The South.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 23, 1861.

A WELL-REGULATED MILITIA BEING NECESSARY TO THE SECURITY OF A FREE STATE, THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS SHALL NOT BE INFRINGED.—*Constitution U. S., Amendments, article 2.*

No Soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.—*Const. U. S., Amendments, art. 3.*

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, *shall not be violated*, and no Warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.—*Constitution U. S., Amendments, art. 4.*

"To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers "from the consent of the governed."—*Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.*

It is idle to say that the power of taxation (or, by parity of reasoning, any other power) rests on consent, provided there be a right claimed for the government to compel that consent by force.—*Say, Political Economy, Chapter on Taxation.*

"That in *all cases, and at all times*, the military "ought to be under strict subordination to, and "control of the civil power."—*Declaration of Rights of the People of Maryland.—Art. 27.*

Can anybody show a different principle in the Constitution of the United States?

"That no man ought to be *taken, or imprisoned*, "or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privi-"leges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner "destroyed, or deprived of life, liberty, or pro-"perty, but by the judgment of his peers, or by "the law of the land."—*Declaration of Rights of the People of Maryland, Art. 21.*

THE SOUTH is published every afternoon, after the arrival of the mails, and consequently contains all the latest news by mail and telegraph, up to the hour of publication, and fully twelve hours in advance of the morning papers.

FOR SALE by all the principal newsmen in this city and throughout the South. Persons desiring Agencies for the sale or distribution of the Paper in any particular Town or neighborhood, will apply to the Publisher.

ORDERS for the Paper will be received at the Office of Publication, No. 74 Baltimore street. If sent by mail, must be accompanied by the cash.

THE usual discount in favor of Newsmen and Agents. Postmasters and others forming Clubs of Ten will be furnished with one Copy *gratis*, or *ten* copies will be sent to one address, upon receipt of the subscription price for *nine*, for the time ordered.

MANASSAS.

Already the Government is beginning to repent of the sudden fit of candor by which it was betrayed yesterday into something like an admission of the magnitude of the disaster which had befallen its arms, and to-day is seeking to repair the consequences of its indiscretion by artfully glozing over or studiously concealing the facts. Yesterday, the rout of the Federal army, as described in the Government despatches, was beyond anything the most sanguine friends of the Southern cause had expected or imagined. They confidently anticipated the defeat of the "Grand "Army," but they were not prepared to hear of its destruction, and they felt like men in a dream upon receipt of the intelligence which came through Government channels, and had passed under the supervision of a military censorship. The "events which had happened were in the in-"tensest degree disastrous;" the loss which had been sustained "had cast a gloom over the rem-"nant of the army, and excited the deepest melan-"choly throughout Washington;" the "carnage "tremendously heavy on both sides," on the Federal side was "frightful;" the retreat of the army was characterized as "a regular stampede;" so "fearful" was the "panic," and so entirely "demoralized" was the entire army that it was found impossible to make a stand either at Centreville or Fairfax Court House—and the retreat continued, "until the men reached "their regular encampments, a portion of whom "returned to them, but a still larger portion com-"ing inside the entrenchments." "The greatest "alarm" was represented to exist throughout the city of Washington, and that the Government was not exempt from the contagion of fear was evidenced by the preparations which were being made for the defence of the Capital—the appointment of Gen. Mansfield to the command of the fortifications, and the hasty transportation of rifled cannon and mortars across the river. Such was the substance of the *Associated Press* despatches of yesterday. To-day we are cautioned against believing exaggerated statements of the Federal loss; are assured that the Government entertains no apprehension for the safety of the Capital, and that preparations for a speedy renewal of offensive operations are being vigorously prosecuted; the whole blame of the defeat is thrown upon a "fat lieutenant in command of a battery;" and the public is asked to believe that the retreat was accomplished successfully and in good order. Every effort is made to dispel the impression produced by yesterday's reports: an immediate increase of the army by the addition of 100,000 men is promised, and that no doubt may exist as to ability of the Government to find that number of men willing to be led again like sheep to the shambles, it is said that "offers of regiments already raised, are being made and accepted with "such rapidity as to ensure that this will be ac-"complished within a few days." To cap the climax of absurdity, the Washington *Republican* of this morning (official organ) gravely states that "unless something unforeseen should happen, "there will be no *further* advance toward Ma-"nassas Junction for several days." The object of all this is transparent—it is to prevent the late disaster from having its natural effect of awakening the minds of the people of the North to the fact, that the subjugation of the South is an utter impossibility. It is further designed to avert the storm of popular indignation from the heads upon which it would surely fall, were the full extent of the Federal loss at Manassas universally known and comprehended. It was with this intent that telegraphic and steamboat communication between Washington and Alexandria has been suspended, and all travel over the Long Bridge interdicted to the general public. Hence, after one brief hour of comparative candor and truthfulness, we have a return to the old system of suppression and misrepresentation—to a Government censorship over the telegraph and the mails—to dispatches cooked and doctored to suit the Northern market, and the purposes of those who have assumed too grave a responsibility in connexion with this war, to allow the truth to be known in regard to the reverses they have sustained, and which demonstrate the hopelessness of the undertaking in which they are engaged. The Administration dreads the vengeance of the people whom it has deceived, and consequently seeks to continue the deception. It had taught the people to expect an easy triumph over the Rebel hosts; it had obtained indulgence for all its delays from those who were urging it to a "more "vigorous prosecution of the war," by promising certain victory whenever the Grand Army moved; it had reconciled thousands of honest men to its flagrant usurpation of unconstitutional powers, to its palpable invasion of the rights of States and of individuals, to the adoption of a policy destructive, for the time being, of all the material interests of the country, and to a prospect of indebtedness and a burden of Federal taxation which cannot fail to lie heavy upon them for generations to come—it had purchased indemnity for all this and more, by the simple representation that it was better by an overwhelming manifestation of the national strength to crush out the rebellion at once and forever, than to permit the dismemberment of the Republic or drag through long years of civil war. The specious sophistry prevailed; the Government was furnished with all the resources of men and money that it asked, and tolerated in the assumption of powers which belong rather to a Dictatorship, or an Absolute Monarchy, than a free Constitutional Government.

