THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

VOL VII---NO. 1,057. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST NEWS.

FEDERAL TELEGRAMS.

Accuracy not Vouched for.

RUMORED RETREAT OF EX.-GOVERNOR WISE TOWARDS LEWISBURG.
The United States Forces Under General Cox Said to be in Pursuit.

CLARKSBURG, July 31.—A despatch from General Cox on the 29th inst., to General Rosecrans, reports his arrival at Gauley Bridge, Fayette county, at the falls of the Great Kanawha river, which had been entirely destroyed by ex Governor Wise, who was retreating on Lewisburg, some fifty or sixty miles eastward, which point, according to intercepted letters, is to be his rallying point.

Gen. Cox states it will require three days to construct a floating bridge across the river. Wise, he says, fells trees across the road, and destroys all the bridges on his route.

He reports capturing 1,000 flint-lock muskets and a small quantity of powder, left behind by the retreating Confederates.

[Gauley Bridge is at the termination of the navigable waters of the Kanawha river, which is here some 500 yards wide.]

The Retreat of Wise Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The rumor of General Wise's retreat is officially confirmed, but under what circumstances is not stated.

Up to noon to-day no official notification of the reported fight at Bulistown has been received here.

Since the above was in type we have the following from the Washington *Star:*

The War Department received the following intelligence at noon to-day, direct from Gen. Rosecrans' army, by telegraph.

August 1, 1861—General Cox reached Gauley bridge on the 29th ultimo.

Wise fled without fighting, destroying the bridge to prevent pursuit. We have captured a thousand muskets and several kegs of cannon powder.

Many inhabitants of that section, who have hitherto been strong secessionists, denounce Wise in warm denunciation of property, and are abandoning him and his cause.

His Western troops are rapidly disbanding.

The valley of the Kanawha is now free from Confederate forces.

NOTE.—His (Wise's) route of devastating retreat is evidently through Fayette and Greenbrier counties, on towards Staunton.—*Ed. Star.*

FROM GENERAL BANKS' COLUMN.
Gen. Johnston's Movements--Dissatisfaction in Col. Mann's Regiment.

SANDY HOOK, August 1.—No important movements have taken place on the part of this column. Additional forces have been sent up to guard the ford at Harper's Ferry. Scouts sent out on Tuesday night report considerable bodies of Confederate foragers within six miles of the Ferry, which gave rise to a suspicion of a much larger body being nearer us than Leesburg. Some think that Johnston's army is on the move northward.

Three brigades of the Shenandoah column have already been formed. The first will be commanded by Col. George H. Thomas; the second by Col. J. J. Abercrombie, the third by Col. Charles J. Stone. Other brigades are now forming.

The Massachusetts 13th regiment, at Hagerstown, is expected here to-night. The 5th Connecticut regiment arrived here this morning.

There is much dissatisfaction in Col. Mann's regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve. A large number were missing at roll call yesterday morning, and yesterday about 300 refused to be sworn in. The men assign various causes. Some say that they are not armed as they were promised, to be by their State authorities, and that they have a scarcity of food, from the want of management and inexperience of their Commissariat, but the real cause is believed to be a want of confidence in their officers, added to aspirations of subordinates for higher grades.

Col. Porter, of General Banks' staff, at the instance, it is presumed, of the commanding General, addressed them last night in a patriotic strain, but the disaffection apparently still exists. This is the only known instance of any dissatisfaction in this army. The health of the column is good.

Scouts frequently bring in evidence of secession combinations in this section of Maryland, as well as of frequent communications with the Confederates in Virginia. Stringent measures have been instituted to stop such correspondence, if it really exists. Also, to break up the organizations. Nothing is positively known outside the staff of the enemy's movements.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Disaffection--Refused to be Sworn in.

SANDY HOOK, August 1, P. M.—About 300 of the disaffected men of Col. Mann's regiment, having refused to be sworn in, were to-day disroled and sent to Harrisburg under a guard. The scene of disturbment was one of humiliation to the men, being considered a light punishment for their disaffection.

It is not known whether the remaining men will be attached to some other regiment, or sent home to recruit or be disbanded.

Citizens of Harper's Ferry report seeing Confederate pickets at Charlestown in citizens' dress.

