moved the battery to a point which enabled him to enfilade my whole line; but as he pointed his guns too far to the right, and only improved his aim gradually, I had time to withdraw my brigade, by a flank movement, around the base of a hill in time to avoid a raking fire. At this time a lull in the discharge of our artillery, and an apparent change in the position of the enemy's left flank, made me apprehensive that all was not right. I continued my march, and sent my aid, Lieut. Walter, to the rear to inquire of Gen. McDowell how the day was going. The discontinuance of the firing in our lines becoming more and more apparent, I inclined to the right, and after marching 600 or 700 yards further I was met by Lieut. Upton, aid to Gen. Tyler, and ordered to file to the right, as our troops were retreating. I moved on at an ordinary pace, and fell into the retreating current about 150 yards in the rear of Gen. McDowell and staff. Before crossing Bull Run, and until my brigade mingled with the retreating mass, it maintained perfect freedom from panic, and at the moment I received the order to retreat, and for some time afterward, it was in as good order as in the morning on the road. Half an hour earlier I supposed the victory to be ours.

The gallantry with which the 2d Regiment of Maine and the 3d Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, charged up the hill upon the enemy's artillery and infantry, was never, in my opinion surpassed. I was with the advancing line, and closely observed the conduct of Cols. Jameson and Chatfield, which merits in this instance and throughout the day the highest commendation.

I also observed throughout the day the gallantry and excellent conduct of Col. Terry's 2d Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, from whom I received most zealous assistance. At one time a portion of his regiment did great execution with their rifles from a point of our line which was thin, and where a few of our men were a little tardy in moving forward. Col. Terry, in his report, calls attention to the coolness, activity and discretion of Lieut.-Col. Young and Major Colborn. The latter, with the Adjutant of the regiment, Lieut. Charles L. Russell, showed conspicuous gallantry in defending their regimental colors during the retreat this side of Bull Run against a charge of cavalry. Col. Terry also commends the devotion of Doctors Douglas and Bacon to the wounded while under the hottest fire of artillery. Private Arnold Leach is also highly praised for having spiked three abandoned guns with a ramrod, and then bringing away two abandoned muskets. Col. Jameson of the 2d Maine Regiment gives great credit in his report to Lieut.-Col. C. W. Roberts, Major Varney and Adjutant Reynolds for their coolness on the field. Sergeant G. W. Brown of Company F, A. J. Knowles and Leonard Carver of Company D, A. P. Jones and Henry Wheeler of Company A, and Peter Welch of Company I, he mentions for their noble conduct in accompanying him to remove the dead and wounded from the field, under a very heavy fire of artillery and musketry. He mentions also Capt. Foss, Sergeant Samuel Hinckly of Company A, and Corporal Smart of Company H, for important extra services during the day. He also speaks in high praise of Sergeant W. J. Dean, who was mortally wounded while in the advance of the line, bearing the beautiful stand of colors which were presented the day before on the part of ladies from Maine residing in California. Capt. E. W. Jones, of the same regiment, fell mortally wounded while exhibiting great courage in rallying his men to the charge. Lieut.-Col. Speidal of the 1st Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, was set upon by three of the enemy, who undertook to make him a prisoner. The Lieutenant-Colonel killed one and drove off the other two of his assailants and escaped. I observed the activity of Capts. Hawley and Chapman, Adjutant Bacon and Lieut. Drake on the field. Col. Chatfield of the 3d Regiment Connecticut Volunteers gives special credit to Major Warner and Adjutant Duryee for their coolness and energy in assisting to keep the men in line and in urging them forward into action. The men of the 3d Regiment brought off in the retreat two of our abandoned guns, one caisson and several baggage wagons, and behaved with great coolness in the retreat, and the bulk of the regiment was present to repel the charge of cavalry this side of Bull Run.

I received during the day and on the retreat the most gallant and efficient assistance from Lieut. Hascair, 5th United States Artillery, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieut. Walter, 1st Connecticut Volunteers, and Lieut. Gordon, 2d United States Cavalry, aids, obeyed my orders on the field with accuracy, and Lieut. Ely, 1st Connecticut Volunteers, Brigade Commissary, assisted me zealously. Lieut. Walter, 1st Connecticut Volunteers, and Lieut. Gordon, 2d United States Cavalry, are both missing. The former I sent to the rear at about 4 o'clock p. m. to ascertain from Gen. McDowell how the day was going, since which time I have not seen him, nor do I know his fate. Lieut. Gordon was with me two miles this side of Bull Run, on the retreat, where I saw him the last time. I trust he will yet be found. My two mounted orderlies, Cooper and Ballou, were both with me until near the end of the conflict, and are now both missing. My brigade being far in advance, and the ground very hilly, and interspersed with patches of wood, rendered it difficult to avoid being enveloped by the enemy. The last individuals probably missed their way, and were killed or captured. I have delayed this report of the action until all the wanderers could be gathered in, and the following may therefore be taken as a very close approximation of the actual casualties in my brigade. Those reported missing are supposed to be killed or taken prisoners:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Second Regt. Conn. Vols	2	5	9	16
First Regt. Conn. Vols	—	8	9	17
Third Regt. Conn. Vols	4	13	18	35
Second Regt. Maine Vols	15	40	115	170
Prisoners, killed and wounded of Second Maine Regt	—	—	—	4
Total				242