The people, relying upon the representations and pledges of the Administration, consented to the enormous sacrifice, and what is the result? The experiment of conquering the South has been tried, and at the very threshhold of its undertaking, the Government has met with a reverse which, of itself, is a sufficient demonstration of the utter hopelessness of its plans. Will the Government be candid enough to confess as much? In the facts which we have mentioned, we have our answer. Already the Government is seeking to conceal from the people what has really happened, and to stimulate anew the war-fever at the North, by actual misrepresentation of the truth. Hence these stories about barbarities pretended to have been practised by the Confederates upon the wounded and stragglers of the Federal army, and the attempt to represent the battle itself and the rout which followed, as a much less serious affair than at first it had the honesty to admit. How far the attempt will succeed, and whether the Government will thus be enabled to replace with fresh levies the troops which have been destroyed, and start another "Grand Army" upon the road to Richmond, remains to be seen. If so, it is not difficult to foresee another Manassas in the future, another field of slaughter, another triumph of the Confederate arms—until, at length, deception shall be no longer possible, the truth will refuse to be hidden, and with its discovery a day of reckoning will come between the people and their betrayers. In the meantime, we watch with interest the manifestations of popular feeling at the North—looking with longing for the first dawnings of that light which shall one day be let in upon the darkness of the present hour.

The Victor and the Vanquished.

We give below sketches of Generals Beauregard and McDowell—the conqueror and the conquered at Manassas. The first is a description of Beauregard's daily life at Manassas, from a correspondent of a New Orleans paper, and the second a brief resume of Gen. McDowell's career:

General Beauregard.

As might be expected from the skill with which he has chosen his position, and the system with which he encamps and moves his men, General Beauregard is very popular here. I doubt if Napoleon himself had more the undivided confidence of his army. By nature, as also from a wise policy, he is very reticent. Not an individual here knows his plans of a single move of a regiment before it is made, and then only the colonel and his men knows where it goes to. There is not a man here who can give anything like a satisfactory answer how many men he has or where his exact lines are. For the distance of fourteen miles around you see tents everywhere, and from them you can make a rough estimate of his men, but how many more are encamped on the byroads and in the forests none can tell. The new comer, from what he sees at first glance, puts down the number at about 30,000 men; those who have been here longest, estimate his force at 40,000, 50,000 and some even at 60,000 strong. And there is the same discrepancy as to the quantity of his artillery. So close does the General keep his affairs to himself, his left hand hardly knows what his right hand doeth, and so jealous is he of this prerogative of a commanding officer that I verily believe if he suspected his coat of any acquaintance with the plans revolving within him, he would cast it from him.