Col. Gearish's Pennsylvania regiment was inspected this afternoon.

From Northern Missouri.

MEXICO, MO., July 30—Brigadier-General Pope has issued a special order assigning Brigadier-General Hurlbut to the command of the United States forces along the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. Col Ralls will command at Mexico, Col. Ross will occupy Warrenton, and Col. Palmer will pose his regiment at Renick and Sturgeon, making his headquarters at Renick. These several districts do not exceed seven miles in extent, and the commanding officers are entrusted to report to the district headquarters at Mexico the names of persons suitable to be appointed superintendents and assistant superintendents, whose duty it shall be to protect the railroad property in their respective divisions.

Men of property and respectability, without regard to political opinions, are to be selected for these positions. All illegal assemblages will be promptly broken up, and all persons taken in arms against the United States will be sent to Mexico, to be disposed of by the commanding general. No arrests will be made for opinion's sake, unless the parties are engaged in open acts of hostility, or are stimulating others to such acts by inflammatory words or publications. The restoration of peace and safety to a region distracted by civil commotion, and the punishment of the infamous assassins and incendiaries infesting the country, is announced to be the mission of the forces in Northern Missouri. The troops are cautioned against excesses of any kind, and especially of depredations on the possessions and property of any citizens of Missouri, and any instances of military discipline and good order will be visited with the greatest severity possible under the articles of war.

FROM NEBRASKA.
Movements of the Indians--Attempts of the Secessionists to Procure their Aid.

BROWNSVILLE, N. T., July 23.—A large number of Indians are now on the Republican fork and the Platte river, ostensible on their usual hunt, but really to fight the Pawnees.

Rumor states the strength of the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Kiowas to be nearly 6,000, and that the Cheyennes, who were nearly 3,800 in number, were seeking the aid of the Potawatomies and Attoos.

Some political contentions have occurred in Southern Nebraska.

The settlers in the Big Bone are in great alarm, and several of them have moved away with their families and stock.

Scouting parties have been sent out from Kansas, and some of the eastern counties of Nebraska, to assist the Union men, and prevent the commission of outrages by the secessionists and Indians.

The secessionists have kept up frequent communication with the Indians of that section, and the Attoos acknowledge to having been selected to aid the Southern Confederacy. A majority of the warriors were at one time in favor of rendering the Confederates assistance; but they had been dissuaded from doing so.

Three wagon loads of arms and ammunition are reported to have crossed the Big Bone some days ago, for parties in the interest of the Southern Confederacy.

From Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, July 31.—The *Conservative* has advices from the Osage Indian region, that Mr. Shoemacker, the chief missionary of that tribe, has been compelled to leave by the secessionists.

A force of one hundred men under Judge Brown, of Humboldt, has left Allen county for the Osage country, to disperse the Confederates.

The *Times* says a large body of Pawnees and Cheyennes are in the vicinity of Marysville, Marshall county, Kansas, and it is thought they will inaugurate hostilities, having been tampered with by the secessionists in that region.

After the recent skirmish at Harrisville, Missouri, and the dispersal of the rebel forces, Jennison and his men robbed some stores of clothing, &c., which he distributed among the troops. Jennison is not in the United States service, but in this skirmish acted in concert with the Federal troops.

The trial of Dr. Anthony, publisher of the *Conservative*, of this city, for killing R. C. Satterlee, editor of the *Herald*, closed yesterday. The jury were out but twenty minutes when they returned with a verdict of acquittal.

From New Orleans--The Confederate Congress.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—Congress was in secret session all day. The following business was made public:

A resolution was passed permitting the 1st regiment of North Carolina volunteers to be mustered into service for the time agreed upon by them when they volunteered, and to be paid for services already tendered. This includes the pay of private debts from the North Carolina Military Institute.

The President approved of a resolution making disposition of the donations made by the churches, on fast day, to relieve the wounded at Manassas. The amount was $5,278 60.

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[*Correspondence of the Associated Press.*]

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There are no traces of the Confederates in the vicinity of Hampton, which is in truth a deserted village.

Hon. John Tyler's house is occupied by a large number of fugitive slaves.

