TELEGRAPHIC.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

It is not true, as it has been represented, that the Ohio troops objected, on the night previous to the battle, to marching under Gen. Schenck.

In the bestowal of military honors and titles, the valuable services of Col. Stone are not overlooked, and there is little if any doubt that he too will be promoted to a Brigadier Generalship.

The Herald's correspondence says:

Information has been received here, that since the affair at Bull's Run the Rebels have concentrated an immense army in Virginia, and have a new and available force of 240,000 men.

North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama at once agreed to double the quota already levied on them.

It appears that the Rebel troops do not intend to make an attack upon this city.

A Lieutenant of the regular army, who was captured and made his escape from Manassas last Monday, states that from conversations which he overheard it is not their intention to advance upon Washington. The question has been discussed, and Gen. Beauregard was opposed to any such policy. His idea is to act on the defensive. Up to Monday but few troops had left for the direction of Washington. A large number had been thrown forward toward Fairfax. He is of opinion that they intend to make a stand at that place, as implements for entrenchments and fortifications had been sent out in large quantities. Nearly all the prisoners, he says, have been sent to Richmond. There were a great many of our wounded yet at Manassas.

At the meeting of the New York delegation yesterday, Mr. Corning, of Albany, proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the New York Delegation, Gen. Wool should be called into active service at once. Adopted unanimously.

It is reported that Hon. Benjamin Wood has offered to go to Richmond to endeavor to procure the release of his colleague in Congress, Mr. Ely, and Col. Corcoran, and that the President has the matter under advisement.

The Tribune's dispatch says:

The following names were sent to the Senate for Commissioners of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain:

William S McDougall, Indiana; Nathaniel Marvin, Ohio; Speed Butler, Illinois; Francis Darr, Ohio; William C. Hasking, Isaac C. Woods, J. N. Cowley, Indiana; W. W. Jackson, Illinois; Richard McAllister, Iowa.

The following were sent as Assistant Quarter Masters, with rank as Captains:

Griffith Owen, Michigan; Nathan Barker, Missouri; John G. Clark, John J. Elliott, Ohio; J. L. Dodge, Illinois; H. H. Baggs, James Bradshaw, Indiana; John W. Taylor, Iowa; Charles W. Moulton, S. Lowry, Ohio; John W. Rankin, Iowa; Reuben E. Hatch, Jesse W. Fell, J. W. Shaffer, and G. A. Pierce, Illinois; Henry Q. Curtiss, Iowa.

World's dispatch:

Yesterday Beauregard was reconnoitering in person within 3 or 4 miles of the Chain Bridge, and left a party of 10 or 15 of his troops scouting there, but 10 minutes afterwards the latter were all made prisoners by Capt. Mott, of N. Y., and a Union company that went out for the purpose of capturing them.

The whole number of killed, wounded and missing of the Fire Zouaves is 285. They are to be sent to New York, being thoroughly demoralized.

Tribune's dispatch:

There is no confirmation at headquarters of the defeat of Gen. Wise in Western Virginia, at Bullstown.

PRINCE NAPOLEON EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.

Prince Napoleon Bonaparte and a portion of his suite left for Washington by the evening train yesterday, leaving the Princess and other ladies of his party at the New York Hotel.

The Prince will take a tour through the West and return in a few weeks.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

Tribune's dispatch:

The following nominations for Brigadier generals were sent into the Senate to-day. The dates of all the commissions are May 17th: Col. Sam'l P. Heintzelman, of the 17th Infantry; Col. Andrew Porter, of the 16th Infantry, the present Provost Marshal of the city; Col. Wm. B. Franklin, 2d Infantry; Col. Chas. H. Stone, 14th Infantry; Lieut. Col. Thos. W. Sherman, 5th artillery; Jos. Hooker, of California, and Ulysses S. Grant, of Ill., Capts. in the regular army; Grant W. Lander, of Va.; Edward D. Baker, of Oregon; E. P. Kelly of Va; John C. McClernand of Illinois, M. C. from that State.

The following orders have just been promulgated from Headquarters of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 12.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

Searches of houses for arms, traitors or spies, and arrest of offenders in such matters, shall only be made in any Department 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, Ass't Adj't General.

Another order has been issued by Gen. Scott to the army, or persons who in consequence of the war may be near the grounds and tomb of Washington, to regard all there as sacred.

Wise's retreat is confirmed, but under what circumstances is unknown.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.

HOUSE.

Sedgwick, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill, which was passed, authorizing additional enlistments in the Navy, for three years, or during the war.

Stevens, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill, which was passed, appropriating $100,000 for field fortifications for the defense of Washington.