The General's headquarters is a little farm house, about fifteen feet by twenty, fronting on one of the roads that lead to Alexandria. The ground floor is divided into two rooms. The front one is filled with desks, at which clerks sit writing or engaged in business of a varied character. The back one appears to be used as a store room or kitchen. Above, the same division continues, and the front room is the General's apartment. It is about fifteen feet long by ten wide, and hung with maps of the State and country around. In the centre is a plain pine table, on which lie, neatly folded up, what the visitor would naturally take to be plans, specifications, surveys, geometrical drawings, &c., and by their side military reports. Everything has the air of neatness, coolness, and mathematical calculation. Of course there is nothing in the room but what appertains to the office, and to most eyes it would appear somewhat bare; but what there is is arranged with so much taste that the general impression is by no means unpleasing.

The General is in his room the greater part of the day, apparently occupied with his plans and reports. Then hour after hour he sits alone by his neat, little pine table, maps, plans and specifications before him, and large open windows open behind and around him—at first sight the cold, calculating, unsympathizing mathematician. Every now and then an aid enters with a report or a message, which is delivered in military style, deliberately examined in silence, the corresponding order promptly written out or delivered in as few words as possible, and our mathematical iceberg is alone again. When a visitor drops in, however, at a leisure moment, the formality of the officer readily gives way to that easy interchange of civilities which characterizes our people at home, but nothing more. Even at the table, when the General is daily surrounded by the most distinguished gentlemen of the country, there appears to be a distance which I suppose is natural to his position, but which is rarely found elsewhere.

The leading characteristic of Gen. Beauregard's mind is clearness of perception. Superadded to this is a strictly mathematical education. This you see in every word and look, even in the expression of his face. Lines, cosines and tangents stick out everywhere. In person he is slender, but compactly built, and extremely neat. Add to this a precision of manner, slightly modified by the ease which characterizes the well-bred man of the world, and you have a correct idea of the man whose word is law and gospel throughout one of the largest, most intelligent and best appointed armies ever assembled on the American continent. In his personal staff the General has been peculiarly fortunate. They are principally from South Carolina, the same he had with him at the siege of Fort Sumter: all of them accomplished, discreet gentlemen, of the most pleasing manners. The General's mess is very much in keeping with his character, and simple enough for Napoleon himself. It is served on a long pine table, set in an open piazza of the farmhouse, and all his friends are hospitably welcomed to it three times a day.

General McDowell.

General Irvin McDowell, who led the movements of the Grand Army in the advance upon Manassas Junction, is a citizen of Ohio. He entered the Military Academy at West Point, in 1831, and was a classmate of General Beauregard, both graduating in 1838. He was brevetted a Second Lieutenant of the 1st Artillery on the 1st of July of that year; was assistant instructor of infantry tactics at West Point from September to November in 1841; served as Adjutant, at the same post, until October, 1845; from the last named date he acted as aid-de-camp to Brigadier General Wool, until May, 1847; he was brevetted Captain, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista, 23d February, 1847; in May of the same year he was made Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain, and in February, 1851, he relinquished his rank in the line. In April last, General McDowell wrote to a personal friend in Cincinnati, saying that he was anxious to take the field against Beauregard, who was then threatening Washington. He afterwards offered his services to his native State to command the contingent, but the Governor, Dennison, did not accept this proposition, preferring Hill and Cox. Subsequently McDowell was promoted by the War Department to be a Brigadier General, probably through the advice of General Scott, who has, for several years, employed him as his *aid*, and holds him in high estimation.

THE WAR.

The Battle of Manassas.

From the Washington papers of this morning, and the passengers by the train, we gather some further details in regard to the battle of Sunday, which we give below. The *Republican*, (Government organ) says that a "United States orderly, who was constantly galloping over the field, and who had good opportunities of knowing, estimates the Federal loss, in actual battle, at 700 killed, and 1,200 wounded. He makes no calculation of those who were so cruelly treated after the battle was really ended." As *The Republican* thinks the number who fell in the retreat (butchered, it says, by the rebel cavalry) was vastly greater than the loss sustained in actual battle, this would bring the aggregate to a very high figure. The Confederates' loss, about which, of course, it can know nothing, it puts at "three thousand killed, and five thousand wounded." *The Republican* contradicts the report that Sherman's battery had been captured by the Confederates. It says that it returned to Washington yesterday about noon, bringing all their pieces with them. "Only one man," it adds, "in the battery was injured at all, and he was but slightly wounded." On the other hand *The Intelligencer* and other reliable authorities are positive in their enumeration of Ayres' (otherwise Sherman's) battery among those captured by the Confederates. Ricketts', Griffin's, (the West Point Battery) Carlisle's, Arnold's, and Burnside's (the Rhode Island Battery of James' rifled cannon) were certainly taken, together with the siege-train of Capt. Seymour. Most of these pieces appear to have been abandoned in the retreat, but *The Republican* has the particulars of the capture of one battery, which it calls Whipple's, by the Confederate cavalry during the heat of the engagement—the 2d Ohio regiment, who were supporting it, being completely routed in the charge. The same seems to have been the case with Sherman's battery. The regiments that suffered most severely were the 2d and 71st New York, the 69th do. (Irish,) the 79th do. (Scotch), and the Fire Zouaves. The Rhode Island and Michigan regiments were also much cut up. The U. S. Marines lost 160 men.