In addition to the above reported loss of the 2d Maine Regiment, Lieut. Skinner, Surgeon Allen and his son, while assisting the wounded, were taken prisoners. The aggregate loss of this gallant regiment was therefore 174 out of 640, which was the complete strength on going into action. It was impossible to obtain exact returns of my brigade on the morning of the 21st, but I am certain its aggregate strength was about 2,500 men. We captured fifteen of the enemy and brought six prisoners to Washington. In concluding the account of the battle, I am happy to be able to add that the conduct of the First Brigade First Division was generally excellent. The troops composing it need only instruction to make them as good as any in the world.

I take the liberty to add, in continuation of this report, that the three Connecticut regiments, and a part of the 2d Maine Volunteers, of my brigade, left their camp near Centreville at about 10 o'clock p. m., by order of General Tyler, and arrived at Camp McDowell, six and a half miles from the Potomac, at dawn of day the morning after the battle. The camps of my four regiments and ha of one company of cavalry were standing, and during the day I learned that the Ohio camp, a mile and a quarter this way, was vacant of troops, and the camp of the New-York 2d had only a guard of fifty or sixty men left in it. Not wishing the enemy to get possession of so many standing tents and such an abundance of camp equipage, I ordered my brigade to retreat no further until all the public property should be removed. The rain fell in torrents all the 22d. The men were excessively fatigued, and we had only eleven wagons. Brigade Quartermaster Hodge made two journeys to the city to obtain transportation, but, with four or five exceptions, the drivers refused to come out. Over eleven wagons were kept in motion, and at nightfall the troops were drenched to the skin and without shelter. So, leaving guards at the regimental camps of my brigade, I moved forward with the bulk of the 3d Connecticut Regiment, and by 11 o'clock at night the majority were housed in the Ohio and New-York camps.

We kept good watch throughout the night, and early in the morning of the 23d inst., Quartermaster-General Meigs sent out long trains of wagons, and Brigade Quartermaster Hodge walked six miles to Alexandria and brought up a train of ears, and the work of removal proceeded with vigor. As early as at half-past five o'clock p. m., the last thing of value had been removed and sent forward to the amount of 175 four-horse wagons loads. The order to fall in was then given, and the brigade marched in perfect order, every man with his firelock, and at sunset bivouacked near Fort Corcoran.

I acknowledge great indebtedness to Brigade Quartermaster Hodge. But for his untiring exertions in procuring the means of transportation, nearly all the public property must have been abandoned. The men of the different regiments labored with extraordinary zeal, considering their great fatigue, and they merit the highest praise. I had given permission to about one hundred sick and lame to limp forward in advance, and about an equal number of cowards and recreants had fled without permission. The balance of my brigade, faithful and laborious, stood by, and they may claim the right to teach that it is unmanly to destroy the public property and base to abandon it to the enemy, except in cases of the extremest necessity.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,
E. D. KEYES, Colonel 11th Infantry,
Commanding First Brigade First Division.

MAJOR SYKES'S REPORT.

WHAT THE REGULARS DID.

There being no detailed report from Col. Hunter of the operations of his division, we have published Col. Burnside's, which deals with those of the 2d Brigade. Of those of the 1st Brigade, finding no report from Col. Porter, we copy that of Major Sykes, who commanded the Battalion of Regulars. It is addressed to Capt. W. W. Averell, A. A. A. G. Porter's Brigade:

HEADQUARTERS BATTALION OF REGULARS,
CAMP TRUMBULL, VA., July 24, 1861.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with your circular of the 23d inst., I have the honor to report the following casualties that occurred in my command during the recent battle before Manassas: 3 commissioned officers wounded, 1 assistant surgeon missing, 13 rank and file killed, 17 wounded, 12 of whom are missing, 42 missing. Many of the latter are supposed to have taken the Alexandria turnpike by mistake, and will no doubt rejoin their colors to-day.