Arrival of the Steamer Africa at New York.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The steamer Africa, from Liverpool on the 20th ultimo, whose advices have already been telegraphed via Cape Race, arrived here this morning.

The English Mission had been received at Pekin in a friendly manner, and there is a satisfactory prospect of establishing commercial intercourse with China on a better footing than heretofore.

Advices from Vienna state that Count Morites Estherhazy has been appointed Prime Minister.

A fire at Paris, destroying the Grand Opera House, caused the loss of property valued at 1,000,000 francs. Six persons were injured.

Count Torzach, the new Chancellor of Hungary, has declared his determination to act according to the wishes of the nation.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Military Orders.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, July 30, 1861.

General Orders No. 12.—Searches of houses for arms, traitors, or spies, and arrests of offenders, in such matters, shall only be made in any departments by the special authority of the Commander thereof, except in extreme cases admitting of no delay.

By command of LIEUT. GEN. SCOTT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt. General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, July 31, 1861.

General Orders No. 13.—It has been the prayer of every patriot that the tramp and din of civil war might at least spare the precincts within which repose the sacred remains of the Father of his Country; but this pious hope is disappointed. Mount Vernon, so recently consecrated anew to the immortal Washington by the Ladies of America, has already been overrun by bands of Rebels, who, having trampled under foot the Constitution of the United States—the Ark of our Freedom and Prosperity—are prepared to trample on the Ashes of Him to whom we are all mainly indebted for those mighty blessings.

Should the operations of war take the United States troops in that direction, the General-in-Chief does not doubt that each and every man will approach with due reverence and leave unbrigaded, not only the Tomb, but also the House, the Groves and Walks which were so loved by the best and greatest of men.

WINFIELD SCOTT.
By command:
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt. General.

From Richmond.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—The Richmond *Examiner* says the Confederate forces have been removed forward far beyond Manassas. Prisoners are still being brought in.

A thousand of the enemy's dead still remain unburied.

General Beauregard, it is said positively, is not at Manassas.

It is certain that we captured 32,000 handcuff, with which the Federals expected to manacle our prisoners!

Davis has telegraphed to the Georgia regiments to come on.

We have taken 22,000 stand of arms.

Indiana Troops Captured.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—The *Journal* copies the following despatch, dated Culpeper Court House, July 27th, from the Southern papers:

A whole regiment of Indiana troops were captured yesterday. They were caught in the mountains near Leesburg, and were nearly starved out. We also yesterday captured Major Potter, and a party of New Yorkers.

Result of the Destruction of the Light Houses on the Coast of Virginia--Eleven Vessels Ashore.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The surveying schooner Vixen, from the Capes of Virginia, reports seeing *eleven vessels ashore* between Cape Henry and a point ten miles south of the Cape of the Ferry, which gave rise to a suspicion of a much larger body being nearer us than Leesburg. Some think that Johnston's army is on the move northward.

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THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS---SPECIAL SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Mr. GRIMES gave notice that on to-morrow or some subsequent day, he would introduce a bill declaring the unconstitutionality and invalidity of an act making a retrocession of a part of the District of Columbia to the State of Virginia.

Mr. WILSON reported back from the Committee on Military Affairs a bill for the organization of a volunteer militia force to be called the National Guard of the United States. Postponed until the next session of Congress.

Mr. WILSON also reported back from the same Committee a House bill for the relief of John C. McDowell, with amendments. Considered and passed.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to take up the joint resolution which he introduced a few days ago, relative to the forwarding of arms and ammunition to the State of Delaware.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he had no objection that arms should be sent to every loyal citizen of Delaware. His object in offering the resolution was to enquire to whom the arms have been sent.—Many of the Union loving people, who are willing to sustain the Government, have been deprived of the privilege of having arms. He denied the charges heaped upon the State of Delaware, that the people were disunionists so far as their State was concerned. The Senate refused to take up the resolution.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill making appropriations for fortifications and for other purposes. Passed. [This bill appropriates $100,000 for the purposes aforesaid.]

Mr. WILSON also reported back from the same committee a bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer forces of the United States, with amendments, giving the President power to discharge incompetent officers and to appoint in their places competent and capable officers.

