DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

MONTPELIER, July 24.

The Democratic State Convention was held here to-day. Erasmus Plympton of Wardsboro', the old war horse of the Vermont Democracy, presided, and D. A. Danforth of Burlington and E. M. Brown of Montpelier, were chosen Secretaries. Committee on Resolutions—H. B. Smith, E. M. Brown, George Washburn, Bradley Barlow, and W. W. Jenness.

A nominating Committee equal in number to the representation in the State Senate was appointed, and the convention adjourned for dinner.

The attendance is not large. Several counties are not represented at all. Nothing transpired during the morning session to indicate the temper of the convention upon the great issues of the day.

The following ticket was nominated:

For Governor—Paul Dillingham, of Waterbury.

For Lieut. Governor—Stephen Thomas, of West Fairlee.

For Treasurer—J. T. Thurston, of Montpelier.

CONGRESSIONAL

WASHINGTON, July 19.

SENATE.—Mr. Grimes introduced a bill for the construction of one or more iron clad ships, reld to Naval Committee. He also offered a resolution asking the President to inform the Senate of the nature of the "quasi armistice" referred to in his message of the 4th, by which the commander of the Sabine refused to transfer troops to Fort Pickens, and what had been done relative to the commander of the Sabine. Agreed to.

Mr. Wilson reported the House bill for the relief of the soldiers and musicians of Fort Sumter. Passed. Also reported bills in relation to forwarding soldiers' letters, and for the payment of volunteers from the time they are actually in the service till they took the oath. Both bills passed.

Mr. Fessenden reported from the Committee on Finance the Legislative Executive Judicial Appropriation bill. The bill was considered and passed.

The civil appropriation bill was passed.

The resolution approving of the acts of the President was then taken up.

Mr. Bayard spoke in opposition thereto.

Mr. Latham of California got the floor, and the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until to-merrow.

HOUSE.—Mr. Kellogg moved that when they adjourned it be till Monday. [Voices, "You want to go to Manassas." "Let's go."] Rejected; 42 against 88.

Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky asked leave to submit resolutions declaring that the present civil war had been forced upon us by the disunionists of the Southern States now in rebellion against the government; that in this present emergency Congress, banishing all feeling of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to their country; that the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation, or for the purpose of interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution with equality and rightsunder it uninpired, that as soon as these objects shall be accomplished the war to cease.

Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, objected to the introduction of the resolutions.

Mr. Upton of Virginia asked leave, but Mr. Burnett of Kentucky objected, to introduce a joint resolution appropriating $10,000 to indemnify loyal citizens of Fairfax county for property destroyed.

Mr. Sedgwick of N. Y., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the Senate bill, and it was passed, appropriating three millions to enable the Secretary of the Navy, during the present rebellion, to purchase or charter vessels for the temporary increase of the Navy.

Mr. Aldrich of Minnesota introduced a bill to restrain disloyal citizens from suing in the Judicial Courts of the United States.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill providing for a better organization of the military establishment.

The bill provides for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War, and for the enlarged and more efficient action of the reaus, &c.

The bill passed. Among its provisions is the form of an oath to be administered to Cadets, requiring them to support the Constitution and to defend the sovereignty of the United States, and to regard this obligation as paramount to any oath which may be prescribed by any State, and that they will obey all legal orders of their superiors.

Adjourned until Monday.

On Tuesday, in the *Senate*, the bills for the increase of the Navy Medical corps,—to provide for iron clad ships and floating batteries—to provide for the confiscation of the property of rebels found in arms against the government, were passed. An amendment to the last named bill—to the effect that any person held to service or labor, employed or in any way aiding the rebellion should be forfeited, in regard to his master, was passed. Yeas 32, nays 6, viz.: Messrs. Breckinridge, Johnson of Mo., Kennedy, Pearce, Polk and Powell.

In the House, Mr. Wickliffe (Union) of Ky. offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House whether the Southern confederacy, or any State thereof, has in its military service any Indians, and if so, what is their number and tribe.

Mr. Eliot (rep.) of Mass., objected. We have no knowledge of a Southern confederacy.

Mr. Lovejoy (rep.) of Ill.—Say rebels.

Mr. Wickliffe, responding to a suggestion, modified his resolution by saying, the so-called Southern confederacy.

Mr. Dunn (rep.) of Ind.—I move to extend the inquiry to negroes.

Mr. Wickliffe—I have not been informed that they have negroes in service.

Mr. Dunn—I have, and they shot down our men yesterday.

Mr. Dunn's amendment was adopted, and the resolution passed.

