by the fanatical school of Republican politicians.

[From the New York Tribune, July 23d.]

A TERRIBLE BLUNDER.

Some one has terribly blundered. Whoever ordered the attack with 20,000 men, upon thrice that number, in a strongly intrenched position, protected by numerous masked batteries, after long marching, exposure, and deprivation of rations, is greatly to blame.

[From the New York Times, July 23d.]

THE DISASTER IN VIRGINIA.

There is no occasion to belittle the calamity which has fallen upon the country. The gallant army of the Union has been routed and put to flight by the army of the rebels; and if, from the fragments enough material can be gathered to insure the immediate safety of the Capital, the nation will have a melancholy and imperfect reason for congratulation. * * * * *

Nor is it now worth while to enter with a spirit of bitterness into the causes which have produced this hapless result. They will suggest themselves in various forms, and with more or less weight, to the mind of every intelligent observer. This only may be said in general terms, that had our preparations been as thoroughly matured as was desired by General Scott, there is no likelihood that the calamity would have happened. It is notorious, that the veteran General-in-Chief consented with the utmost reluctance to order the advance until another fortnight should elapse. That interval was required to bring McClellan and Patterson to the points designated by our leader's plan of the campaign; and to afford additional strength to Butler as should enable him to make a simultaneous advance.

[From the N. Y. Times' Correspondent.]

THE CASE OF GENERAL PATTERSON.

Some six weeks ago General Patterson crossed the Potomac in Upper Virginia. His army is now at Martinsburg, nearly 32,000 rank and file. What he has done can be known by consulting the files of the War Department. What he has *not* done can be seen in the *Tribune*. His continuance there has been remonstrated against in private and public. It has been known that his command has been demoralized, and its efficiency and courage made imbecility and cowardice by want of confidence and slackness of movement.

A month ago or thereabout we learn that the question of ordering General Patterson under arrest for disobedience of orders, was considered at Washington, and from motives of delicacy or from some other motives, it was concluded to leave him in command. The result is now known.

From the N. Y. Herald.

THE TERRIBLE BLUNDERS OF GEN. PATTERSON.

It is known here that Gen. Patterson has been derelict in carrying out the designated plan of his part of the campaign, and, therefore, should any reverse to our arms occur at Manassas, it may be attributable in his part of the qualities constituting a great commander. Gen. Scott, well knew he may say, sensibly feels Paterson's dereliction.

As near as I can ascertain, it was Scott's design that Patterson should strongly threaten Johnston at Winchester, and then by a strategic and forced march reach Leesburg by the turnpike and country roads. From that point he could precipitate his whole force by railroad to some convenient point where he could strike the Manassas Gap road between Winchester and Manassas Gap Junction, thus cutting off Johnston's retreat and be at the taking of the Junction. It is said that Scott is highly incensed at Patterson's tardy movements especially after he had recently received all the aid he asked for to attack Johnston, with the best prospect of success. Patterson's excuse now is no way increased by Patterson's inquiry to know if he should not fall back on Harper's Ferry when he ascertained that Johnston was prepared to receive him at Winchester.

THE CASE OF GENERAL COX—HIS DEFEAT IN THE KANAWHA.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—It will be recollected that McClellan's second despatch referred to Gen. Cox's movements in the Kanawha region, remarking if Cox had been successful in carrying out his instructions, Western Virginia was disenthralled from the secession dominion. It now appears that General McClellan is entirely disgusted with Cox's management, and writes here, in no good humor, for the Department to give him military men for general officers, adding that these blunders of Cox committed will defeat the best laid plans and the strongest preparations he can command.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

THE CASE OF GEN. SCHENCK.

If we are to have any more battles, God save us from such Generals as Schenck and some of the other commanders who figured on Sunday, as they are worse enemies than Davis and Lee. A gentleman came to us at a late hour last evening near Centreville, and after hearing of Schenck's actions, told us we had opposed him for wanting a command, and he was thankful he had not received it, for his military knowledge was insufficient for the responsibility, and there are more who will throw up their