The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. HALE presented a memorial from Chas. S. James, of Providence, R. I., praying that an examination be made by a board of Naval officers of his gilled cannon and projectile.

Mr. HALE also introduced a joint resolution authorizing an examination by a Board of Naval Officers of said piece of ordnance; both of which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to regulate the code of marine signals.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the same committee, reported a bill to reduce the consular fees for vessels running to or from foreign ports. Passed.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of bill No. 43, to suppress fraud on the part of officers engaged in making contracts for the government—the question being on the House amendment.

Mr. WILSON hoped the Senate would not adopt the amendments of the House. He believed if the bill was passed it would do more injury to the Government than any bill hitherto passed.

Mr. WILSON afterwards withdrew his objection, and the House amendments were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Senate bill No. 33, to suppress insurrection, sedition and for other purposes.

The pending question was on the eighth section of the bill being stricken out as moved on Tuesday by Mr. Carlile.

The section alluded to, requires commanders of military departments to administer the oath of allegiance to persons arrested.

Mr. COWAN moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the first Monday in December next.

Mr. BAYARD said the bill involved grave constitutional questions, questions like it had never before been presented to the Senate. He hoped the Senate would postpone the bill as moved by the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cowan); if they would not, he should proceed to discuss it and attempt to show its gross incompatibility with the Constitution.

Mr. WILSON obtained leave to return the report of the Committee of Conference upon the disagreeing vote of the two houses on the Senate bill No. 3, for the better organization of the military establishment.

The House receded from its amendments, several new but unimportant provisions were offered, and the report of the committee was agreed to.

The CHAIR (Mr. Foot) stated that the bill to suppress insurrection, &c., was now in order.

Mr. HARRIS, of New York, said that although he had favored the bill in committee, he should vote for its postponement; it was too novel in its propositions and too important in its principles to be matured at the present session; that there was no longer civil law and civil governments; crimes were committed with impunity, and after much hesitation he thought martial law should supply place once occupied by civil law, but that the temper of the present Senate and temperature of the weather were adverse to the maturing of the bill at this session.

Mr. BROWNING said the bill was an important one and hoped it would not be postponed.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said that he was well aware that on the motion to postpone it would not be in order to discuss the merits of the bill; but without desiring to infringe on any parliamentary rule, he would merely state his intention to vote for the postponement. He was glad to see that the Senate, which had hitherto passed acts which were unconstitutional, at last staggered when asked to vote for Senate bill No. 33. He did not wish to vote to postpone in order that the question might not be discussed; on the contrary, he was willing to debate its principles, which he published it was in every newspaper of the country; he was aware it would be universally condemned by the people.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said that a bill had been passed which declared real property in the seceded States, and endangered it in another session, when this bill provides for the destruction of personal and political rights everywhere. The bill, he said, intended, and if passed would accomplish, the abolition of State rights and personal and political liberty.

Mr. TRUMBULL, in reply to the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Breckinridge) had objected to the previous exercise of military law; he would ask whether military law was not now exercised—whether men were not arrested in Illinois, Missouri and Maryland by military authority—whether men were not arrested in Baltimore and removed from the State never to, at other points? He was aware that these actions, together with the search of private houses and papers, were committed by the military power, and we might look for the authority to do so in vain, but necessity required it should be done. He was aware that some of the Senators were willing to give the bill the "go by," but he hoped they would consult their duty in the case, and clothe the military with power to crush the rebellion.

Mr. COLLAMER thought that the bill should be postponed, as a bill had already passed which gave the Executive all necessary power to crush the rebellion. That a war could not be regulated by special legislation.

Mr. FESSENDEN was not in favor of postponement; he wished the Senate would vote on the question by sections. He thought the duty of the Senate was to pass some of the provisions of the bill, and others should be rejected.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he did not know how the Senate would vote on the bill before them, but that several Senators had made speeches which he felt bound to deny. The drama is now beginning to open to us—we now have some idea of the magnitude of the question.