Stevens, from the Committee of Conference on the Supplemental Loan Bill, made a report explaining that the disagreements of the two Houses had been compromised by striking out nine per cent. in certain cases and substituting six; also modifying the Sub Treasury Act so that instead of gold and silver being immediately paid into the Treasury, as now required, the money derived from the loan may remain out in pursuance of law.

Conkling inquired whether the committee retained the duties from Virginia, coffee, sugar, &c., as a pledge for the loan.

Stevens replied that the Senate would not consent to that, and rather than lose the bill the committee had agreed to abandon that clause.

The report was adopted by 83 against 34 votes.

FROM FORT MONROE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.

The Baltimore American, of yesterday, has the following rumors which prevailed about Fort Monroe. That Gen. Butler would be placed in another military department, and the command of that department would be assigned to Gen. Wool.

Lieut. Crosby, U. S. N, was sent by Com. Stringham, with an armed brig, to the mouth of the Potomoke river, for the purpose of firing upon a number of boats said to have been carrying supplies to the Confederates, to the eastern shore of Virginia, from Baltimore.

She was well armed and manned. The Lieutenant had orders to act determinedly. The result had not transpired, but about 9 o'clock at night a brisk cannonading was heard in the direction of Pokomoke, and it appeared that more than one party was engaged in it.

FROM FORT MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 1.

La Mountain made a balloon ascension, and could not discover the enemy in any direction.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.

Official dispatches just received from Gen. Cox, commander of the Federal force on the Kanawha River in Virginia, states that the Kanawha Valley is now free of rebel troops. Cox's rapid pursuit of Wise's forces resulted in the capture of 1,000 stand of arms and a large amount of gunpowder left behind by the enemy in their flight. Wise and his forces were completely routed. There was no chance for a fight as the, rebels retreated faster than the pursuit could be made.

The force is stated to be 5,000 or 6,000.—The enemy burned all the bridges in their retreat.

Gen. Cox adds that he now fully occupies the Valley, and that the people are now returning to their homes from which they have been driven by the rebels.

Great rejoicings have been made on the Kanawha River at the retreat of Wise.

It is reported that Gen. Wool is to be immediately called into active service and assume the command at Fortress Monroe in place of Gen. Butler. The latter will be ordered to co-operate with Gen. McClellan.—It is also reported that Gen. McCall of Pennsylvania is to go to Harper's Ferry.

All quiet in the Federal camps on the Potomac last night. The heavy rains have raised the stream so that it is impossible to ford it at present.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.

SENATE.

Mr. Grimes gave notice that he should introduce a bill declaring the unconstitutionality of the act making retrocession of a part of the District of Columbia to the State of Virginia.

Mr. Saulsbury moved to take up the resolution of inquiry in reference to the sending of arms to the State of Delaware. He said that Delaware was as loyal as any State in the Union; but persons attempted to make it appear that there were disloyal men there. Motion agreed to.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill making appropriations for fortifications. The bill provides for $100,000, and also prohibits flogging in the army. Passed.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer forces of the U. S. was taken up and passed.

The bill to punish fraud on the part of officers making contracts for the Government, which was returned from the House with amendments, was taken up.

Mr. Wilson moved a reconsideration.

After some discussion Mr. Wilson withdrew his motion, and the bill passed.

Mr. Wilson made a report from the Committee on the bill for the better organization of the army.

After some discussion, the Report was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The bill for the suppression of insurrection was taken up.

Mr. Fessenden made a report from the Committee of Conference on the loan bill.

Report was agreed to, and the bill stands passed.

The consideration of the insurrection bill was resumed.

Adjourned

HOUSE.

The Senate bill authorizing the appointment of aid-de-camps in addition to those allowed by law by the President on the recommendation of Lieut. Gen. Scott and of the Major Generals, was passed.

The bill was passed appropriating $100,000 for the purchase of ordnance for the use of the navy, &c.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, rising to a personal explanation, read some remarks of Thurlow Weed against him and his brother Montgomery Blair, the Postmaster General, derogatory to them in connection with the war. As to the latter, Montgomery Blair, that gentleman could take care of himself. Although he (F. P. Blair) differed from Gen. Scott with reference to the conduct of the war, their personal relations were of the kindest character.

Mr. Blair continued at some length defending himself from the charge that he had counselled the late advance, and was therefore one of those who were responsible for the disaster at Bull's Run.

A colloquy occurred between Blair and Richardson in reference to a conversation between Gen. Scott and the President as reported by Richardson, relative to the Bull's Run disaster.

Adjourned.

FROM MARYLAND.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Aug. 1.

No important movements have taken place. An additional force has been sent to guard the ford at Harper's Ferry.

On Tuesday night it was reported that considerable bodies of rebel foragers were within six miles of the Ferry, which gives rise to the suspicion that a much larger body is nearer us than Leesburg. Some think that Gen. Johnston's army is on the move northward.