The Killed and Wounded.

Says the *Republican:*

The wagons were engaged, during all of yesterday and last night, bringing the wounded to this city. Many of them have been taken care of by our citizens, while the others are being taken to the various hospitals. The following wounded men are now at the Infirmary on E street:

George Harrison, company A, seventy-first; John Cromer, first Zouaves; Sergt. Nicklin, first Minnesota; John Morrison, second Ohio; Alb. W. Spass, second Wisconsin; Judson Runkin, second Maine; Thomas Blaney, first Zouaves; L. Legon, first Connecticut; William Hicks, thirty-seventh New York; S. H. Warner, second lieutenant, First Michigan; Jos. Lang, captain, seventy-ninth New York; F. Maloney, first Zouaves; Thomas Delany, first Zouaves; Dan. Marrow, second New York; H. V. Cook, first Ohio; Charles Benzon, eighth New York; Chas. Simmons, fourteenth New York; H. W. Slocum, colonel, twenty-seventh New York; C. N. Fuller, second Rhode Island; J. Collins, sixty-ninth New York; G. H. Chase, second N. Jersey; Furguson Nelson, second Vermont; D. W. Whitmore, second New Hampshire; George Amey, first New York; James McDurfy, sixty-ninth New York; Sam. C. Stewart, second Maine; James Moran, fifth Mass.; —— Chapman, second Ohio; P. Cahil, sixty-ninth New York; John O'Hara, sixty-ninth New York; John H. Sumner, first Zouaves; Andrew Hill, second Vermont; M. Conlan, first Zouaves; Captain John Breslin, sixty-ninth New York.

It was Col. Slocum, of the New York twenty-seventh, and not Col. Slocum, of the Rhode Island second, who was taken to the Infirmary on E st. He has a gunshot wound in the leg. Col. Slocum, of Rhode Island, is among the dead.

Col. Wilcox, of the Michigan first, received a painful wound in the leg, and was afterwards made a prisoner by the enemy.

Col. Hunter, U. S. A., was severely wounded in the jaw, and Col. Heintzleman, U. S. A., in the arm.

Col. Corcoran, of the New York sixty-ninth, was slightly wounded. He is now at Camp Corcoran, Arlington Heights.

Col. Farnham, of the Fire Zouaves, had his right ear shot off.

Lieutenant McK. Wall, of Company B, Eighth New York regiment, received a wound by the bursting of a shell. Captain Griffin, of Company E, same regiment, is supposed to have been taken prisoner.

Among the dead are the following members of Company B, 2d Ohio regiment: William Poland, Robert McKewen, Wm. Jowet, John Lowe, Sam. Lorish, and John Pearl. 20 others of this company are still missing.

Major Hughes, of the 1st Ohio regiment, was wounded by a 6-pound ball, which struck him in the forehead. He was left at a farm house near Fairfax C. H., and is not expected to live.

Captain Stafford, also of the first Ohio, was killed by a charge of the secession cavalry.

Captain Griffin and Orderly Sergeant Malone, of Griffin's battery, are both still missing.

The ensign of the First Rhode Island regiment was shot through the head and killed during the early part of the engagement, when a brave young fellow, belonging to the same regiment, sprang forward, seized the colors and waved them in the air. A minute later, he too fell dead to the ground, pierced by a bullet.

Captain O. F. Tillinghast of the U. S. Artillery is reported mortally wounded, and Lieut. Douglas Ramsay of the same arm, killed. Other officers reported killed are Col. Cameron, (79th N. Y.,) Lt. Col. Haggerty, (69th N. Y.,) Captain Ellis, (N. Y. 71st,) Capt Hart, do., Col. Slocum, (2d R. I.,) Capt. Tower, do., Lt. Prescott, do., Lt. Dempsey, (2d N. Y.,) Colonel Fowler (14th N. Y.), Major Ballou (2d R. I.), Captain Foy (2d R. I.), Captain Gordon (11th Mass.), Captain Tarr (1st R. I.)