He showed, said he, some time ago, that the course the Senate was pursuing was tending to trample the Constitution under foot. Both Houses had passed a bill confiscating all property in the seceding States used in aiding the rebellion, and he need not to say that all property is used to support those who were carrying on the war. To this bill is added that all persons held to service or labor, aiding in the rebellion, shall be freed from such service or labor. This, he said, was plainly an act of emancipation, as all these persons are employed in raising the very means of support of the people of the seceded States.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said that in New York a young man had been imprisoned without a direct charge being made, and the military officer refused to obey the writ of habeas corpus. Why was this necessary in the State of New York? Was not New York subordinate to the Federal Government? The police commissioners of Baltimore were arrested without charge. In vain they asked for a hearing; in vain they respectfully protested against the wrongs which had been and were perpetrated upon them. When the President is asked to give information to the lower House of the cause of their arrest and their whereabouts, he answers that it would be incompatible with public interest. They are spirited away from one fortress to another, and the President refuses to say where they are or the reason why they were removed.

The Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) accused me the other day of being malignant in my remarks of the Executive. I have to say that what I have done I have done freely. I have criticised the acts of the President with the freedom of a representative, and will continue to do so as long as I hold a seat on this floor. In regard to the President, he thought that his actions in the war were attributable to those around him, that although he was trampling the Constitution under foot every day, he was honest, but was subject to the influences of those who surrounded him. Mr. B believed that the Constitution required only an oath from officers of the Government, and that only to support the Constitution.

Said Mr. Breckinridge, suppose Kentucky, which is a military district, should be declared in a state of rebellion, this bill allows the vitiation of all the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State at the will of a military commander. Gentlemen talk about the Union rather as an end than as the means; they speak of it as though the existence of the States depended upon its preservation, as though it existed before the States, but it may not survive the present issue. Take care that in pursuing one idea you may not discover what remains of the Union, if you deprive them of those rights which are dearest to them. It the question comes in the States between a form of government and these priceless principles, the government must go.

I desire the country to know that constitutional regulations and laws are no longer regarded on this floor. This is truly a war, the prisoners on both sides are not hung when taken. In my opinion it is not only an unhappy, but an unconstitutional war. The Constitution, the very bond of union, is disregarded here, admitted violations of that document are made and justified. There are twenty States not yet seceded from the acknowledged Federal Union. To these States the Constitution belongs, and they wish it respected, and when it is not done the people will begin to ask what will become of their rights and their liberties. Mr. President, we are on the wrong track, and have been from the beginning, and the people are seeing it. The hurrying of brave fellows to their certain death has been done under fanatical spirit to sustain principles, which I am confident are abhored by three-fourths of the army. If this war continues to be prosecuted, it must result in utter ruin to the North, to the South, to the East, to the West.

You may look forward, said Mr. B., to innumerable armies and countless treasures, to be used in ravaging this continent, but of what ultimate avail will they be. I hope you are now satisfied that you are warring not against a faction, but a people, and that you must not only conquer them, you must subjugate—aye, exterminate them. This war is not only a separation, but, if continued, results in inevitable disunion; and let the war continue twelve months, and you must have three separate confederacies; continue it twelve months longer, and you will have four different confederacies. I shall not speak longer, I know that my remarks are received by the Senate with sneers; we are here to give our records, and I am here to fearlessly place mine. History will show which of us are right, and if my name is mentioned it will be along with yours.

Mr. BAKER said he would like the honorable Senator from Kentucky to name a single unconstitutional provision of the bill.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—All except the last.

Mr. BAKER—Specify one.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—They are all so atrocious that I dislike to discriminate.

Mr. BAKER—Will the Senator name one?

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—There are ten of them; I will send the bill, and the Senator can select from them at his discretion.

[Messrs. Baker, Doolittle and Breckinridge continued the debate at some length.]

Mr. TRUMBULL asked the yeas and nays on Mr. Cowan's motion to postpone, which resulted as follows.

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Breckinridge, Bright, Collamer, Cowan, Doolittle, Harris, Howe, Johnson of Missouri, Kennedy, Latham, Polk, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury and Thomson—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Browning, Carlile, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Morrill, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot and Wilson—22.

Mr. SUMNER moved to go into executive session, but afterwards gave way, at the solicitation of Mr. Trumbull, to proceed to the further consideration of the bill pending.

Mr. POWELL renewed the motion to go into executive session, which was agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON August 1—Mr. BURNETT demanded the regular order of business, and said he should insist on his motion.

