

The South.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 26, 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 the duty of every citizen to support the Government, provided there be a right claimed for the Government to compel that consent by force.—Sey, 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. 23.

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

That no man ought to be taken, or imprisoned, or deprived of his freedom, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, or deprived of life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.—Declaration of Rights of the People of Maryland, Art. 21.

Notice to Correspondents.

In consequence of the multitude of anonymous communications received every day, it is found necessary to remind correspondents, that in no case can any notice be taken of any communication, unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

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, and ten copies will be sent to one address, upon receipt of the subscription price for nine, for the time ordered.

THE SITUATION.

It is undoubtedly extremely difficult to form a correct idea of the state of public opinion at the North, when the journals which should reflect that opinion are wholly absorbed in the work of manufacturing and inflaming it. Still it is sufficiently apparent even from the papers that are most conspicuously thus engaged, from the Tribune to the Times and World, and the other war journals of the city of New York, that the state of popular feeling at Washington desired or expected it to be. The defeat at Manassas has been followed by no such outburst of popular enthusiasm as succeeded the fall of Fort Sumter. Every shot it was then said—that was fired at the walls of that devoted fortress, found an echo in every Northern heart;—the roar of the artillery that thundered all day at Manassas has died away in comparative silence. The danger which now really threatens the Capital has not found that earnest among the people to rally for its defence, which was shown three months ago, when the fears of the Administration for its safety were more pronounced than real. Now Beauregard is within a few miles of Washington city, with an army variously estimated at from 20,000 to 100,000 men, and with the unquestionable ability to summon to his support, if requisite, a still greater number: an army, too, composed of tried soldiers, flushed with recent success, full of enthusiasm for their cause, and of confidence in their leaders. Against these, and in the event of an attack, the Government could only oppose the shreds of an army, disorganized, dispersed, demoralized to defeat, illi provided with arms and artillery, and wholly destitute of command and leadership. Yet the number of recruits which have been mustered out of the service since Sunday last, is greater than the number which have been mustered in. The ebullition is greater than the flow in the tide of volunteers morning toward the Capital. The sixty or eighty regiments which are reported in the lying telegrams from Washington, to have been offered to the Government within the past few days, and whose services have been accepted, are notorious—very poor regiments—contracts taken by particular individuals, politicians and others, to furnish the Government with so many men for the next Virginia campaign—a consideration of receiving such such commissions as majors, colonels, lieutenant-generals, and the like.

UNFOUNDED REPORTS—ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

We regret to see some of our contemporaries giving currency to the various stories which are in circulation in regard to the particulars of the battle of Manassas, and specifying the names of individuals among the killed, who are known certainly to have been engaged at all. This we think extremely injudicious, indeed highly reprehensible. When there are so many anxious hearts waiting for tidings of husband, father, brother, son, who may have been in the battle, and have not been heard from, it is cruel to add to their anxiety by stating rumors or facts, or even repeating them upon the authority of mere idle gossip. In the correspondence of a morning paper, upon no letter authority than that of a New York Zouave, whose comrades have shown that they can lie much better than they can fight, a young gentleman of this city, now a Captain in the Confederate army—is mentioned as having been "left dead upon the field"—although in the next breath, the same Zouave discredits everything that he says, by a monstrous story about a regiment of Mississippians harpooning their adversaries with bowie knives, eighteen to twenty inches long, fastened to their wrists with a lasso some eight or ten feet in length. Certainly, since Sunday we have been treated with a variety of accounts of the battle by the Northern journals, many of them sufficiently minute, and in which no effort was spared to magnify the horrors of the scene; many of these very Zouaves have told their tale, or had it told for them by some ingenious correspondent; but not one word have we heard of a mode of fighting at once so terrible and so peculiar, that it had been resorted to, it must have attracted universal attention, until this single Zouave whistlers it in the ear of the Washington correspondent who publishes it to the world. Would it not have been better to wait for some more authentic information, before killing off a gallant young officer upon the authority of a self-complacent braggart? It is not at all certain that any Maryland regiment was engaged in the fight. A Lesburg correspondent of the same paper in which we find the report alluded to, says that they were not "brought directly into action," and that it is not known positively that any volunteers from this State were killed.