The following officers are reported wounded:

Col. Clark (11th Mass.), Col. Lawrence (5th Mass.), Capt. Ricketts (U. S. artillery), Col. Hunter (3d cavalry), Col. Marston (1st N. H.), Col. Corcoran (69th N. Y.), Col. Martin, (71st N. Y.,) Lt. Col. Cregier, (Fire Zouaves,) Col. Farnham, (Fire Zouaves,) Col. Heintzleman, (U. S. A.) Col. Slocum, (27th N. Y.)

Narrow Escapes.

General Burnside had his hat completely torn to pieces with bullets, but is himself uninjured.

Thomas Francis Meagher, Captain of Company K, of the 69th, had a horse shot under him during the engagement.

Governor Sprague had two horses shot from under him.

Lieutenant Colonel Elliott, of the Seventy-ninth regiment, had a horse shot from under him.

Surgeons taken Prisoners.

Surgeon Swift, and Assistant Surgeons G. A. Winston and Chas. S. Degraw, of the 8th New York regiment, surrendered themselves to the enemy. A large number of the surgeons of other regiments were taken prisoners by the enemy.

Troops Returned.

During yesterday, the following, among other troops, returned to Washington, some by companies and others straggling, having walked all the way from the field of battle: About 350 of the Fire Zouaves; the second New Hampshire; the first and second Rhode Island regiments, with Gen. Burnside at their head, and accompanied by Gov. Sprague; the Garibaldi Guard; the New York second and twenty-ninth regiments, and stragglers from the first Michigan.

The New York Twenty-second, Thirtieth, and Thirty-third regiments, which marched over into Virginia on Sunday night, returned about noon yesterday, their orders having been countermanded.

A company of United States marines, numbering about 35, came over yesterday morning.—They report the loss in killed, as far as they could learn, of 45, but many missing. A considerable number additional came in yesterday afternoon.

Effect of the News at the North.

The *Republican* has the following despatches, purporting to be received from the North:

NEW YORK, July 22.—The feeling here concerning the news from the seat of war is intense.—Great anxiety prevails to learn the names of the killed and wounded. Thousands of men are demanding to be instantly led to the scene of conflict.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The greatest anxiety exists here to obtain further news from the seat of war. The news received only makes the people more clamorous for the prosecution of the war, and the greatest activity exists in military quarters.

Railroads Taken Possession Of.

The Republican announces officially that "the Government yesterday afternoon took possession of all the railroads between Baltimore and New York, for the transportation of troops, who will probably arrive here at the rate of seven or eight regiments daily, commencing to-day."

Another Blunder—Federal Troops Firing on Each Other.

A correspondent of a Cincinnati paper, speaking of Gen. Cox's advance up the Kanawha, speaks of another Great Bethel affair, though on a smaller scale. It seems that the portion of the First Kentucky regiment with the general commanding was called out shortly after dark in the evening, for what purpose is not stated, and while in line a gun was accidentally discharged, which led to the belief that they were surprised by the enemy.—The wings of the line, which seem to have been crescent shaped, immediately fired upon each other. Two men, whose names I have been unable to ascertain, were instantly killed, both having been shot through the head, and several others were wounded. The Silver Lake brought down two of the wounded—Alex. Mortimer, of Company G, and Theo. Ranigan, of Company B. Firing upon each other has happened twice in the Rebel army.

Large Increase of the Army.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Major-General McClellan has been summoned by the Government from Western Virginia to repair to Washington and take command of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Rosencrantz takes his place in command of the Army of Western Virginia. The *Corps d'Armee* at Washington is to be instantly re-organized and increased by the addition of 100,000 men. The necessary orders have already been given. Offers of regiments already raised are being made and accepted with such rapidity as to ensure that this will be accomplished in a few days.

Large reinforcements from various directions are already on their way hither, orders having been telegraphed for them yesterday while the battle was in progress. The Government entertains no apprehensions whatever for the safety of the Capital. Preparations not only for defensive but also for the speedy renewal of offensive operations are going on vigorously. General McDowell has returned to his headquarters at Arlington Heights. The regiments composing his army are resuming their positions. Most of them have already done so.

Particulars of the Retreat of the Federal Army.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The retreat of the Federal troops to Centreville was successfully accomplished by 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, the regiments regaining their positions vacated on the morning, minus a large number that had scattered in the woods in various directions. Those that succeeded in reaching Centreville had an opportunity of getting four hours sleep, the reserved corps under Col. Miles being posted beyond Centreville.

At one o'clock this (Monday) morning a retreat from that point was commenced and maintained in good order to Arlington Heights and Alexandria. The army in its retreat was compelled to leave behind a large amount of provisions, ammunition and about forty army wagons, which fell into the hands of the Confederates. As fast as the Federal forces retired their positions were *immediately occupied by the enemy* until after Fairfax Court House was passed, after which *the pursuit* was not continued. In many cases the teamsters unhitched their horses and abandoned their wagons, when there was not the slightest necessity. *The enemy's cavalry was the terror of our volunteers*, who were compelled to keep in the woods to prevent being charged on by them.