Mr. Horton (rep) of Ohio, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Governor of any State, or his duly authorized agent, the costs, charges and expenses properly incurred by said State for arming, equipping, transporting, &c., its troops in aiding in suppressing the present insurrection against the United States, and it was passed.

A despatch received at two o'clock Tuesday afternoon from Dr. B. W. Carpenter, assistant surgeon, says that many of the Burlington Company are missing, but that he does not yet learn of any one being killed.

We learn also that A. J. Noyes of the Bennington Company was badly wounded in the thigh, and probably taken prisoner.

The Rutland *Courier* can't wait for the action of the Democratic "no-party" Convention, to meet on the 24th, and runs up a State Ticket of its own make—Frederick Holbrook for Governor, Paul Dillingham for Lieut. Governor, and John B. Page for Treasurer. No go, Mr. *Courier*. HON. LEVI UNDERWOOD is to be Lieut. Governor.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for August. The sketches of the N. Y. Central Park are excellent. The Coast Rangers—a chronicle of events in California—is a bitter satire on the treatment which the Indians of the far West have undergone from the bloodthirsty borderers, little checked in their ferosity by the Government. One of those striking articles on insect life, with which this magazine has been enriched from time to time, with its beautiful illustrations, follows. The novellettes of Orley Farm and Philip, by Trollope and Thackeray, are continued.

For sale by Fuller.

THE SKIRMISH AT BULL'S RUN.

The first fight at Bull's Run commenced at noon Thursday. General Tyler had gone out to make a reconnoissance in force, with Captain Ayres' (late Sherman's) battery, four companies of cavalry, and Colonel Richardson's brigade, composed of the 2d and 3d Michigan, the 1st Mass. and the 12th N. Y. Volunteers. Advancing up the road to Bull's Run for about two miles, the column came to an opening, after passing through a long stretch of timber, when sight was caught of a strong body of the enemy. Gen. Tyler immediately ordered Captain Ayres' battery to advance and open on them, which they did from a commanding elevation. Eight shells had been thrown when suddenly a volley was fired upon us from a hidden battery, about a mile down the road. Some of the enemy's grapeshot struck among the cavalry, that had in the meantime been drawn up in a body on a hill, killing two horses and wounding two of the troopers.

Two more shots were fired by the rebels, to which our rifled pieces responded with about fifty shot and shell, directed wherever a trace of the enemy was visible. Two of Parrott's rifled twenty pounders then came up, and immediately joined in the action.

The enemy having retreated into the woods, our batteries stopped firing, and the Second Michigan was ordered to deploy as skirmishers on the left of the road, and advance into the woods. They gallantly moved on, and, having entered the timber, they had hardly been out of sight five minutes when a most lively exchange of musket shots took place for a few minutes. Suddenly a succession of whole volleys, evidently discharged by large bodies of men, were fired.

The remainder of Colonel Richardson's brigade was then ordered ahead. The three regiments advanced towards the woods, and drew up in battle array in front and on the right of the timber.—Meantime the exchange of musket shots continued in the liveliest style in the woods. Companies G and H, of the First Massachusetts regiment, and some companies of the Twelfth New York Volunteers, were then also ordered into the timber; and at the same time the cavalry and two howitzers advanced to the edge of the woods, the firing in the timber being kept up in the interval.

Our howitzers then threw some grapeshot into the timber, when at once a terrific series of volleys of musketry was poured out from the woods upon us from an elevation in the rear. Shot of every description flew about us for some minutes like hail; but it being, fortunately, nearly all aimed too high, hardly one was struck outside the woods.

A retreat was now ordered, when infantry, cavalry and artillery fell back behind our battery on the hill.

At the juncture Colonel Sherman's Third brigade, headed by the Sixty-ninth New York regiment, appeared. Our battery again opened, and kept up a raking fire for nearly an hour, which was vigorously replied to by the enemy. Their balls and shells struck the houses in front of which the battery was stationed several times, and raked the woods in the rear for nearly a mile.—Some of their shots were picked up, and proved to be from Hotchkiss' rifled cannon. After a cannonade of about an hour a retreat was ordered, and our entire fell back on Centreville.

Our troops fought under great disadvantage.—Not one rebel ventured out of the woods during the action.

The total loss on our side is now stated at 30 killed and 50 wounded. The engagement was not a regular attack, but simply a reconnoissance for the purpose of ascertaining their position and strength of the rebels, at which may be considered the outworks of the fortifications at and about Manassas Junction. No General would attack a well known stronghold of the enemy without like precautionary movements. It never came within the plan of General McDowell to make a formal advance upon the Junction until all the divisions of his army had concentrated at Centreville, which did not take place until after the action at Bull's Run had occurred.