This battalion, composed of two companies of the 2d U. S. Infantry, five companies of the 3d U. S. Infantry and one company of the 8th U. S. infantry, left its camp near Centerville about half past three a. m., on the 21st inst., and after a circuitous march of ten or twelve miles arrived on the enemy's left and was immediately ordered to support the force under Colonel Burnside which was suffering from a severe fire in its front. Our line was rapidly formed, opening fire, and a column under Colonel Heintzelman appearing at the same moment at our left, the enemy fell back to the rising ground in his rear. My battalion was then advanced to the front and took a position on the edge of a wood immediately opposite to a masked battery and a large force of the Secessionists, posted around a house and the fences and trees around it. The three left companies were deployed as skirmishers under Captain Dodge, 8th Infantry, and did great execution among their ranks. At this time the whole battalion became actively engaged and a Rhode Island battery coming into action on my right and having no supports, at the request of its commanding officer, and seeing myself the necessity of the case, I remained as a protection to his guns. For more than an hour the command was here exposed to a concentrated fire from the batteries and regiments of the enemy, which seemed doubled when the guns of the Rhode Islanders opened. Many of my men assisted in working the latter battery.

As the attack of our army became more developed on the right, and the necessity of my staying with the guns ceased, I moved my battalion in that direction, passing through crowds of retiring troops whom we endeavored in vain to rally. Taking a position on the extreme right in front of several regiments of the enemy, I opened an effective fire upon them, and held my ground until all our troops had fallen back, and my flank was turned by a large force of horse and foot. I then retired a short distance in good order, and facing to the enemy on the crest of a hill, held his cavalry in check, which still threatened our flank.

At this stage of the action, my command was the only opposing force to the enemy, and the last to leave the field.

By taking advantage of woods and broken ground, I brought it off without loss, although the guns of our opponents were playing on our line of march from every hight. While thus retiring, I received an order from our Brigade Commander to cover the retreat of that portion of the army near me, which I did as well as I was able, remaining in rear until all of it had passed me. After crossing "Bull Run," my command was threatened by a large force of cavalry—but its order and the regularity of its march forbade any attack. We reached our camp beyond Centreville at 8 p. m. It is but proper to mention that our officers and men were on their feet from 10 p. m., on the 20th, until 10 a. m., on the 22d—without rest, many without food, footsore, and greatly exhausted—they yet bore the retreat cheerfully, and set an example of constancy and discipline worthy of older and more experienced soldiers. My officers, nearly all of them just from civil life and the Military Academy, were eager and zealous, and to their efforts is due the soldierly retreat and safety of the battalion—as well as of many straggling volunteers who accompanied my command.

The acting Major, Cap. N. H. Davis, 2d Infantry, rendered essential service by his coolness, zeal and activity. Capt. Dodge, 8th Infantry, commanding the skirmishers on the left, was equally effecient, and to those gentlemen, and all my officers, I am indebted for cordial cooperation in all the movements of the day. Lieut. Kent, although wounded, endeavored to retain command of his company, but a second wound forced him to give it up. He and Lieut. Dickinson, Acting Adjutant, wounded, and Dr. Sternberg, U. S. A. (since escaped), are believed to be in the hands of the enemy. I beg to call the attention of the brigade commander to the services of Sergeant Major Devoe of the 3d Infantry, who was conspicuous for his good conduct on the field.

The arms and equipments of my command are in good condition, but the men are destitute of blankets, and in want of necessary clothing.

GEO. SYKES, Major 14th Infantry.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

ARLINGTON, Va., July 23, 1861.

Capt. J. B. FRY, A. A. General, Headquarters Department N. E. Virginia.

CAPTAIN: Having been appointed, by special orders No. 21, Headquarters Department North-Eastern Virginia, Centreville, July 19, 1861, Chief of Artillery of the Corps d'Armeé, commanded by Brig. Gen. McDowell, and having served in that capacity during the battle of the 21st inst., I have the honor to submit the following report:

The Artillery of the Corps d'Armeé consisted of the following named batteries: Rickett's (Light Company I, 1st Artillery) six 10-pounder Parrott rifle guns; Hunt's (Light Company M, 2d Artillery) four light 12-pounders; Carlisle's (Company E, 2d Artillery), two James's 13-pounder rifle guns, two 6-pounder guns; Tidball's (Light Company A, 2d Artillery) two 6-pounder guns, two 12-pounder howitzers; Green's (Company G, 2d Artillery) four 10-pounders Parrott rifle guns; Arnold's (Company D, 2d Artillery) two 13-pounder James's rifle guns, two 6-pounder guns; Ayres's (Light Company E, 3d Artillery) two 10-pounder Parrott rifle guns, two 12-pounder howitzers, two 6-pounder guns; Griffin's (Battery D, 5th Artillery) four 10-pounder Parrott rifle guns, two 12-pounder howitzers; Edward's (Company G, 5th Artillery) two 20-pounders and one 30-pounder Parrott rifle guns. The 2d Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers had with it a battery of six 13-pounder James's rifle guns; the 71st Regiment New-York Militia, two of Dahlgren's boat howitzers, and the 8th Regiment New-York Militia a battery of six 6-pounder guns. The men of this last named battery having claimed their discharge on the day before the battle, because their term of service had expired, the battery was thrown out of service.