List of Killed and Wounded at Bull's Run. Thursday, July 18.

The following is the published list of killed and wounded in the first engagement at Bull's Run:

KILLED.—William Smith, Lieutenant, Company H, Massachusetts First; —— Simpson, Corporal, Company H, Massachusetts First; Thomas Harding, Second Sergeant, Company H, Massachusetts First; Philander Crowell, private, Company I, Massachusetts First; Thomas Needham, private, Company I, Massachusetts First; James Murphy, private, Company I, Massachusetts First; George Bacon, private, Company I, Massachusetts First; George Forrest, private, Company G, Massachusetts First; Eben Field, private, Company G, Massachusetts First; Thomas Roone, private, Company G, Massachusetts First; Darling Leamer, private, New York Twelfth Volunteers; John Meicher, private, New York Twelfth Volunteers; Myron Gardner, private, Michigan Second; —— Wright, artillerist, Ayres' battery.

WOUNDED.

Geo. Gray, Massachusetts First, grape shot in both legs, dying; William Grantman, Massachusetts First, slightly in arm; Orville Bisby, Massachusetts First, in breast, fatal; N. S. Huse, Massachusetts First, in arm and elbow; Geo. Grover, First Massachusetts, in arm; William Lane, Massachusetts First, slightly; Albert Wentworth, Massachusetts First; Lorenzo Loraine, Ayres' battery, in the foot.

MISSING.

John Deen, New York Twelfth Volunteers; Frank Miller, New York Twelfth Volunteers; Pierce Cokey, New York Twelfth Volunteers; Twenty of the Massachusetts First are also missing.

Movements of Maj. Gen. Patterson.

We learn from a passenger who arrived in the cars last night that Maj. Gen. Patterson's army left Charleston on Sunday morning, and came back to Harper's Ferry. It appears he knew on Saturday night that Gen. Johnson had marched to Manassas Junction. There are now no Confederate troops at Winchester or that section of country.

The men under Gen. Patterson are much dissatisfied. A few days ago he appealed to 19 of the regiments whose terms are about to expire, to remain ten days longer, but only four consented. The 7th Pennsylvania regiment left yesterday for Hagerstown en route for home. The 23d, Colonel Dare, Pennsylvania volunteers, the 8th do., and several other regiments are about to leave for home. Col. Irwin has received orders from Washington to immediately proceed to fill up the vacancies.—Harper's Ferry is to be the headquarters of the federal army.

Gen. Banks Ordered to the Upper Potomac.

The following is the General Order transferring Gen. Banks to the command of the force on the Upper Potomac:—

WAR DEP'T., ADJT.-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 19, 1861.

General Order No. 46.

1. Maj. Gen. Robert Patterson, of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, will be honorably discharged from the service of the United States, on the 27th inst., when his term of duty will expire. Brevet Maj. Gen. Cadwallader, also of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, will be honorably discharged upon the receipt of this order, as his term of service expires to-day.

2. Maj. Gen. Dix, of the U. S. forces, will relieve Maj. Gen. Banks, of the same service, in his present command, which will in future be called the Department of Maryland, headquarters at Baltimore. Upon being relieved by Maj. Gen. Dix, Maj. Gen. Banks will proceed to the Valley of Virginia, and assume command of the army now under Maj. Gen. Patterson, when that Department will be called the Department of the Shenandoah, headquarters in the field.

3. The following-named general officers will be honorably discharged upon the expiration of their terms of service, as set hereinafter opposite their respective names, viz:

New York State Militia—Major General Sanford, August 18, 1861.

New Jersey Volunteers—Brigadier Gen. Theo. Runyon, July 30, 1861.

Ohio Volunteers—Brigadier General J. D. Cox, July 30, 1861. Brigadier General N. Schleh, July 30, 1861. Brigadier General J. N. Bates, August 27, 1861.

Indiana Volunteers—Brigadier General T. A. Morris, July 27, 1861.

4. Surgeons of brigades rank as Surgeons only.

5. Officers mustering out volunteers will charge upon the rolls the indebtedness of the troops to the State by what they were furnished.

By order, L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

Gen. Stenart of Baltimore Taken Prisoner.