A gentleman who yesterday was admitted to see and converse with Lt. Col. Boone, of Mississippi and the other Confederate prisoners who were confined in Washington, informs us that he was assured by them that not more than 10,000 Confederate troops, being a single division of General Johnston's command, were engaged in the battle, and that they specified the South Carolina troops, particularly Wade Hampton's legion, to which one of the prisoners belonged, as suffering the principal loss. They knew nothing however of Wade Hampton's death, which is also reported, but we hope without any foundation. They described the fight as taking place principally in the open field, and said there was no entrenchment and no "masked" batteries, which we understand, agrees entirely with Mr. Russell's statement—the Federals did not penetrate far enough to expose themselves to any "masked" batteries. They said their artillery

was served and commanded by Captain (the Rev. Mr.) Pendleton, formerly of this city, and who also commanded the artillery at Falling Waters, and they supposed that what bothered the enemy and led them into the notion that there were "masked" batteries, was the rapid and frequent changes which were made in the position of the guns in the woods. They ridiculed the idea of any ambulance, said that they had the enemy in full view all the time, and did not know what could prevent the enemy from seeing them, unless it was their fears. Lt. Col. Boone was taken prisoner near the close of the action, in consequence of mistaking a Minnesota Regiment for his own, being misled by the similarity of their uniforms.

This is a somewhat different account from those we have heretofore received, although it does not contradict in any particular the statements of officers of the regular army. We submit it to our readers for their own judgment thereon, merely premising that the later and better authenticated accounts, while they may diminish the amount of the Federal loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, or in material of war—serve to take away from the Federal army every apology for its defeat, on the score of "masked" batteries, superior numbers, &c.—effectually contradict all the stories in circulation about desperate encounters with the knife and bayonet, feats of valor by particular regiments, &c., and demonstrate indubitably, if true, that the Federal troops were beaten in fair open field fight, and that their defeat was attributable partly to their own sheer downright incompetence and cowardice.

Acknowledgments. We return our grateful acknowledgments to the donor of the pencil with which we write, and promise that the badge with which it is decorated—with its reasonable combination of the "red, white and red"—shall be kept where it will receive the vigilance of the Federal army and the Federal police.

Voice from the New York Stock-Board. We have seen a copy of the lithographed circular of a well known New York firm engaged in the stock business, dated yesterday, in which they say:—

The Stock Market became weak yesterday afternoon, and this morning it opened with a continuance of the same tendency, and prices fell off from the fact that the Government had a particular cause being assigned, further than absence of outside orders. To-day it looks as if the Public is disposed to wait until the defeat of our troops is forgotten, before venturing to speculate for a rise.

Scandalous Behaviour of the Government Towards the Volunteers. The New York Day Book of yesterday, says:—

We understand that a large number of the Five Zouaves have returned, and that the fact that the Government refused to put them on the list of the New York troops, that they cannot be arrested for desertion, although they volunteered for the war.

All the burning soldiers express but one opinion in regard to the shameful manner in which they have been treated by the Government. They have received no pay, and have been put poorly provided with food.

The Maryland Comptrolshership. The Annapolis Gazette of Thursday, says:—

We have stated that Dr. Dennis Claude has refused to give up the Comptrolshership when requested by Mr. Jarrett. Mr. Jarrett has opened an office here, has employed clerks, and has been officially recognized by the State Treasurer. Dr. Claude was notified of this on Tuesday by the Treasurer; at the same time being informed that his office as Treasurer would not be honored at the Treasury.

The Farmers' Bank of Maryland, in which the State's money is deposited, has determined to pay no money on warrants, as heretofore, but will on the Treasurer's checks only. This step is a virtual acknowledgment of Mr. Jarrett's right to the office; inasmuch as the Bank has been notified that the Treasurer will issue checks on warrants drawn by no one but Mr. Jarrett.

European Opinion. The Dublin Times, of July 12th, commenting upon American affairs, says:—

Mr. Russell, writing from the South, speaks of the improved feeling towards England. In the North the same hostility, unaccountable as it is, is persistently maintained. It is said that owing to the abundant employment in domestic affairs. The important naval and military movements along the extended coast of America are in the hands of the North, and the State Department, and we are informed that, in the event of any interference on the part of Her Majesty's squadron, "England will be taught a lesson that she will not very soon forget."

Death of a Baltimorean. The Boston Globe Advocate, of the 16th, says:—

We learn that a Mr. Thomas Barber on the war steamer "The Enterprise" was accidentally drowned on Sunday night. He was sleeping in a hammock, and is supposed to have got up in his sleep and fell overboard. The vessel was immediately stopped, and every effort made to rescue him, but without success. He was from Baltimore.