LAMOILLE COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Lamoille County are invited to meet in County Convention, at the Town Hall, in Hydepark, on Thursday, the 15th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for county Offices, and doing such other business as is deemed advisable.

Johnson, July 20, 1861.

G. D. NEWTON, GEO. W. HENDEE, C. S. PARKE, } Republican County Committee.

CAPT. J. MCINTOSH, U. S. 11th Infantry, has opened a enlisting office in the American Hotel Block, to obtain recruits for 5 years in the regular army.

We learn that a Military Company was organized in Shelburn on Monday, called the "SHELBURN HOME GUARDS." J. L. Barstow is Captain; R. J. White, 1st Lieut.; Henry P. Morse, 2d Lieut.; Walter A. Wead, 3d Lieut., and Philo Jackson, Orderly Sergeant.

The company already numbers 50 men, and is drilling under Wm. B. Munson, of Colchester.

Caledonia County Republican Ticket.

A. E. JUDEVINE, Hardwick, I. N. HALL, Groton, } Senators.

SERENO MONTGOMERY, Walden, EZRA A. PARKS, St. Johnsbury, } Judges.

A. L. FRENCH, St. Johnsbury, Judge of Prob.

GEO. W. CAHOON, Lyndon, State's Attorney.

EMERSON HALL, St. Johnsbury, Sheriff.

CHARLES SHIPMAN, Hardwick, Bailiff.

Essex County Republican Ticket.

WM. B. MAY, Concord, Senator.

MILTON CUTLER, Guildhall, S. D. HOBSON, Brighton, } Judges.

JONAH BROOKS, Lunenburg, Judge Probate.

O. F. HARVEY, Concord, State's Attorney.

H. W. BEDELL, Lunenburg, Sheriff.

ANDREW BLODGETT, Lemington, Bailiff.

ORDNANCE STORES.

The following explanations of ordnance stores now being used in the prosecution of the war, will be found very valuable for reference.

Shells are hollow shot which are filled to them, ignites on firing, the shells exploding at such times as is regulated by the length of the fuse.

Metal fuses are of three descriptions, viz., the three-inch, which is driven with mealed powder, and will burn seven seconds; the four-inch, which is driven with fuse composition, and will burn twenty seconds; and the short range, which is also driven with the composition, and will burn two seconds. These have a metal screw cap. Fuse composition is made with three pounds four ounces of pulverized saltpetre, one pound of sublimed sulphur and two pounds twelve ounces of pit mealed powder. One inch is supposed to burn in five seconds, but when driven with mealed powder the fuse burns twice as fast in the same time.

A slow match is made with loosely laid up white hemp rope, which is dipped in a solution of lime-water and saltpetre. One yard will burn for three hours.

Portfires are composed of two pounds of sublimed brimstone, one pound of mealed cylinder powder, and six pounds of pulverized saltpetre. One of these one foot long will burn fifteen minutes.

"Bickford's Fuse" consists of a tube of powder sewed around with tarredt wine, the outside being covered with pitch. It burns at the rate of twelve feet in five minutes and and cannot be extinguished by water.

Signal rocket composition consists of four pounds of pulverized saltpetre, one pound of sublimed sulphur, and one and one-half pounds of logwood charcoal.

Congreve rockets are driven on the same principle as the signal rockets. The case is of wrought iron and is used sometimes for shot and shell rockets. In the latter instance the fuse is adapted to the length of flight.

Carcasses are hollow shot perforated with three holes and filled with a composition made of six ounces of pulverized saltpetre, two pounds eight ounces of sublimed sulphur, one pound fourteen ounces of pounded rosin, ten ounces of antimony, ten ounces of tallow, and ten ounces of turpentine. They are fired as a shell, and are almost inextinguishable, burning about ten minutes.

The charge of powder for heavy guns is usually about one-third of the shot's weight; for light guns about one fourth, and carronades from eighth to one-sixteenth.

The cost of Dahgren's nine-inch gun (iron) is 7 1-2 cents per pound. As they weigh 9,000 pounds each, the cost of the $645. The eight inch Columbiads weigh about 8,500 pounds; the ten inch 16,000—both are sold at 6¼ cents per pound. Forty-two pounders weigh 8,000 pounds; thirty-two 3,300 to 5,600. The twelve pounders are worth 5 cents, the other 6 cents per pound. Sea coast howitzers, of 8 and 10-inch bore, weigh from 8,500 to 9,500 per pound each, and are worth 6½ cents per pound. Siege howitzers are much lighter, weighing 2,500 to 3,000 pounds.