It is reported that Gen. Steuart, of this city, who went to Manassas as a spectator of the conflict, was taken prisoner by the Federalists, a letter writer says:

"Whilst the hottest of the fight was raging, a detachment of regular cavalry brought in five secession prisoners, one of whom was Major General Geo. H. H. Steuart, of Baltimore. He proclaimed his neutral or non-contestant status, but told his captors to look out for his son's artillery, which might be along from the secession phalanx. There was some reluctance, however, upon his part, at being placed in custody of Gen. McDowell, expressing preference for another officer. In the confusion it was not exactly known what disposition was made of him and his companions.

The War in Western Virginia—The Battle on the Kanawha.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday publishes an account of the battle fought on Thursday last at Pokey Creek, a branch of the Kanawha, between a portion of Gen. Wise's command and the Twelfth Ohio Regiment. The report is furnished by an eye-witness. We copy as follows:

On the 27th, General Cox ordered the 12th Ohio, Col. Lowe, two companies of the 21st Ohio, together with the Cleveland artillery and Captain Rogers' cavalry company from Ironton, Ohio, to cross the Kanawha river at the mouth of Pokey creek, twenty miles below Charleston, and reconnoitre the rebel camp five miles above, on the south side or right hand bank of the Kanawha, three miles below the mouth of Coal river, and to cannonade and draw them out in order to estimate their force, and, if easily captured, to take their batteries, the enemy being fortified. When within three hundred yards of the battery they were fired into by Confederates under command of Colonel Tompkins, from three to five pieces of artillery, when a general engagement ensued, lasting about two hours, when the Confederates were reinforced, and the Federal troops compelled to retreat. Col. Norton, of the 21st Ohio, was wounded, shot in the hip and taken prisoner; Capt. Allen killed, ball in the forehead just between the eyes; Lieut. Pomeroy was shot through the hip. He died on the Dunleith, when the boat was near Gallipolis. The remains will be forwarded to his home in Ottowa, Putman county, Ohio. Lieutenant Pomeroy and Captain Allen were in company B, 21st Ohio, Col. Norton. During the engagement, Col. De Villiers, 11th Ohio, Col. Woodruff, Lieut. Col. Neff, and several captains of the 2d Kentucky, mounted, rode up opposite the scene of action, and had not returned to their camp up to 12 M. on the 18th inst. The Confederates were reported to be 1,500 strong, previous to being reinforced. A flag of truce had been sent out by the Federals, asking the privilege of visiting the Confederate camp to gather the dead and wounded.

From Fortress Monroe.

[*Correspondence of the Associated Press.*]

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

An internal machine intended by the Secessionists to blow up some of the ships of war in the Roads washed ashore this morning. It is of ingenious construction.

The *Roanoke* steamed up the Roads this morning. She has been as far South as St. Augustine. During the cruise she burned a Confederate vessel, supposed to be a privateer, the crew of which escaped to the shore in small boats.

The gun-boat *Quaker City* is up from the Capes. A terrible gale from the south-east is prevailing.

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

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

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

SENATE.

Mr. Simmons introduced a bill to modify and increase duties and imports, and for other purposes. Referred to the committee on finance.

The Senate took up and considered the Senate bill No. 35 to increase the medical corps of the navy.

Mr. Grimes explained the nature of the bill, stating it called for two hundred extra physicians. Passed.

The bill to provide for the construction of one or more armored ships and batteries, and for other purposes, was taken up and passed.

Joint resolution number seven, to confirm the bonds of paymasters in the army, was indefinitely postponed.

The House of Representatives joint resolution, not authorizing the appointment of an examiner to examine the steam floating battery at Hoboken, N. Y., was considered and passed.

The Senate then took up the bill to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes.

Mr. Trumbull offered an amendment "that any slaves employed in aiding in the rebellion against the government, when captured, shall be forfeited."

Mr. Trumbull said he understood that negroes were employed in the recent battle to shoot down Union men with the consent of their traitor owners.

Mr. Breckinridge called the yeas and nays.

Mr. Trumbull said he was glad the yeas and nays were called.

Mr. Breckinridge replied that he had called the yeas and nays because he desired to record his vote publicly. He said the amendment was but one of a series of the same character.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said he could vote for the amendment with a heartier spirit than he had ever done before. He said the time for argument had ceased; that he made no apology for what he said. That the object of the government was to put down treason, and it was their duty to liberate bondsmen who were employed to build batteries to shoot down Union men. That a feeling would soon arise that would blast those who, in the Senate, would support the cause of treason.

Mr. Breckinridge—The Senator from Massachusetts is elected to serve that State; I am elected by the people of Kentucky to serve her interests. I shall faithfully and unflinchingly perform my duty and my motives as an independent Senator are not to be questioned by the Senator from Massachusetts or any other Senator. In all things as a member of this legislative body, I obey my State and answer alone to my conscience for results. If the Senator from Massachusetts addresses uncourteous language to me he might as well speak to the wind. I shall not reply in unparliamentary language, but I tell the Senator that it is a perfectly idle thought to liberate the slaves of the South.