Sixteen officers of the Garibaldi Guards, dissatisfied with the experience and incompetency to discharge their duties, have resigned and returned to New York.

REPORTED VICTORY.

LOUISVILLE, Aug 1.

A despatch from Nashville to the Courier says that M'Culloch has been defeated by Gen. Seigel, killing nine thousand and losing six hundred. The report is not believed at the Courier office.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 29th ult. says the Renna Regiment has been captured by the Confederates.

V. K. Stephenson in a card in the Nashville Union of this morning, says that Judge Catron will not undertake to hold the Federal Court at Nashville again, no matter what may occur.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.

A special dispatch to the New York Tribune says that Capt. Rowan of the Pawnee has received a letter from Alexandria stating that the Confederates had taken all the upper works of the steamer Page, put six guns aboard her, and all the flat boats on the Rappahannock were brought over to the Potomac.

There is said to be a great many at Aquia creek. The Pawnee has been ordered to Aquia creek in consequence.

The Government has arranged with four manufacturers to have sixty rifled cannon turned out per week. One firm contracts for three hundred.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 1.

Scouts just returned from the South report that the rebels at New Madrid are well armed and well drilled. They have five batteries of 10-pound field pieces officered by foreigners, and two regiments of cavalry well equipped.

Gen. Pillow is in command, and has promised Jackson to place 20,000 men in Missouri at once.

Pillow has issued a proclamation full of bombast to the people of Missouri, declaring his intention to drive the invaders from the State, enable her people to regain those rights so ruthlessly taken away by forces who march under banners inscribed with "Beauty and Booty" as the reward of victory, and says he will show no quarter to those taken in arms.

FROM MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, August 1.

The Missouri and Western Telegraph Co will commence taking down their wires west of this place this morning, owing to the disturbed state of the counties between this and the Kansas border. It is impossible to protect the company's property, which is being rapidly destroyed by lawless persons who roam unrestrained throughout that portion of the State. Dispatches going to Kansas City, Missouri, and to points in Kansas and Nebraska, will go hereafter via Quincy with but little delay.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, August 1.

Prince Napoleon will be the guest of the French Minister while here.

Mrs. Gen. Gaines has returned from New Orleans—a strong Union woman. She considers the Southern Confederacy a failure, and such was the general feeling there.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1

Herald's dispatch:

It is suspected here that the army of the Potomac will not be kept idle so long a time as has been generally predicted. Its re-organization proceeds with great rapidity. At the farthest, a few weeks will be required at the present progress to make a forward movement more successful than the last.—No doubt is entertained that Gen. McClellan will strike as soon as he is ready, without waiting for the weather.

L. Julius Bing, a Prussian, but a naturalized British subject who was taken prisoner at Bull's Run, returned here to-night. He does not feel at liberty to give any information, except the simple narative of his own adventures. He went upon the battle-field Sunday in company with Hon. A. B. Ely. He was taken prisoner near the Warrentown Bridge about 6 o'clock P. M. He was recognized immediately by Col. Lay, formerly Aid of Gen. Scott, now an officer of the rebel army.

On Monday night he was sent on to Manassas and placed under guard with 70 other prisoners. He obtained an interview with Beauregard and was dismissed and furnished with a pass through the lines. It was his intention to come back via Centreville, but was advised by Gen. Beauregard that the route would be dangerous and he had better go by way of Richmond and Mathias Point where he could cross to the Maryland side. Mr. Bing was obliged to remain in Richmond until he was furnished by the British Vice Consul with despatches to Lord Lyons, and in that capacity was enabled to proceed.

He reports that Colonel Corcoran is not wounded, but in ill health.

Mr. Ely is confined in jail. His conduct on the field in encouraging the soldiers from his State elicited admiration, even of the rebels.

They admit their loss in killed is about equal to ours. This admission shows that their loss was at least three times greater than ours.

Mr. Bing says large numbers of troops are continually pouring into Richmond from the South.

The Conference Commissioners of the two Houses have been in session nearly twenty-four hours on the various tariff and tax bills before them. They have finally agreed upon a general bill which will be reported to-morrow morning. They take the House tariff bill changing the duty on liquors and silks. The latter an increase of 10 per cent. on the Morrill bill, on brandy an increase of 25 per cent., and other liquors 10 per cent., and on wine from 40 to 50 per cent. advalorum. They adopt the House tax bill. The then adopt the Senate's income bill from five to three cents on all incomes over $800. The Committee are of opinion that this bill will be satisfactory to both.

The Tribune's dispatch says:

Col. Miles publishes a card, and declares he has been made the victim of personal spite; that he directed the movements of his troops on the field, and that he never gave some of the orders attributed to him. He says he has called for a Court of Inquiry.

GEN. PATTERSON'S ORDERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.