Brass guns are much lighter; the army pattern, weighing only 4,300. They are sold at 46 cents per pound. The Dahlgreen brass guns are still proportionately higher priced. The patent mountain howitzer, twelve pounder, weighs only 220 pounds and is sold at 75 cents per pound. Shell sell according to weight, at from 4 to 6 cents a pound, and shot from 3¼ to 4 cents per pound.

Rifle guns are worth in ratio to calibre, the additional sum of from $30 to $100 over the original cost The new projectiles of James, Sawyer, and Hotchkiss vary in cost from $6 to $10.

BENNINGTON COUNTY CONVENTION.—There was a "no-party" Convention at Arlington, the 19th inst., which nominated the following ticket for County officers: E. N. S. MORGAN, AUGUSTUS G. CLARK, *Senators*; MARTIN MATTISON, AMORI BENSON, *Assistant Judges*; N. B. HALL, *State's Attorney*; ANSON BUCK, *Sheriff*; AUSTIN P. GRAHAM, *High Bailiff*; JAMES B. MEACHAM, *Judge of Probate for Bennington District*; HARVEY K. FOWLER, *Judge of Probate for Manchester District*.

The candidates are, or were in party times, we believe, all Republicans. It was resolved "to lay aside party principles and platforms"; and the County Committee were instructed to call "Union Delegate Conventions" hereafter.

SENATOR BRECKINRIDGE ON ONE LEG.—The long tirade against the acts of the government in which Senator Breckinridge indulged himself day before yesterday, reminds us of the tragedy of Hamlet, with the part of of Hamlet omitted; or of a country Barnum who engaged to exhibit himself for four hours and a half standing on one leg. The ex-Vice President goes wild in his denunciations of the past, present and future proceedings of the administration, but not a syllable does he utter on the subject of secession. One leg suffices him to hop about on. It would be more in accordance with the seriousness of the subject, if he had stepped out boldly on both feet. Nobody wants to be reminded of the doings of the President, without being also told what they are for.—*N. Y. Herald.*

On Tuesday, 9th inst., Col. Woodruff, o the Second Kentucky regiment, left Cincinnati for Virginia via Gayandotte, Va., with orders to rout a party of "secesh ers" at that place. About forty "secesh ers" were captured and held as prisoners As soon as the federal troops had occupied the town the stars and stripes were displayed from the houses of many Unionists at heart. A touching incident occurred soon after the subjugation of the rebels. A skiff was rowed across from the Ohio side to the town, bearing the American flag. In this was seated an old lady sixty-five years of age, who crossed to salute our soldiers. She made a speech as follows:—"I thought I would live to see the time when I could again carry the stars and stripes in Gayandotte." She was loudly cheered, and she returned to her home on the Ohio shore with an overflowing heart.

WAR ITEMS.

A steamer from Fortress Monroe, brings intelligence that there are no rebel troops at Matthias Point or Aequia Creek. They have all gone to Manassas Junction, to assist in the grand battle with the federal army.

A Connecticut man who had been imprisoned by the rebel army has come in. He estimates the enemy at 70,000 to 80,000 in eluding the army of Gen. Johnston's 17,000 strong. 27 companies of cavalry formed part of the force. He says a very large number of rebels were killed in the action at Bull's Run. The first shell from our batteries burst at the feet of Gen. Lee and Beauregard and killed a number of officers.

Gen. Patterson is to be superseded by Gen. Banks, under orders from headquarters in this city.

Gen. Banks is transferred from the department of Annapolis to that of North Eastern Virginia, and is to be succeeded in the command at Baltimore by Gen. John A. Dix.

The schooner S. J. Waring, captured by the privateer Jeff. Davis, on the 16th, arrived at New York on Sunday. When 50 miles south of Charleston, the steward, William Tillman (colored) killed three of the prize crew with a hatchet, the other two were released on promising to assist to work the vessel. Their names were James Milner of S. C., and James Dorsett of New Jersey. Tillman, with the aid of the rest of the crew (except one named Donald McLeod, who refused to aid in the recapture of the vessel, brought her to New York.

News of the Week.

By Telegraph to the Daily Free Pres

[Special despatch to the Free Press.]

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, July 24.

The Third Regiment passed here at a quarter before 10 this morning, en route for Washington.

BUNKER HILL, VA., Monday Evening, July 15.

The army moved this morning, 25,000 strong, for Winchester, encamping on Bunker Hill at night, which they took after a slight skirmish with the rebel cavalry, routing them and taking twoof them prisoners. Some of the rebels were wounded, but were carried off. The march is to be resumed on Tuesday morning, and the army will encamp in the vicinity of Winchester Tuesday night. It is said Gen. Johnston has masked batteries between Bunker Hill and Winchester, but it is doubted. The First Penn. regiment is guarding Martinsburgh, and two Penn. regiments of reserve are now marching towards Williamsport. Thus experienced troops will be thrown to the front. The present opinion is, that Gen. Johnston will skirmish heavily, but risk no pitched battle.