The whole force of artillery, of all calibers, was therefore 49 pieces, of which 28 were rifled guns. All of these batteries were fully horsed and equipped, with the exception of the two howitzers of the 71st Regiment New-York militia, which were without horses, and were drawn by drag-ropes manned by detachments from the regiment. Gen. McDowell's disposition for the march from Centreville on the morning of the 21st inst., placed Tidball's and Green's batteries (8 pieces) in reserve with the division of Col. Miles, to remain at Centreville; Hunt's and Edwards's (6 pieces) with the brigade of Col. Richardson, at Blackburn's Ford; and Carlisle's, Ayres's and the 30-pounder (11 pieces) with the division of Gen. Tyler, at the Stone Bridge; Rickett's, Griffin's, Arnold's, the Rhode Island, and the 71st Regiment batteries (24 pieces) accompanied the main column, which crossed Bull Run at Sudley Spring. As soon as the column came in presence of the enemy after crossing Bull Run, I received from Gen. McDowell in person, directions to superintend the posting of the batteries as they severally debouched from the road and arrived from the field. The Rhode Island battery came first upon the ground, and took up at a gallop the position assigned it. It was immediately exposed to a sharp fire from the enemy's skirmishers and infantry, posted on the declivity of the hill and in the valley in its immediate front, and to a well-sustained fire of shot and shell from the enemy's batteries, posted behind the crest of the range of hills, about 1,000 yards distant. This battery sustained, in a very gallant manner, the whole force of this fire for nearly half an hour, when the howitzers of the 71st New-York Militia came up, and went into battery on its left. A few minutes afterward, Griffin brought up his pieces at a gallop, and came into battery about 500 yards to the left of the Rhode Island and New-York batteries. Rickett's battery came up in less than half an hour afterward, and was posted to the left of and immediately adjoining Griffin's. The enemy's right, which had been wavering from the moment Griffin opened his fire upon it, now began to give way throughout its whole extent, and retire steadily, his batteries limbering up rapidly, and at a gallop taking up successively two new positions further to his rear. The foot troops on our left, following up the enemy's retiring right, soon left our batteries so far in our rear that their fire was over the heads of our own men. I therefore directed the Rhode Island battery to advance about 500 yards in front of its first position, accompanied it myself, and saw it open fire with increased effect upon the enemy's still retiring right. Returning to the position occupied by Rickett's and Griffin's batteries, I received an order from Gen. McDowell to advance two batteries to an eminence, specially designated by him, about 800 yards in front of the line previously occupied by the enemy's batteries. I therefore ordered these two batteries to move forward at once, and, as soon as they were in motion, went for and secured as supports the 11th (Fire Zouaves) and the 14th (Brooklyn) New-York Regiments. I accompanied the former regiment to guide it to its proper position, and Col. Heintzelman, 17th United States Infantry, performed the same service for the 14th on the right of the 11th. A squadron of United States Cavalry, under Capt. Colburn, 1st Cavalry, was subsequently ordered as additional support. We were soon upon the ground designated, and the two batteries at once opened a very effective fire upon the enemy's left. The new position had scarcely been occupied, when a troop of the enemy's cavalry, debouching from a piece of woods close upon our right flank, charged down upon the New-York 11th. The Zouaves catching sight of the cavalry a few moments before they were upon them, broke ranks to such a degree that the cavalry dashed through without doing them much harm. The Zouaves gave them a scattering fire as they passed, which emptied five saddles and killed three horses. A few minutes afterward a regiment of the enemy's infantry, covered by a high fence, presented itself in line on the left and front of the two batteries, at not more than 60 or 70 yards distance, and delivered a volley full upon the batteries and their supports. Lieut. Ramsay, 1st Artillery, was killed, and Capt. Rickett, 1st Artillery, was wounded, and a number of men and horses were killed or disabled by this close and well directed volley. The 11th and 14th Regiments instantly broke, and fled in confusion to the rear, and, in spite of the repeated and earnest efforts of Col. Heintzleman with the latter, and myself with the former, refused to rally and return to the support of the batteries. The enemy seeing the guns thus abandoned by their supports, rushed upon them, and driving off the cannoneers, who with their officers, stood bravely at their posts until the last moment, captured them, ten in number. These were the only guns taken by the enemy on the field. Arnold's battery came upon the field after Rickett's, and was posted on our left-center, where it performed good service throughout the day, and by its continual and well-directed fire assisted materially in breaking and driving back the enemy's right and center.