Mr. SENDWICK, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing an additional enlistment of seamen and marines for three years, or the war.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill calling for an appropriation of $500,000 for field fortifications for "the defence of Washington and elsewhere"

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee of Conference on the Loan bill, reported that the disagreement of the two Houses had been compromised by striking out "nine per cent" and inserting "six;" also by modifying the sub-treasury act, that instead of gold and silver being paid into the Treasury, as now required, the money derived from the loan may remain in the banks until it shall be drawn out, in pursuance of law.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING inquired whether the committee had striken out the clause in reference to tea, coffee, sugar, &c.

Mr. STEVENS explained that to save the bill with the Senate committee, the House committee had compromised on that clause.

Mr. J. VALLANDIGHAM called for the yeas and nays, and the report was adopted—yeas 83, nays 34.

The Senate bill appropriating $10,000,000 for purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores was then passed.

Mr. ELLIOTT, from Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to partially suspend an act relating to revenue cutters and steamers, so as to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to apply a portion of the appropriation for the collection of the revenue to the purchase and charter of such vessels. Passed.

The Senate bill authorizing the appointment of a number of aides-de-camp, additional to that now allowed by law, to be appointed by the President, was passed.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Morrill, Olin and Allen a committee on the part of the House to examine and report on the compensation received by all officers of the Government, with a view to retrenchment.

On motion of Mr. SENDWICK the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Holman in the Chair,) and took up the House bill appropriating $3,000,000 for naval service.

Also, a bill appropriating $300,000 for the purchase of ordnance for the use of the navy. Passed.

Also, to appropriate $12,000 for the completion of the Charlestown (Mass.) Marine Barracks. Passed.

Mr. FENTON offered the following:

Whereas, It is currently reported that the forces now in rebellion against the Government, have certain persons in their hands, one of whom is Hon. Alfred Ely, a member of this House; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be requested to furnish this House with any information on the subject, that may have reached him. Passed.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, rose to a personal explanation, in the course of which he read an extract from the Albany *Evening Journal*, edited by Mr. Thurlow Weed, reflecting upon himself and his brother, the Postmaster-General, and ascribing to them the design of precipitating the action of Gen. Scott, and involving him in battle without prudent preparation. As for his brother, Mr. Blair said, he could take care of himself; but he (Mr. B.) denounced the charge brought by Weed against him, as Chairman on Military Affairs, that he had "emasculated the bill," as utterly false, which the record would show.

The attempt to impute to him and others who had urged a vigorous prosecution of the war, responsibility for the disaster at Bull Run, came with a bad grace from Thurlow Weed, who came to the national capital representing, as he declared, "the whole people of New York," to infuse vigor into the management of the army. If Weed, who had formerly contended for compromise, could urge vigor, surely he (Mr. B.) might do the same with propriety. He then alluded to the recent speech in this House of Mr. Richardson, of Illinois (much quoted in the newspapers,) relative to a conversation between the President and General Scott, growing out of the late battle. He (Mr. Blair) protested against Mr. Richardson's remarks, because they suppressed the fact that Gen. Scott had in that conversation positively exonerated the President from the charge of forcing him into an untimely struggle.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, explained that he had endeavored to repeat that conversation honestly and respectfully. If anything had escaped his memory, the members of this House who were present on that occasion ought to have corrected him.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, did not understand his colleague to say on the occasion referred to, that Gen. Scott had been forced by the President to fight the battle of Manassas.

Mr. RICHARDSON did not think his language had been fairly interpreted, if construed in such a sense.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, alluded to the matter for a double purpose, to exonerate the President as well as Gen. Scott, and he wanted the truth now to go on the record. The President was the confidence of the people and must be sustained in it, and this he could not be if the impression prevailed publicly that he had forced the Commander-in-Chief into this battle.

Mr. OLIN, of New York, said he did not believe that any good ever came from these personal explanations, which, besides, were very unpleasant.

After the introduction of some minor bills, which were referred to their appropriate committees, the House adjourned.

OUR SOUTHERN ESTAFETTE.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

ENGAGEMENT IN POCOMOKE RIVER.

REPULSE OF THE FLEET.