NEW YORK, July 18.

A letter from Martinsburgh, mostly anticipated, says that 5 deserters from Capt. Page's company of guerrillas, attached to the regiment of Col. Edmundson, late a member of Congress, had come into the camp. A prominent rebel, named Wagley, had also deserted, and was lying in the woods, prepared to give himself up to the Federal troops.

LOUISVILLE, July 18th.

A special despatch from Pensacola of the 14th to the Mobile *Register* says Captain Clinton's Montgomery rifles fired on a launch of a Federal steamer this morning near the East pass, killing several men, including the commanding officer.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., July 17.

A company of secessionists under McGoffin, a brother of the Governor of Kentucky, had a skirmish with the Georgetown Home Guard yesterday, between Sedalia and Georgetown. The Guard had 7 killed, and the secessionists 3. Magoffin retired to his farm 6 miles northwest of Georgetown, where he encamped with 700 men. His force was increasing.

Gen. Kearney with 800 men is encamped 14 miles north of Fulton Callaway Co.

The Federal forces would probably give battle to Magoffin in the morning

KANSAS CITY, July 19.

The Fort Scott *Democrat* of the 15th furnishes the following: Gen. Lyon, who is marching south, towards Springfield, has about 6,000 men, including Major Sturgess' command, 24 pieces of artillery, abundance of ammunition, and a full train of baggage wagons. McCulloch and Jackson have retreated across the Arkansas line, to drill their troops. Their available force is placed at 17,500 men, including Texan Rangers and the Mississippi Regiment.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 19. (Midnight.)

A party consisting of Capt. Holliday, Capt. Edward W. Jenkins, Lieut. Jackman and private Small of the naval Brigade, Rawlings of the Kentucky Light Cavalry, and R. W. Shurtleff of the Illustrated News left Hampton without permission on a scout party poorly armed and only one mounted. At four and a half o'clock this morning the party was surprised in the wood a short distance beyond New Market bridge, by 20 mounted horsemen. Rawlings was instantly killed by a bullet through his head, Johnson & Shurtleff were seen to fall and must have been made prisoners. The others escaped. Three companies went out and brought the body of Rawlings. At least two rebels were shot.—It is hoped that this will put an end to irresponsible scouting.

The Quaker City last night picked up a man in a sail boat from Norfolk. He reports the raising of three ships of War, and the rolling of cannon at the navy yard. There are not 10,000 troops in Norfolk and vicinity. He says the rebels feel sure of success, and are determined to fight to the last extremity.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.

A special despatch to the Nashville *Union* from Manassas 19th, says that at the first fight at Bulls Run, Gen. Beauregard commanded, and that the enemy were repulsed three times in great confusion and loss. The Washington artillery of New Orleans with 7 guns engaged the Sherman battery of 15 guns, and after making the latter change their position 15 times, silenced and forced them to retire. Large quantities of arms were taken. Our loss is trifling. Major Harrison and two privates were killed. Captains Dulaney and Shipman and three privates were wounded. A federal officer of high rank was killed, and $700 in gold were taken from his person.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.

The attack on the battery at Hatteras by the Wabash is confirmed. It is also stated that an attack was made on the Oregon inlet and the rebels shelled out.

NEW YORK, July 23.

A special despatch says the last stand on the field was made by Col. McCook's Ohio Battery. Three miles back of them were Gen. Benker's Brigade which drew up and covered the retreat.

The enemy came up and charged on the N. Y. 8th but were repulsed. Soon after midnight Gen. Benker with N. Y. 8th took up the retreat in perfect order, and at 8 Monday morning Centreville was almost deserted. All at the hospital who could limp started away, the road from Centreville to Fairfax was covered with evidences of the retreat.

At Fairfax Court House inhabitants were plundering deserted baggage. Gen. Benker destroyed all important bridges to prevent sudden pursuit. His loss estimate not over five hundred.

A prisoner taken during the battle stated that they had no fears of the result, that Davis was in command with Beauregard and Lee in command of the right and left wings, and above 100,000 men.

Col. Richardson's Brigade was not much engaged in battle. Only 2 of Mass. 1st killed, viz: Lieut Gill of Co. L, and a private.

A prisoner declared that Gen. Johnston was shot.

When Col. Burnside fell from his killed horse, a dying rebel officer told him they had 90,000 men within 40 minutes of Manassas Junction

Government has telegraphed to Mass. for 5,000 men and to N. Y. for 5,000.