The batteries of Hunt's, Carlisle's, Ayres's, Tibball's, Edwards's, and Green's (21 pieces) being detached from the main body, and not being under my immediate notice during the greater portion of the day, I respectfully refer you to the reports of their Brigade and Division Commanders for the record of their services.

The army having retired upon Centreville, I was ordered by Gen. McDowell in person to post the artillery in position to cover the retreat. The batteries of Hunt, Ayres, Tidball, Edwards, Green, and the New-York 8th Regiment (the latter served by volunteers from Wilcox's Brigade), 20 pieces in all, were at once placed in position; and thus remained until 12 o'clock p. m., when, orders having been received to retire upon the Potomac, the batteries were put in march, and, covered by Richardson's Brigade, retired in good order and without haste, and early next morning re-occupied their former camps on the Potomac.

In conclusion, it gives me great satisfaction to state that the conduct of the officers and enlisted men of the several batteries was most exemplary. Exposed throughout the day to a galling fire of artillery and small-arms, several times charged by cavalry, and more than once abandoned by their infantry supports, both officers and enlisted men manfully stood by their guns with a courage and devotion worthy of the highest commendation. Where all did so well, it would be invidious to make distinction, and I therefore simply give the names of all the officers engaged, viz.: Major Hunt; Captains Carlisle, Ayres, Griffin, Tidball and Arnold; Lieutenants Platt, Ransom, Thompson, Webb, Barriga, Green, Edwards, Dresser, Wilson, Throckmorton, Cushing, Harris, Butler, Fuller, Lyford, Will, Benjamin, Babbitt, Haines, Ames, Hasbrouck, Kensel, Harrison, Reed, Barlow, Noyes, Kirby, and Elderkin.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM F. BARRY, Major 5th Artillery.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT.

ARLINGTON, Department N. E., Virginia, July 26, 1861.

Being chief of the Medical Staff with the Army in the Department of N. E. Virginia, I have the honor to make the following report of so much of the results of the action on the 21st at Bull Run, as came within my charge. As the officers of the Medical Staff were attached to the different regiments and on duty with them, I deemed it proper to remain with and accompany the General Commanding and staff from the beginning to the termination of the battle, in order that I might be present if any were wounded; and, also, that I might be enabled to visit in this way every part of the field where the killed and wounded might be found.

After the action had fairly commenced, and the wounded and the dead were lying on the field in every direction, I dispatched Assistant-Surgeon D. L. Magruder to the rear, with directions to prepare a church (which I had observed as we passed before arriving at the scene of action) for the reception of the wounded, and also to send the ambulances forward as rapidly as possible to pick up the wounded and dead. In a very few minutes the ambulances made their appearance, and contrived throughout the day to visit every part of the ground which was accessible, so as to be within reach of those parts of the field where the fighting was going on, and wounded were to be found. It is due to the ambulance drivers to say that they performed their duties efficiently, and the result of their operations also shows how absolutely necessary these means of conveyance are to the comfort and relief of the wounded in giving them shelter and water when ready to perish with heat and thirst. By means of the ambulances also, the men who go to the relief of their wounded comrades are separated but a short time from their companies, as, having deposited them in their ambulances, they can then return to their proper positions.

As the General commanding visited almost every part of the ground during the conflict, with a view to encourage or direct the movements of the troops, my position as a member of his Staff gave me every opportunity of seeing the results of the action. I therefore embraced the opportunity thus offered to give directions when needed to the drivers of the ambulances where to find the dead and wounded; and also to those carrying off the wounded where they could find the needed conveyances. The stretchers were found very useful and comfortable to the wounded, and were in constant requisition, conveying them to the nearest ambulances.

So far as I am informed, the Medical Staff belonging the different volunteer regiments discharged their duties satisfactorily. I observed Acting Assistant-Surgeon Miles busily engaged in dressing wounded men under the shade of a tree, in a part of the field where the fire from the enemy was very hot. He addressed me a brief inquiry as I passed relative to the safety of his father, and then resumed his occupation.

Surgeon C. C. Keeney of Col. Hunter's Division, and Assistant-Surgeon D. L. Magruder, attached to the Commanding-General's staff, did good service in the hospital church I have mentioned, and also in two houses near the church, where the wounded were placed after the church had been filled. These officers remained busily engaged in the discharge of their duties till the enemy's cavalry made their appearance, and but narrowly escaped capture, when they left. Drs. Swift and Winston, attached to the New-York 8th Regiment, remained with their sick, sacrificing all selfish considerations for their own safety, in order that the wounded might not be neglected, and are now prisoners. I am informed that Assistant-Surgeons Grey and Steinburg of the Regular Army, and Drs. Honiston and Swan of the New-York 14th, also preferred to remain rather than abandon their charge. The conduct of these officers is worthy of all commendation.