Times' Special from Washington:

Official dispatches to Gen. Patterson will show that the entire blame for the defeat of our forces at Bull's Run, is due entirely to his neglect of positive orders. He was directed first to engage and defeat Johnston; second, if unable to engage Johnston, to get between him and Manassas, and prevent a junction of his forces with Beauregard's; 3d, if unable to fulfill either of these orders, he was to harrass Johnston in front and keep him before Winchester. Fourth, if he could do neither of these things, then he was to make all haste to Mastin and join M. Dowell as soon as Johnston could join Beauregard. It will be seen that Gen. Patterson did not regard each of these orders, and had he obeyed either he would have prevented the disaster at Bull's Run, and at once have entirely destroyed the rebellion and removed the seat of war beyond the confines of Virginia.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Cox it was resolved by the Senate and House that we acknowledge the faithful services and loyal devotion of our soldiers who have fought and fallen while defending our flag and vindicating the supremacy and majesty of the republic. We commend to a generous people and to the army which is now eager for the contest with unyielding courage, the imperishable honor of their example.

The Senate bill relating to the revenue service was taken up. It provides that the Secretary of the Navy may charter or purchase additional vessels for the revenue service. Passed.

Mr. Hale, from the Naval Committee, reported back the bill authorising the construction of twelve small side wheel steamers. Passed.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the resolutions to pay the widow of Stephen A. Douglas was read and agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Simmons moved to take up the resolution for adjournment. Agreed to.

Mr. Simmons moved to amend so as to permit the House to adjourn Saturday.—Laid over.

Mr. Simmons moved that the Senate meet hereafter at 11 o'clock. Agreed to.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.

Special to Tribune:

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Capt. Gustavus V. Fox, of Massachusetts, heretofore chief clerk of the Navy Department, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy.—The place he vacates is filled by Wm. Faxon of Connecticut, who has hitherto been the confidential secretary and assistant secretary of Mr. Welles.

Thos. J. D. Fuller of Indiana, Auditor of the Treasury has resigned.

The Secretary of War yesterday directed the Commandant of the forces at Alexandria that from that day all slaves now in prison at that post be liberated, and that they be employed on the fortification and military works, and be paid for as day laborers in the service of the Government.—All other slaves escaping hereafter shall be treated in a similar manner.

From a trustworthy source we learn that Col. Cameron was shot by Col. Wade Hampton, of S. C.

Gen. Beauregard's force at Bull's Run was 27,000, which was increased by 8,000 of Johnson's the day before, and by 5,000 more during the engagement.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.

The British brig Herald, which was captured July 16th and taken to Philadelphia for attempting to run the blockade, as reported yesterday, cleared for Boston May 27th, ostensibly for Turk's Island, but was then chartered by parties in New York for Beaufort, N. C., with the intent to try the experiment of running the blockade.

It is well known in this city, and the city of New York, that other British vessels have left these ports within thirty days for Wilmington and other ports in North Carolina, to take cargoes for England and the British provinces.

FROM MISSOURI.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 29.

Hundreds of people are coming into this State almost daily, who have been driven out of Texas and Arkansas by the Rebels. They represent that if the Federal Government would send a force and arms to arm the people, more than one half in both States would fight for the Union.

The strength of the Missouri State forces south of us is stated to be about 7,000, including 2,500 Arkansas troops. There are nearly 300 slaves doing military duty in one of Ben McCullough's regiments.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 2.

Per Northern Light.—The Panama Star reports that an English vessel was overhauled and boarded on the 11th, by a Southern privateer, in latitude 24 deg., 18 min., longitude 60 deg., 10 min.

THE TRI-WEEKLY LEADER.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 3, 1861.

Return Home of the Cleveland Grays.

Their Reception!

EXERCISES IN THE PARK.

This morning the Cleveland Grays returned to their homes. After an absence of three months, during which time their lives have been repeatedly placed in peril and they have undergone unaccustomed hardships, they again greet and are greeted by those who parted from them with so many misgivings, and who with full hearts bade them, a few weeks ago, God speed upon the holy mission which had devolved upon them.

As early as eight o'clock this morning unusual numbers of people began to be visible on Superior street and in the Park. A little knot gathered about the arch, which was being erected on the Square, and other little knots collected at the foot of Superior street, in view of the track upon which the expected soldiers were to make their entrance. About half-past nine the report of cannon announced the approach of the train, and immediately Superior street was filled with men, women and children, who gathered from all quarters, eager to see the gallant lads for whom Cleveland was twining her laurels.

A large part of those present were from out of town, and the number of strange faces and strange attires showed that the interest which has been centered in the little band of volunteers was not felt alone in the city, nor confined to any one order of persons, but that they had excited the admiration and sympaty of the people for leagues around.