Col Kimball of 2d Maine and Col. Wood of Brooklyn, 14th, the Tribune says, were killed. Col. Lawrence of the Mass. 5th, very severely wounded. It is believed Hon. Mr. Ely of N. Y., captured by rebels. A Louisiana Zouave after boasting that our wounded had all their throats cut and no quarter showed, was quickly dangling in the air. At last accounts the rebels were ransacking bodies of our dead. All accounts agree that the enemy were continually reinforced with fresh troops, the latter supplying the places of those driven from the batteries by our charges.

NEW YORK, July 23.

The Union Defence Committee received the following this morning, dated Monday:

"Cheer our friends to active exertion, that we may speedily retrieve yesterday. We are making most vigorous efforts to concentrate an irresistible army at this point. Regiments are now arriving, and many have left the capital, our works on the south bank being well manned.

"The capital is safe.

"Signed,

"SIMON CAMERON."

A despatch was received this morning stating that Quartermaster Stetson, of the Fire Zouaves, was captured by the rebels. He is a son of Col. Stetson of the Astor House.

The weather is bright after the heavy rain of yesterday and the avenues and streets present a lively appearance in consequence of the presence of soldiers in guard, either en route to their rendezvous or entertaining anxious persons with the incidents of the battle. Some are almost sinking under fatigue, while those who were fortunate enough to obtain conveyance in baggage wagons or vehicles make a more presentable appearance. Our citizens are generously dispensing hospitalities to the soldiers.

On the Virginia side things are fast being put in order, and the business of repairing the commissariat and ordnance departments is in lively progress.

Boats are again running to Alexandria.

The Fire Zouaves will rendezvous at the head quarters of the 12th to-day, when some accurate knowledge of their loss may be ascertained.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

The last seen of the gallant Wilcox was when he was lying wounded on the battle field. He is either dead or a prisoner. Both color bearers of the first Michigan were killed, also Captains Withington and Batterworth, Lieutenants Casey and Monk, Sergeants L. Hartneyer and J. Hartneyer, Privates Jonas Kelly, Cummingham and Spafford. Major Bidwell took Col. Wilcox's place and brought the regiment out of the field in good order. The Zouaves drummer boy was taken a prisoner but escaped. He reports that the rebels have taken immense numbers of prisoners probably picked up on the wayside. The officers of the Ohio regiment are all safe, only 15 members are missing.

FORTRESS MONROE, 221.

Mr. Whitney, Quartermaster sergeant of the Vermont regiment, was shot this morning by the rebels at New Port News only a short distance from the camp, while searching for stray bullocks. An infernal machine intended to blow up some of the ships of war in the roads washed ashore this morning within a few rods of Floyd's house. It is ingenious and it is the second attempt of this kind. The Roanoke arrived at the roads this morning.

She has been as far South as Saint Augustine. During the cruise she burnt a rebel privateer, whose crew escaped to the shore.

The Quaker City is up from the Cape.

The Railroad at Old Point is in rapid progress.

Floyd's gun will be mounted and in position where it can be brought to bear on Sewell's Point. The Union gun will also soon be mounted. Important news may be expected from Old Point in the course of a few days.

NEW YORK, 23.

The Adjutant of the German Rifles, who so handsomely covered the retreat, says empty stomachs caused the disaster. Our men had nothing but dry biscuit to eat Sunday. Want of food exhausted them and left them in no trim for fighting

BOSTON, July 23.

A special Washington despatch to the Boston *Journal* says gentlemen who have arrived in that city to-day from Manassas say the Rebels were subjected to a terrible fright. Thousands fled precipitately to Richmond.

Col. Ernstein went out with a suitable force last night and brought in six guns belonging to Sherman's and Carlisle's batteries, which the Rebels had left in their precipitate retreat; six prisoners were brough t in to-day.

NEW YORK, July 23.

The *Herald's* dispatch states that 200,000 men are ordered to Washington from different States;—New England and New York respond nobly.

The President and Secretary Seward visited the N. Y. 69th, at Fort Corcoran, which expressed a determination to re-enlist for the War, and the President has written a letter complimenting this regiment for its bravery.

It is stated that a private of the 1st Conn. lifted and carried a wounded rebel to a shady spot, gave him drink which revived him, when the rebel drew his pistol and shot his benefactor dead. Also, that a troop of rebel cavalry deliberately fired into a number of the wounded; also, that rebels have taken the bayonets and knives of our dead and wounded and thrust them into their hearts, leaving them sticking there, while the Louisiana Zouaves amused themselves with kicking heads they had cut off, as foot balls.