It would be premature in me, in the absence of sufficient data—the reports of the regimental Surgeons not yet being received—to express a positive opinion as to the number killed and wounded in the action on the 21st. There were, no doubt, many concealed from observation under cover of the woods and bushes, but, judging from the number that I saw in various parts of the field, and allowing a wide margin for those unobserved, I should think that the killed and wounded on our side did not exceed from 800 to 1,000.

The impossibility of making a careful survey of the field after the battle had ceased, must be my apology for the briefness and want of detail in this report.

W. S. KING, Surgeon and Medical Director, U. S. A.
Capt. J. B. FRY, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. A.

REPORT OF THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

ARLINGTON, Va., Aug. 2, 1861.

CAPTAIN: For the information of the General commanding the Department, I have the honor to submit the following report in reference to the subsistence of the army under his command during its recent operations in front.

On the 15th ult. the commanders of divisions were directed to see that all the troops of their respective commands have cooked and in their haversacks by 3 p. m. the next day three days' rations; and orders were given that five days' additional subsistence should be loaded into wagon-trains on the day of march, and follow the army on the day succeeding, and that a specified number of beef cattle should be driven forward with each train.

Owing to the necessary number of wagons not being furnished in season, to uninstructed and many worthless teamsters and green teams, and to some of the roads being bad, only one of the trains, that in charge of First Lieut. J. P. Hawkins, 2d Infantry, A. A. C. S., was able to overtake the army on the morning of the 18th. It, with 90 head of beef cattle, by traveling all the previous night, arrived at Fairfax Court-House on the morning stated, before the army had taken up its march.

During the morning, while the army was moving forward to Centreville, it was thought the other subsistence trains, in charge of First Lieutenants G. Bell, 1st Artillery, James Curtis, 15th Infantry, intended for Col. Heintzleman's and Gen. Tyler's divisions, respectively, would not reach the army in season, and I was directed to distribute the subsistence in the train present as equally as possible among the several divisions.

Fourteen wagons, containing about 17,000 rations, were sent in charge of Lieut. Hawkins to the 5th division; the remaining wagons were directed to immediately proceed to Centreville, and I had made the best arrangements in my power to distribute the provisions they contained among the other three divisions.

Shortly after our arrival at Centreville I was officially informed that the train, with 65 head of beef cattle, in charge of Lieut. Curtis, was in the vicinity, and the train, wich 70 head of beef cattle, in charge of Lieut. Bell, was at Fairfax Court-House. I then directed the first of these trains to come forward to Centreville and encamp for the night, and the second to come forward with as little delay as possible, and myself conducted the remaining wagons of Lieut. Hawkins's train, and turned them over to the officer (Lieut. Merrill) directed by Gen. Tyler to receive and distribute to the 1st Division the subsistence stores they contained.

I endeavored to distribute the subsistence stores equally among the several Divisions, according to the strength of each; but in consequence of the necessity of breaking up the train in charge of Lieut. Hawkins, which was intended for the Divisions of Colonels Miles and Hunter, and the late arrival of the others, difficulties arose, and I may not have succeeded in my object.

Making due allowance for all losses on the march, according to the reports of the officers conducting the trains, and my own observation, at least (160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand complete rations were received by the army at and in the vicinity of Centreville—sufficient for its subsistence for five days.

In a circular from Department Headquarters, dated at Centreville, July 20, 1861, Commanders of Divisions were directed to give the necessary orders that an equal distribution of the subsistence stores on hand might be made immediately to the different companies in their respective commands, so that they should be provided with the same number of days' subsistence, and that the same be cooked and put into the haversacks of the men, and they were informed that the subsistence stores there in possession of each Division, with the fresh beef that could be drawn from the Chief Commissary, must last to include the 23d inst.

The three days' subsistence it was directed the troops should have in their haversacks by 3 p. m., on the 18th of July, should have lasted them to the afternoon of the 19th. After the distribution made in compliance with the circulars above referred to, I know of several instances in which subsistence stores remained in possession of Division and Brigade Commissaries, and of others in which provisions were left on the ground of the encampments on the morning of the 21st of July.

From personal observation on the march, on the morning of the 21st of July, I know that, generally, the haversacks of the men were filled—whether properly or not, I do not know. Regimental officers should be held accountable for that. During the battle, and following it, I noticed many filled haversacks, canteens, blankets, and other property, lying on the ground, their owners having, doubtless, thrown them away, to get rid of the labor of carrying them on so hot a day, and under such trying circumstances.