At length the train appeared in sight, and a murmur and bustle arose among those who were standing upon Vineyard and Superior hills. "There they are!" "There they are!" went from one to another, and a cheer rolled down the line of the track until it was swelled by the roar of hundreds of voices who were gathered at the depot.

RECEPTION AT THE DEPOT.

The Columbus train arrived at precisely 9 o'clock, bringing the Grays, where they were received by a detachment of the Cleveland Grays Company B. Having formed into line, they were escorted to the main procession, which had formed on River street under command of the Marshal, Gen. A. S. Sanford, assisted by Col. Barnett and Lieut. Col. Sturgess. Upon joining the procession, a general order was given to "Forward, march," when the immense body moved up River street to Union street, and thence to Superior street and the Park, where the reception exercises were had.

THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

One of the most magnificent features of the reception, was the grand triumphal arch, erected for the occasion, on the west side of the Public Square, facing to the west. To say that it was beautiful in conception and execution conveys but a faint idea of its grandeur. Wide enough at the base for four to pass under abreast, and towering above the heads of the gallant soldiers, as they passed through, on the apex of the arch stood an American Eagle, which seemed to say to each one, "Well done! You have 'fought a good fight' for the maintenance of that glorious flag, and Cleveland gives you a HEARTY WELCOME HOME."

The arch is fifteen feet in width and twenty one feet high, and consisted of pilastres two feet wide and twelve feet high to the spring of the arch. Upon each pilastre were two panels and a circle in the centre, made of evergreens on the outside, and flowers on the inside,—the lower panels were covered with blue cloth, the center with white and the upper panels with red—the national colors; upon either side of the shield in the arch, were stars made of flowers, and surrounded with evergreens, and upon the shield in the center stood an American Eagle, with a scroll in its beak, upon which was inscribed, "Constitution and Union." On either side of the arch were suspended national flags, and beneath the shield hung a portrait of Washington. The rear side of the arch was covered with evergreens and flowers.

The work was designed by Walter Blythe, executed by R. R. Herrick, and ornamented by a committee of ladies, who volunteered their services for the occasion, and most happily have they discharged the duty assigned them.

AT THE PARK.

On arriving at the Park, passing beneath the arch, the procession was marched to the Square in front of the Custom House. Large crowds of people had previously taken positions favorable for hearing and seeing, so far as their individual ears were concerned, but which interfered sadly with the programme which existed in the mind of the Marshal. Of course, therefore, the weaker power was compelled to succumb to the stronger, and the good people who had congratulated themselves upon hearing an intellectual treat under the most favorable conditions, were compelled to "move on" by the inexorable order of the police. One young man was insane enough to be affronted, and wicked enough to aim a blow at Marshal Minckley, but it was worse for him than it would have been had he submitted meekly. The Marshal came in in the most scientific manner on his wind-pipe, and a struggle ensued which ended in the upholding of the majesty of the law, and the marching off of the obnoxious individual to the watch house.

A lady who had unwisely ventured too near the confines of the sacred precinct, was terrified to such a degree by the prancing horse of Gen. Sanford, that she screamed "murder" at the top of a very clear soprano voice, which excited such a sudden interest in the bystanders, that there was a tremendous rush of sympathisers towards the unfortunate woman, who was nearly crushed by this display of tenderness on the part of the multitude. She was finally rescued and pulled out into a less confined position by main strength.

Finally, however, the space was cleared within the square formed by the military and firemen, and the Grays were marched in front of the stand and placed at "rest," and Bushnell White, Esq., upon whom devolved the duty of making the welcoming speech, ascended the stand and delivered the following eloquent address:

Capt. Ensworth, Officers and Privates of the Cleveland Grays:

With the intensest satisfaction, with a high but well founded pride, and with tears for the dead, I bid you WELCOME HOME!! In the name of the city, in behalf of your old companions in arms, on the part of this immense assemblage of your fellow citizens, I say to you, WELL DONE patriotic men, WELL DONE gallant soldiers!!!

Words are powerless to convey the thanks we owe to the gallant Grays. For more than twenty years you have been the pride and boast of our city. During all those years of peace, while witnessing your military spirit and proficiency in all the duties of a soldier's life, we have felt that, come war or civil strife, you would do honor to the city and the State, and would sustain, at whatever hazard, the flag and the government of our fathers.

Nor have we been disappointed. Rebellion came, foul, wicked, hellish, to blast the prosperity of eighty years, to uproot our government, and to destroy the last hope of the world in the perpetuity of free institutions. Encouraged by the fall of Sumpter, the rebels were moving in force on our National Capital. To protect it, the President, on the 14th of April, issued his call for troops. On the 15th, the call reached Ohio, and on the next day, the Grays were ordered to report at Columbus. So deservedly high was the reputation of your corps, that on the 17th its ranks were filled to the number of one hundred and four men, and on the 18th, leaving business, friends, and families, you arrived in Columbus. No company in Ohio, no company in Massachusetts, surpassed, in alacrity of obedience, the Cleveland Grays. Entering Pennsylvania on the 19th of April, you were detained in that State until the 20th of May, apparently to give contractors time to rob both you and the Government, and to fix upon the soldiers of a great and wealthy State the sobriquet of "Ohio Paupers." That and all other wrongs done you, shall be settled when the war is ended.