The 2nd New Hampshire went into action with 856 men, and returned with 800, twenty-five of whom are wounded, of the others 12 are dead and 44 are missing. Col. Marston is doing well.

Two Georgian prisoners say Johnston's division arrived at Manassas Sunday morning, and report that in the attempt to capture Sherman's battery their regiment was cut to pieces. They say they foiled Patterson.

The *Times* despatch states that the loss in killed and wounded will not exceed six hundred.

Government has taken steps to have 100,000 more troops.

The rebels carried American flags during the fight, and when small squads of our troops approached, fired on them. Their sharpshooters were seen to pick off two vivandieres, while dealing out water, and they also shot at ambulances and hospitals.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

The *Intelligencer* of this morning learns from two intelligent officers of the Ellsworth Zouaves who arrived in this city last night, one of whom left Centreville at 4 P.M., and the other Fairfax Court House at noon, that up to this time, at these respective points, no rebel forces had appeared, which would seem sufficiently to indicate that it is no part of their purpose to undertake anything like an advance towards Washington.

Affairs wear a more cheerful aspect to-day. Fresh troops are continually arriving, and they appear to be of a desirable character. Baggage wagons and commisariat supplies appear to be as plentiful as heretofore. Altogether there is a gathering up of army fragments.

Major Baldewell of the Michigan first regiment, who assumed command after Col. Wilcox fell, was yesterday and is to-day gathering up his men. He estimates that 30 or 40 were killed in his regiment, and about double the number wounded.

Business at the War Department is remarkably heavy. Telegraphic dispatches hourly accumulate; the senders tendering troops in surprising numbers. For example—Illinois has offered 17 and Indiana 10 regiments. Some of them are already started, and others will be *en route* to-morrow.

Information reached here this morning that the rebel pickets had come up to where Gen. Tyler formerly encamped in the neighborhood of Fall's Church.

BOSTON, July 24.

Two hundred tons of powder and 1,000,000 ball cartridges were sent from the Watertown Arsenal yesterday for the seat of war.

A letter received from New Bedford states the gun boat Massachusetts had a two hours engagement on the 9th inst., with a rebel battery on Ship Island at the mouth of the Mississippi, but the range was too great for effective service. The Massachusetts was slightly damaged in the rigging.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.

The Springfield (Mo.) correspondent of the *Democrat*, under date of the 20th, writes as follows:

Colonels Siegel and Solomon are reorganizing their regiments for three years' service, and are receiving many recruits from the vicinity. The entire force now here is over 8,000 men, nearly all of whom will be enlisted for three years.

Gen. Sweeny, with a force of 1,200 men started yesterday for Forsyth on the Little River. The rest of Gen. Lyon's command left Camp Seigel 12 miles north-west of here, to-day. They will go into camp at Little York, 10 miles out on the Mt. Vernon road. Other offensive operations will be made next week.

Ben. McCulloch is still at Camp Walker, Ark., with 5,000 well armed troops. Gov. Jackson is some 12 or 15 miles this side, with 10,000 poorly armed and undisciplined men.

Special Notices.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Startling but true.—The gradual wasting of the body is a mystery which has puzzled the faculty to solve, consequently, no particular mode of treatment is prescribed, and the patient becomes the victim of experiment. Remedy after remedy will be tried on him until he expires thro' sheer ignorance of the cause of his disease. This effete practice of medical speculation is in glaring contrast with the revitalizing powers of Holloway's Pills which seize on the direct cause—the blood—and purify it—and by stimulating the various functions, they recuperate the debilitated constitution, and give life to each tissue, strength to the muscles and the bloom of health to the pallid cheek. For cleansing the skin of blotches, and pimples and dry scarvy, the Ointment is sure and speedy in effect.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!—WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—*The Only Harmless and Reliable Dye Known.*

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule.

Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black, without the least injury to hair or skin.

Fifteen medals and diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Bachelor since 1839, and over 2,000 applications have been made to the hair of the patrons of his famous Dye.

Wm. A. Bachelor's Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad Dyes remedied. The hair is invigorated for life by this splendid Dye, which is properly applied at No. 16 Bond Street, New York.

Sold in all the cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

The genuine has the name "William A. Batchelor" and address upon a steel plate engraving, on the sides of each box.

Wholesale Factory, 81 Barclay St.

dawly Late 233, Broadway, New York.