The roll was called with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Bingham, Chandler, Clarke, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thompson, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Breckinridge, Johnson of Missouri, Kennedy, Pearce, Polk, Powell—6.

The question occurring on the passage of the bill, it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, the special order, Senate resolution No. 1, was postponed until Wednesday next.

A bill for the organization of the Volunteer force was returned from the House with an amendment in which the Senate refused to concur.

The Senate refused to concur in the House resolution to pay the widow of Stephen A. Douglas, $1,000, including mileage.

Mr. Fessenden moved that the Senate consider the act to remit duties on arms imported by States, with the House amendment. Read and laid over.

A message from the President was received, when the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A joint resolution to pay the widow of the late Senator Douglas the amount due him for services in the United States Senate, was passed.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill to refund duties on arms imported by States. Passed.

The bill for the relief of the Ohio volunteers was taken up and passed, with amendments.

Mr. Johnson, of Pa., introduced a joint resolution, extending the provisions of the act granting bounty lands, &c., to soldiers of the United States, to volunteers employed in suppressing the Southern rebellion. Referred.

Several other important bills were introduced and referred, when

Mr. Crittenden offered a resolution declaring that the present war had been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States—that it is not waged in a spirit of oppression or subjugation, nor with a view to overthrow any institution, but is to maintain the principles of the constitution, and the government of the United States; and when such objects shall have been accomplished, the war shall cease. On these resolutions he demanded the previous question.

Mr. Burnett rose to make a personal explanation, but objection being made by Mr. McClernand, of Ill., the former said he would be compelled to object to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Lovejoy moved to lay it on the table. Negatived.

Mr. Burnett moved to divide the resolution, which being agreed to,

The yeas and nays were taken on that portion declaring that the war had been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, resulting—yeas 121, nays, Messrs. Burnett, of Ky., and Reed, of Mo.

The resolution, as originally offered, was then passed—yeas 117; nays, Messrs. Potter of Wisconsin, and Biddle of Ohio.

Messrs. Hickman, Lovejoy, and Thaddeus Stevens, did not vote.

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, moved a resolution of thanks to the Pennsylvania volunteers for the alacrity with which they responded to the call of the government. Adopted.

A similar resolution of thanks to the Massachusetts Sixth was also adopted.

Mr. Thomas, of Missouri, submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House with a tabular statement of the amounts paid France for Louisiana, and to Spain for Florida; the amount of money expended in the Mexican war, and in the Florida war; the cost of removing the Indians from territory within the seceded States; and the sum expended in deepening the harbors, erecting light-houses, &c., in ports within the seceded States. Adopted.

Mr. Vandever, of Iowa, offered a resolution declaring the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union a sacred trust, which they would fulfill at every cost. Adopted.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, introduced a bill providing for a railroad to the Pacific. Referred.

Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of State to ascertain whether the so-called Southern Confederacy have in their military service any Indians, and if so, of what tribe.

On motion of Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, the resolution was amended to include negroes within the subject of inquiry. Adopted.

The House bill making certain civil appropriations for the government was passed with Senate amendments.

The House bill making additional appropriations for the executive and judicial expenses of the government, amended by the Senate, was non-concurred in, and a committee of conference asked for.

Mr. Horton, of Ohio, introduced a bill to indemnify the several States for expenses incurred in defending the United States. Adopted.

Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, reported a bill in relation to a new system of marine signals.—Adopted.

Mr. Sheffield reported a bill to protect the commerce of the United States, and to punish the crime of piracy. Adopted.

The House then adjourned.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Senator Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to provide for the transportation of arms and munitions of war to loyal citizens in the Rebel States, and to provide for the expense of organizing them into regiments, etc. The bill makes an appropriation of $2,000,000. It was passed.

Mr. Wilson also moved to take up the bill additional to the act authorizing the employment of volunteers. It was passed.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finances, reported back the bill to refund duties on arms imported by the several loyal States, which was passed.

Mr. Corwin, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to punish fraud in making contracts with the Government. Laid over.

The Senate then went into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House whether there be any negroes in the army of the United States who have been armed; and whether there are negroes the property of any of the revolted States, who have been used by our army in throwing up breastworks or impediments? If so, at what places, and the number of slaves so employed.

Various objections were made to the introduction of the resolution from the Republican side.

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

In the course of debate, Mr. Crittenden opposed