I beg leave to call your attention to the reports of Lieutenants Bell, Hawkins, and Curtis. The duties they performed were highly important, and all who are acquainted with the difficulties under which they labored and overcame, will know that they acted with judgment and energy, and for the best interests of the Government.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. F. CLARKE, Capt. and Com. Subs.
Capt. JAMES B. FRY, Ass't Adj't Gen., Arlington, Va.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 10.

4,000 U. S. 6s, '62, Regist'd	95	100	Canton Company		8
1,000 U. S. 6s, '61, Coupon	98	30	N.Y.Cen.RR.ex div	opg	74
5,000 do	89	100	do	opg	74
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	89	500	do	pkc	74
3,000 U. S. 5s, 1874	16	50	do	b60	74
9,350 Treasury 6 per cent 2 year	99	50	do	cog	74
		100	do	opg	74
2,000 Illinois Cen. Bds. '60	90	100	do	opg	74
12,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	46	200	do	s3 pkc	74
5,000 do	46	400	do	pkc	74
1,000 do	46	150	Reading Railroad		36
10,000 do	46	100	do	b60	36½
5,000 do	45½	250	Pacific Mail SS. Co		77
9,000 Virginia State 6s	54	5	Erie Railroad		36
12,000 do	s5 25½	100	do	pkc	2½
2,000 do	54½	50	do		26
5,000 do	s30 52	150	do		26½
1,000 Ga. State 6s	77	100	Harlem Railroad		16½
4,000 do	75	215	Mich. Cen. RR.		43
5,000 N. Carolina State 6s	70	50	Mich. S. and N. Ind. R.		14
19,000 Missouri State 6s	45	30	Panama Railroad		107
10,000 do	b10 44½	150	do		108½
20,000 do	44½	100	Ill. Cen. RR. Scrip	s10	64
37,000 do	44½	50	do		65
10,000 do	44½	300	do		64
2,000 Michigan 6s	99½	10	do	b10	64
5,000 Louisiana State 6s	62	11	Cleve., Col. & Cin. RR.		94
3,000 N. Y. Cent. Bds. '76	100½	12	do		94
10 Merchants' Bank	90	200	Gal. & Chic. RR.		62
25 City Bank	110	100	do	b30	62½
10 Bank of Commerce	76	250	do		62½
15 Continental Bank	70	100	do		62½
15 Bank of New-York	92	300	Cleve. and Toledo RR.		30
15 Metropolitan Bank	83	100	do		29
5 American Ex. Bank	75	450	Chic. and Rock I. RR.		40
10 United States Trust Co.	106	15	Chic., Burl'n & Q. RR.		57½

SATURDAY, Aug. 10—P. M.

After several days of dullness, the Stock market became a little more animated toward the close of the week, and on Friday quite a buoyant feeling prevailed, especially at the afternoon session of the Board. In State stocks particularly, the dealings were very large, and a material advance in prices took place. The purchasers are said to be largely for Southern account, but we have no doubt that oversales on short account have had a strong influence on market prices. Governments have been steady without material change. The investment demand is gradually absorbing the twenty year loan of 1881, but the new supplies will presently come into competition. Mr. Chase's conference with the Bank managers of this city have been quite satisfactory, and, no doubt is entertained of entire success in the negotiations he desires to make for the Government. This probable result has inspired stock speculators with fresh hope, and the movements of Friday were commenced partly on the hypothesis of an inflation of the currency to proceed from these and other financial operations of the Treasury. The calculation appears to be founded upon examples in our history which bear very little resemblance to the present. But it serves the purposes of speculation, and while money is very abundant it is easier to work up prices than to depress them. Positive prosperity, or good promise of it, would be a much stronger basis to build upon, and if this cannot be made to appear, it will be difficult to sustain an improvement founded merely upon the expectation of a currency expansion. The question of productiveness is the most important in a consideration of stock values, and this will soon be presented in a practical shape. If the business of our railways, for example, is maintained in a comparison with the Autumn traffic of 1860, it will be a very encouraging feature; but this is too much to expect while the great struggle lasts.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, during the month of July, compared with the same period of last year, viz:

	1861.	1860.	Increase.	Dec.
From Freight	$103,180 15	$76,599 86	$24,581 29	....
From Passengers	57,251 90	56,195 48	1,056 42	....
From Express	2,700 00	2,600 00	100 00	....
From Mails	7,825 00	7,825 00	....	....
From Rent of Road	7,083 34	7,083 34	....	....
From Miscellaneous	570 50	1,732 31	....	1,361 81
Total	$178,410 89	$154,031 99	$24,378 90	....
Earnings from Jan. 1 to July 31	$1,554,812 77	1,176,327 80	378,484 96	....