From the moment of your encampment on the south of the Potomac to your return to Washington, you have fulfilled the highest expectations of your warmest friends. Whether thrust beneath the unexpected fire of a masked battery, or moving in the open field under the fire of superior numbers, you exhibited the courage of brave men and the discipline of well-drilled soldier. At Vienna, when suddenly assaulted under circumstances that might well have caused a panic among veteran troops, you formed company under fire, coolly and quickly, and moved back to Ball's Cross Roads, the rear guard of your detachment. Thank God, there was but one civilian and no Congressmen in that fight. In the movement on Manassas, your brigade led the advance of as brave an army as ever fought. On that disastrous Sunday, having the right of your regiment and moving 'right in front,' you were the first in the field of battle, and there, during long hours, sometimes exposed to, and sometimes sheltered from, fire, you patiently awaited the result of the attack on the enemy's flank.

When *ordered* to retreat, your brigade formed the rear guard of the army, your regiment formed the rear guard of the brigade, and the Cleveland Grays the rear guard of your regiment. "First on the field and last to leave it" tells the story of your manhood. Slowly and in good order, you then moved from that field rendered forever memorable by the daring bravery of the men, and forever disgraced by the incompetence and cowardice of many of the leaders. When moving in the order I have described on the road to Centreville, and when threatened with a cavalry attack, you received from Col. McCook the highest compliment which could be given volunteers. "Place," said he to an officer, "Place that Cleveland company across the road, and I don't care a damn for all the cavalry of Virginia and South Carolina.

That no panic pervaded the Grays, is abundantly evidenced by the fact, that the full number of the *very smooth bore* muskets received from the Government, less three, the number of men lost on the field, were returned by you to the arsenal in Washington.

Most truly does this brief history of your services show that you have not disappointed our high expectations; and although you have returned smarting under defeat, and other Ohio troops from a successful campaign, yet shall Col. McCook and his gallant regiment ever be ranked side by side with Cols. Barnett, Steedman, Beatty, and their brave commands. A word more and I have done. Amid this joyous and triumphant welcome, where parents and wives are gazing with pride on your sun burned faces, and children are tugging at your skirts for a smile of recognition, we do not, we cannot forget your dead and missing comrades. When these ceremonies are ended, no impatient step will enter, no warm embrace be given in the homes of Wheeler, Wise, Proctor or McLaughlin. The two latter may return; the former two are gone forever! In the flush of youth, with loving friends around them, they gave their lives to their country. Wheeler, the youngest son of his father, the Benjamin of his old age, followed to the grave by weeping relatives and mourning thousands, rests peacefully in yonder Cemetery. The bones of Wise, slain in battle, lie bleaching on the fields of Virginia, and shrinking from contact with rebel soil. Must they, with the bones of our other gallant dead, remain in rebel soil forever? Shall one defeat, or twenty defeats, make twenty millions of loyal men recreant to the duties they owe the Government of their choice? Shall the howl of party hush the dying groans now ringing in our ears from that once "sacred" but now infamous soil? No, no, a thousand times no!! When our government shall learn that it has a war with eleven rebellious States, and not a mere "temporary" insurrection to crush out; when it shall learn that war is a profession acquired only by study and experience, then, under better auspices and under able leaders, will millions of brave men rally to its support. When our American *Aulic Council*, whether found in the Cabinet, in Congress, or in the Press, is abolished, we shall see the "greatest Captain of the age" hurling his irresistible columns under McClellan and Fremont, through the Atlantic States and the Valley of the Mississippi, and on the waters of the Gulf, end his last and greatest campaign by giving us again "One Country, one Constitution, one destiny."

After the conclusion of his address, Mr. WHITE read the following letter which he had received in response to one addressed to Col. McCook, asking for an honest opinion concerning the conduct of the Grays during their absence:

Head Quarters 1st Reg't. O. V.
Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 2d, 1861.

B. WHITE, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio—

SIR:—I return Company "E" (Cleveland Grays,) of the 1st Regiment Ohio Volunteers, after its honorable discharge from the service, to the kind hospitality of the city of Cleveland, and to those of their relatives and friends.