A messenger who has just arrived from Accomac county, Va., brings us the news that the three Federal steamers, who were despatched from Fortress Monroe on Wednesday last, under Lieut. Crosby, reached the mouth of the Pocomoke the same evening. In attempting to ascend the river, they were attacked and repulsed. In endeavoring to effect a retreat, they got aground. Reinforcements were sent for by the Virginians, who, it was expected, would arrive in time to capture or destroy the vessels.

FROM AN EYE-WITNESS.
The Battle of Sunday, 21st--Col. Elzey and the Maryland Regiment--Sherman's Battery--Killed, &c.

We are in receipt of the following items from a reliable eye-witness, of the battle on Sunday, the 21st:

The forces from Winchester were detained by an accident on the railroad. They, however, arrived late in the afternoon, and marched directly to the aid of their fellow combatants. They fired once, and then charged bayonets. Their assistance came most opportunely, and decided the fate of the day. The enemy broke ranks and fled before the steel. Colonel Elzey, who was dubbed "Blucher," was, as has already been stated, brevetted, and the Maryland regiment was publicly complimented. They enjoy a high reputation in the Southern army.

Sherman's battery, consisting of 16 pieces, was placed before General Beauregard's tent. There were 60 pieces taken in all. Our informant saw, himself, 300 wagons and about 30 elegantly-made ambulances.

The accounts, he says, heretofore given are substantially correct. The Confederates lost, probably, 500 or 600 in killed. They pursued the enemy till dark. Heavy rains prevented their following up the victory next day.

We forbear to give more detailed accounts, preferring to await the receipt of the official despatches.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KREBS.

Mary Ann Croft vs. William Croft. Complainant divorced *a mensa et thoro* from defendant.

FEEDING ARMIES.—The following is a copy of the daily bill of fare of the Prussian army in Jutland, numbering 18,000 men:

Beef, 20,700 lbs.
Rice, 5,200 lbs.
Bacon, 5,200 lbs. (or 2,650 lbs. of butter.)
Bread (common) 40,000 lbs.
Do. (white) 1,400 lbs.
Sugar, 100 lbs.
Wine, 350 bottles.
Brandy, 5,000 bottles.
Cigars, (fine) 3,300.
Do. (common) 10,000.
Hay, 16,800 lbs.
Straw, 12,800 lbs.
Oats, 325 barrels.

From which it appears that the Prussian soldier requires for his private smoking, besides the weed in its grosser form, six cigars a day. No Prussian General would think of such a thing as trying to keep an army of soldiers in the field twenty days, fed and clothed as our army has been, and is at the present time. Besides over a pound of fresh beef a day the Prussian soldier has nearly a third of a pound of bacon, two pounds of bread, three-quarters of a pound of rice, besides sugar, butter, wine, brandy and segars. We should think that men thus well fed might have some stomach for fighting. One of the returned volunteers, who was seven years in the Prussian army, says "there is a great difference between being in the army of Prussia and that of the United States." But in Prussia the object of war is not generally to make a squad of politicians rich.

THREE MONTHS' PAY OF A REGIMENT.—The sum required to pay a regiment, officers included, for three months' service, is not far short of $40,000. The sum to be received by the officers of a regiment for three months' services, is as follows:—Colonel, $654, Lieutenant-Colonel, $582; Major, $525; Captain, $385; First Lieutenant, $325; Second Lieutenant, $310; Surgeon, $525; Adjutant, $379; Quartermaster, $403.

THE MARYLANDERS AT MANASSAS.—But most opportunely, I may say Providentially, at this juncture, General Johnston with the remnant of his division—our army as we fondly call it, for we have been friends and brothers in camp and field for three months—reappeared and made one other desperate struggle to obtain the vantage ground.—Elsey's brigade of Marylanders and Virginians, led the charge, and right manfully did they execute the work.—*Cor. Louisville Courier.*

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE---SPECIAL SESSION.

FREDERICK, July 31, 1861.

The non-appearance in either chamber of the General Assembly yesterday of the members of the Opposition—who were known to have then been in the city—seemed to confirm the current report that they had determined to take no part in the proceedings of that body until an organization should have been first effected without their aid, and as it was