BUY ME, AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD

DR. LANGLEY'S

ROOT AND HERB BITTER

Continue to be the standard medicine for the cure of all Bilious and Liver Complaints; Humors, from a pimple to the worst putrid sore; Jaundice; Costiveness; Headache; Piles; Dyspepsia; Indigestion; Weakness, &c. They are both alterative and tonic, regulate the stomach and bowels, stimulate the Liver, restore the appetite, promote digestion, give strength, quicken the circulation, and purify the blood better than any medicine ever known. They are made of the best Roots and Herbs, among which are Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Mandrake, Thoroughwort, Cherry, Poplar and Prickly Ash Barks, Rhubarb, Dandelion, and others recently added, all so skilfully combined as to act in accordance with the laws of Nature, forming the most effectual Spring and Summer Medicine that can be used Every body needs this medicine, and all should use it at once. Pleasant and safe at all times. Only 25 and 38 cents per bottle.

This same medicine is also put up in a more concentrated form, called *Dr. Langley's Sugar Coated Root and Herb Pills*, a beautiful cathartic, without griping or pain, and will cure Costivenes and Piles. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

Orders addressed to J. O. LANGLEY or GEO C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston. dawtm

DISEASES OF WOMEN.—DR. MATTISON attends exclusively to the treatment of *Private Diseases* and the *special* Diseases of WOMEN, at his REMEDIAL INSTITUTE for Special Diseases, at No. 28, Union st., Providence, R. I. See his advertisement of THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY FOR FEMALES in this paper.

Nov. 27. dawly

MOTHERS, READ THIS.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a Pastor of a Baptist Church to the "Journal and Messenger," Cincinnati, Ohio, and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for Children Teething:

"We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to our readers, that this is no humbug—we have tried it and know it to be all it claims. It is, probably, one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do better than to lay in a supply."

Sept. 24, 1860. dawly

Married.

In Shelburn, July 24, by the Rev. J. M. Ashley, A. W. Jennison, of Manchester, Wis., to Miss Carrie M. Sutton, of Shelburn, Vt.

Troy Conference Academy!

TO MEET THE TIMES!!

THE PROPRIETORS OF TROY CONFERENCE Academy in view of the unparalleled monetary depression, make the following proposal for the Fall Term, commencing August 22d; they will extend a credit of six months to all those students who may find it impracticable to pay according to the published terms, (viz.: one half in advance, and one-half at the middle of the term,) providing they will furnish satisfactory security. From the bills of those who shall meet the published terms they will deduct the legal interest for fourteen weeks on the amount paid.

J. POOR & CO.

Poultney, July 22d, 1861. d&w1t

THE FALL TERM OF THE TROY CONFERENCE ACADEMY, Poultney, Vt., begins August 22, 1861.

Send for a Catalogue.

w3w5 J. POOR.

CHARLES J. ALGER,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

AND

Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Agent,

Office with Hon. Asahel Peck, Burlington, Vt.

wtf

Cider Press Screws,

(FIVE FEET LONG, FOUR INCHES IN DIAMETER.)

THESE POWERFUL SCREWS bring out a third more juice than portable Presses. Send for a circular. Made by

L. M. ARNOLD,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Foundry.

w32eow2m.

EAVE TROUGHS.

ANY QUANTITY from 10 to 10,000 feet of those excellent sawed eave troughs can be bought cheap for cash at

C. BENNS'

Burlington, June 1st. d3waw2m

P. S.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

THE GREAT CURATIVE OF THE AGE!

TRY IT!

IT will entirely cure, or greatly relieve the following distressing complaints:—Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diarrhœa, General Debility, Nervousness, Ulcers, Piles, Bronchitis, Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, and the endless catalogue of Female Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood.

Get our new Pamphlet and read it.

JEWETT & COMPANY,

No. 39 SUMMER ST., BOSTON.

For sale by all Druggists. wlm6

DR. RUBLEE

WOULD give notice that he has returned from the HOSPITALS OF EUROPE, and will resume the practice of Medicine and Surgery at Montpelier.

☞ OFFICE—CORNER STATE AND MAIN STS.

Dr. R. is now fully prepared to operate for the cure of Epiphora or Watery Eye; also for Opacity of the Cornea, by the new method now so successfully practiced in the Opthalmic Hospitals of London and Paris.

Montpelier, Vt., June 3, 1861. w50m6.

CASH AND ITS CAPABILITIES.

THOSE who would *see* what a little cash will achieve, should call with any sum—from a Dime to a Double-Eagle—at

A. S. DEWEY'S.

THE FINEST TEAS still sold at old prices—Fluid, Kerosene, Oil and Candles, *very low.*

July 2d.

FOR GOOD

AMBROTYPES,

—GO TO—

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Vermont Gallery of Art.

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FOR BEAUTIFUL

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VERMONT GALLERY OF ART.

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Legal Notices.

CHITTENDEN COUNTY COURT,

APRIL TERM, A. D. 1861.

GEORGE