The Chicago and North-Western Road earned in the

Last week of July	$24,389
1860	12,785
Increase	$11,604
The whole month gives	75,656
1860	39,840
Increase	$35,815

The first week of August of the Cleveland and

Toledo gives	$12,308
1860	13,410
Decrease	$1,102

The Galena earned for the

First week of August	$25,132
1860	22,753
Increase	$2,380

We annex a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise at New-York for the week and since January 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Dry Goods	$3,940,428	$2,627,559	$554,567
Gen. Merchandise	2,449,770	2,389,840	615,250
Total for week	$6,290,198	$5,017,399	$1,169,817
Previously reported	$154,712,707	$141,981,683	$85,376,476
Since January 1	$161,002,905	$146,999,082	$86,546,293

The commerce of the port, it will be seen, continues to show a very large falling off, and the heavy decrease, which has heretofore been confined to dry goods, has now extended to general merchandise. The aggregate decrease of imports since the 1st of January exceeds sixty millions, while, in the same period, the exports of produce show an excess of about twenty-four millions. As we are not importing anything for the consumption of the South, and probably shall not be for a long time, time, we look for a continuance of light imports, although we anticipate some increase in the Autumn on the present very small amount. In the meantime the demand for our breadstuffs fortunately continues large, although at moderate prices; or, in the absence of cotton, tobacco, rice, &c., to ship some moderate imports this Fall might cause a drain on the bank specie.

By the Europa the quotations of American Securities show an improvement. Annexed is a comparison of prices:

	July 20.	To-day.
United States 5 ₱ cents	73	75
Virginia State 6 ₱ cents	44	45
New-York and Erie	22½	23½
Illinois Central shares	36½ dis.	36½ dis.
New-York Central	70	71

At the reception given Mr. Chase on Friday evening, at the house of Mr. Cisco, there was a free interchange of views upon Government finances. Mr. Chase made a statement of the condition and policy of the Government, and what he hoped to accomplish. He stated that the total public debt, including Treasury Notes, was about $111,000,000, which is less than has been supposed. He proposes to make use of the amendment of the Sub-Treasury act, permitting the Secretary to leave his funds in bank, instead of depositing them in specie in the Sub-Treasury, by giving each bank an unnegotiable voucher for its subscription to the loan, and then drawing pro rata upon the subscribing banks when he needs money, and issuing an equal amount of Treasury Notes in stock, bearing interest from the date of the voucher, and not the date of the issue. This is the arrangement we alluded to on Saturday, and gives the banks a fair compensation in extra interest for taking the Securities at par. The wants of the Treasury for the next thirty days are about $30,000,000, of which the Secretary proposes to obtain fifteen millions in New-York, ten millions in Boston, and five millions in Philadelphia. No action was taken in the matter of subscription, but the question came up at a very full meeting of Bank officers, held on Saturday at the American Exchange Bank. Mr. Stevens, of the Bank of Commerce, was in the chair, and Mr. Coe, of the American Exchange Bank, was Secretary. Mr. Chase came in about 2 o'clock and presented his plans to the meeting. The feeling among those present was favorable to extending liberal aid to the Government, and one party was ready to make an united subscription for one hundred and twenty-five millions at once to be called for as needed, thus controlling the whole issue. The willingness to subscribe was not, however, universal, and a few bank officers stated that they could not increase their line of Government securities, while others desired time to consult their Boards. The matter was then handed over to a Committee of ten, to confer with bank officers in this and other cities, and report to an adjourned meeting on Wednesday. The Committee consists of John A. Stevens, Moses Taylor, James Gallatin, Thomas Tileston, James Punnett, R. W. Howes, J. D. Vermilyea, W. M. Morrison, John D. Jones, G. S. Coe, and will hold a meeting on Monday. Mr. Chase stated in his remarks that his right to issue 6 ₱ cent Treasury Notes was nearly exhausted, and that he should probably resort to the 3.65 ₱ cent notes to pay contractors, &c., and that these, as well as the 7.30 ₱ cent notes would not be received for public dues. It is generally believed the Secretary will obtain what aid the Government needs, but it has been a matter of disappointment that the Secretary should have held three meetings with our bank officers and capitalists, and should have accomplished nothing but the appointment of a Committee. Several of the banks were ready on Friday to subscribe to the loan to the extent of one quarter of their capital, believing it the true policy of the banks to swim or sink with the Government, but others were more hesitating and disposed to try the experiment of swimming if the Government should sink, and thus hamper the action of the others. We find there is