Company "E" was the distinguished right flank company of my regiment. During its three months service it has been distinguished for its discipline and drill. It has been twice under fire, escaping the first time by a miracle; the second time not so fortunate, yet each time the members of the "Cleveland Grays" comported themselves like veterans. It was this company that drove the pickets of the enemy in, on the morning of the Battle of Bull's Run. It is with pain that I part with them—this pain being but partially alleviated by the anticipated joy of the Company on their arrival home.

I regret that it is not in my power to return all the members of the company, who left your happy city in such patriotic haste, to assist in supporting the Constitution and Laws of the noblest country in the world. I tender to the relatives of the members of the company who do not return home, my heartfelt sympathies; and in bidding farewell to this gallant Company I cannot refrain from addressing to them my sincere thanks for their gallantry in action and devotion to duty.

I am, Sir, sincerely yours,
A. McD. McCOOK,
Col 1st Regiment Ohio Volunteers.

Capt. Ensworth then ascended the stand and spoke as follows:

Mr. White, and Friends of Cleveland:

My heart is too full to express to you my feelings on this occasion, as I could wish; but permit me to thank you, and through you, the citizens of Cleveland, for this grand and cordial reception.

From letters received, and through kind friends, who have visited us in our various camps, we were led to expect a hearty welcome, but this, sir, far exceeds our expectations, and I fear we have not merited it. We have passed through many trials since we parted with our friends on this beautiful spot, and we have received many favors and many expressions of kind regard, from stranger friends in Pittsburgh, Lancaster, Philadelphia, and most of all from our fellow citizens of this city. These are bright spots in a soldier's life, and I trust we are not ungrateful for them. We have been led from place to place, sometimes cold or wet or hungry, with the promise of better things, until finally to cap all we were backed on a rail car into the very jaws of death, without warning. Thanks be to God, in Whose hands are all our destinies, and Whom none of us will ever cease to praise for His care over us, we were spared, and to day are permitted to meet you on this ground.

Imagine, sir, our feelings on the night of the 17th of June, while bringing back to camp our dying comrades in our arms, in the stillness of night. Do you not think our thoughts reverted back to our friends, and to our dear ones at home? We, sir, imagined what your feelings were on hearing the news; for we had time to reflect, while lying on our arms in the woods, not daring to close our eyes for fear of a midnight attack. But, sir, I will not detain you, though before I close allow me to say a word about our noble command. When we parted with you on the 18th of April, it was to protect that old Flag. It was the proudest, and on many accounts the saddest day of my life. I ask who would not be proud to march at the head of such men We have endeavored to do our duty. None of us knew who would be called to lay his bones to bleach on Southern soil, or that any would ever return to meet you again. These men, sir, have done all that was required of them. They have been kind to their officers, to each other, and a truer set of men cannot be found in the field. And, sir, I would rather be a private in Company E 1st Regiment Ohio Volunteers, with their fair name, than to wear the gaudy trappings of some high in office left behind. Again we thank you for this kind reception, and rest assured its memory will ever lie close to our hearts, and that never will this day be forgotten.

Upon the conclusion of the exercises at the Park the procession was again formed to escort the Grays to the "Weddell," where a dinner was in readiness for them, furnished by the Committee.

This reception was in every particular a perfect success. The Grays have received just such a welcome home as they deserve.

The Nineteenth Regiment.

Five companies of this Regiment arrived in Cleveland, on a special train from Columbus, at eleven o'clock this forenoon, the other five companies having left the cars at Crestline. Companies B. and C. left the cars at the junction of the Mahoning Road with the C. C. & C. Road. It being ascertained that these two companies would not leave the city until four o'clock this afternoon, they were escorted from the Mahoning Depot, by the Committee of Reception from Warren, lead by the Youngstown Brass Band—Co. B., Capt. Shurtliff, to the Johnson House, and Co. C., Capt. Barrett, to the American House, for dinner. The Ashtabula Co., (D.) Capt. Crane, Painesville Co., (F.) Capt. Payne, and Ashtabula Co., (I.) Capt. Hoyt, embarked at the passenger depot, where a dinner was furnished them.

The companies that got off at Crestline were:

Co. A.—Capt. Manderson, Canton.
Co. E.—Capt. Bean, Salem,
Co. G.—Capt. Fulkeson, Akron.
Co. H.—Capt. Stillwell, Salem.
Co. K.—Capt. Konkle, Akron.

Leland's Band, who have been with the Nineteenth, through the war in Western Virginia, came up to the "Weddell," from the balcony of which they played the "Volunteer's Return," a soul stirring air arranged by Jack Leland for this occasion.

The gallant Nineteenth return, after having fought valiantly the battles of their country, and will receive a glorious welcome upon their arrival home.

FIRST MICHIGAN REGIMENT.—This regiment came in this morning between three and four o'clock, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road, and proceeded immediately to Detroit without changing cars, on the Toledo Road. The regiment was in command of Col. Bidwell, and numbers 848 men. There were two cars assigned to the sick. Col Bidwell will, upon his arrival home, proceed to re-organize the regiment, the most of whom will enlist for three years. We learn, also, that some four hundred men have enlisted at Detroit, ready to fill up the regiment upon its return.

The standard bearer of this regiment, Wm. Halloway, stopped off, and proceeded by Lake Shore train this morning to Buffalo. He informs us that Co. A suffered more than any other, having lost nineteen men. Capt. Lum was badly wounded in the knee, and the First Lieutenant in the hand. They are in the Hospital at Washington, with a number of men who are on sick list. The Orderly Sergeant was killed.

In speaking of the Cleveland Grays, Mr Halloway said: "Cleveland may well be proud of them, for there were no truer or braver soldiers in the fight."

RECEPTION OF CAPT. BARNETT'S COMPANY IN WARREN.—The citizens of Warren are making extensive preparations for the reception of Capt. Barrett's Company, in the Nineteenth Regiment, upon their arrival. Capt. Barrett is not only a good officer, but a man very much respected in all that region of country, where he is extensively known. His company is composed of some of the best young men in Trumbull county, and it is not believed that any of his men would be guilty of the mean acts which are attributed to some of them, and under which they now stand before the country disgraced. Upon this subject, the meeting held at Warren last Saturday, to make arrangements for the reception, passed the following resolution unanimously:

On motion of H. Harsh, a cordial invitation be extended by the citizens of Warren, to Lieut. Stratton and returned members of Capt. Barrett's Company, who, in opinion of this meeting, were censured without cause, and denied the privilege of an investigation, in order to satisfy the country of their entire innocence of any act that would tend to mar the fair fame of the gallant boys of the true and tried 19th regiment, to participate with us on this occasion.

THIRD U. S. CAVALRY.—Capt. J. I. Gregg, who has been recruiting for the Third U. S. Cavalry, in Erie, Penn., for several weeks, went out on the Pittsburgh train this morning with sixteen men, who have enlisted in the cavaly service for three years. They are a fine looking band of soldiers.

Capt. Gregg is to be stationed at Pittsburgh, and has the superintendency of the cavalry recruiting station in that city, during the absence of Col. Emery, who has been ordered to Washington.

☞ The article which appeared in the edition of yesterday afternoon, relative to the heavy earnings of the Cleveland and Erie and the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, was inserted by mistake. It contains some errors which have been heretofore corrected in this paper.

OHIO CANNON.—Out of the six batteries to be raised in this State, two will probably be enlisted in this city. They will be of four guns each, and will be in charge of competent and experienced men.

TRAMPSTERS AND BLACKSMITHS. — Major W. F. Carey sent forward on the Cleveland and Pittsburg cars this morning, sixteen teamsters and two blacksmiths. Destination, to Gen. Banks' Division, near Harper's Ferry.

☞ The steamer Western Metropolis came in this morning from Buffalo, with a fine load of passengers and a good freight.

ANOTHER RUNAWAY.—A team of Mr. Nettleton of Chagrin Falls, attached to a heavy wagon, broke away from the foot of Superior street this forenoon, and ran furiously up the street. Where they fetched up, or what damage was done, we are not informed.

ACTING ROUTE AGENT.—A brother of Rev. F. H. Brown, the late Route Agent on the Northern Division of the Cleveland & Toledo Road, came in on the train this morning in charge of the mail on that route. We understand he will act in that capacity until a new appointment is made.

NEW SCHOONER CLARABEL.—This magnificent craft cleared from this port for Chicago this morning, on her first trip.

The Clarabel was built the past winter and spring in the ship yard of Ira Laffrinier, of this city, for her owners in Boston, Massachusetts, and is without doubt one of the finest models sailing on the Lakes. Her officers are: Captain, George P. Byrce; Sailing Master, D. P. Nickerson, Jr.; Second Mate, David Foster, and carries six men. Her length is 110 feet; breadth, 26½ feet; hold, 8½ feet; 215 tons burthen.

This is the third vessel built for these parties in Boston by Mr. Laffrinier, and is pronounced to be the finest model of them all. She is furnished in the best manner, and all her appointments are A No. 1.—The canvas was all made east.

The Clarabel carries out a freight of one hundred and fifty tons of pig iron and one hundred and nineteen kegs of nails.

FIRST MICHIGAN REGIMENT.—The latest news is that the First Michigan Regiment will arrive in Pittsburgh at four o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon—in this city about four o'clock to-morrow morning, and proceed without any detention by rail from this city to Detroit. The order referred to in this morning's paper, in reference to the Regiment going by boat from here, is either an error or has been countermanded.

STAND OF COLORS FOR THE OHIO "SEVENTH."—The Ravenna Committee, Messrs. B. A. Gillette and H