The Pope's Health. A letter from Rome of June 29, in the Sentinel and Review, says:—

"The Pope is going fast; he is dying in sleep. The physician, Francesco Sani, who was lately sent for, could not understand his strange malady. The following, among other symptoms, show the utter fatality of the ailment:—The Pope is unable to swallow any food; he is obliged to be wrapped up in blankets; great depression of spirits, and such a want of appetite that he can swallow nothing but wafers."

The Washington Republican of this morning is very dull. It says that Gen. Cadwallader reached that city last night. The following additional regiments had gone home, viz: 2nd New Jersey, 20th New York, 1st Rhode Island, 1st and 2nd Ohio and 1st Connecticut. The departures were much more numerous than the arrivals. The steamer Resolute had returned in safety. The Republican says of her cruise:—

The Resolute was sent to cruise off the coast for a term of months, but her officers found her duty so dull, that they deemed it best to remain as long as their stock of coal and provisions would allow; hence the rumor that that the vessel had been captured. Within the last two or three days she has captured three vessels, and they are now being fitted up for a privateer. She is one of the nearest crafts on the river, and a remarkably swift sailer. The vessels all hail from Baltimore, and were captured near Watts and Fox Islands. They were not captured by the Resolute, but by the privateer, and are being engaged in lawful commerce.

THE WAR.

The Battle of Manassas. The following is a Southern account of this engagement:—

Manassas, Va., July 24. Intelligent gentlemen from the field of battle near Manassas Junction bring some important particulars of the great battle on Sunday last between the Federal and Confederate forces. Gen. Beauregard was reinforced by Gen. Johnston's command, from Winchester, between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday, after the battle commenced. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded is said to be 2,000. The number of prisoners taken by the Confederates is set down at 142, including one member of Congress, Mr. Ely, of New York. There were 42 pieces of cannon captured, 15,000 small arms and over 100 wagons.

The South Carolina troops were foremost in the action, and suffered the greatest loss. Col. Wade Hampton's legion of cavalry was nearly cut to pieces, and Col. Hampton was killed while charging the Federal troops.

Col. Hampton was one of the most eminent and wealthy citizens of South Carolina, and was recently organized, and was one of the finest body of men ever enrolled in the South.

The Maryland troops, with the Washington Light Artillery were stationed at a certain point, and were not brought directly into action. It is not known positively that any volunteers from Maryland were killed—but not over two or three certainly.

Another account says:—The heaviest loss was sustained by Gen. Wade Hampton's regiment, and by a corps called the South Carolina Tigers. Gen. Hampton's regiment was decimated by a Confederate flag which the Federals had planted in some entrenchments which they had made, and the flag was carried off by the Confederates for the purpose of letting them bury their dead.

The accounts of the battle as we received in the Northern papers were altogether utterly false. There was very little fighting behind entrenchments. Gen. McDowell attempted to outflank Beauregard's position, and Beauregard marched out to meet him. There was a great deal of open fighting, and the Federals were charged with the bayonet very frequently. The South Carolinians, Georgians, and Alabamians, sustained the brunt of the battle, and they were frequently engaged hand to hand.

A young man from Company J, 60th Regiment, arrived New York last evening on furlough, and made the following statement to the reporter of the New York News:—

Left Washington at 4 o'clock P. M. on Monday; about 100 of the regiment were missing; the greatest loss of the day was the loss of the 20th Indiana; the 20th Indiana was nearly cut to pieces; whether they were killed or taken prisoners I cannot say. A great loss was also caused by the capture of the 69th when making a charge, but when within about 150 feet of the enemy the cavalry ran away.

Col. Corcoran acted with the regiment up to the last, and when all were retreating the Colonel ordered the regiment in squares to receive the charges of the Confederate cavalry who were pursuing the retreating army. Gen. McDowell ordered the squares to be broken to allow a number of cartridges to be fired, and other civilians to form a second line before the enemy's horse was close up with us, and we had to retreat with the others.

Col. Corcoran called to see the wounded belonging to the regiment who were in hospital near the scene of battle, and while there was taken prisoner. He says Gen. McDowell spent most of his time with the civilians, and not with the soldiers. He did not know any such gentleman, and a second line before the enemy's horse was close up with us, and we had to retreat with the others.

The list of our infantry engaged were Col. Hays Seventh Louisiana regiment, two regiments of Virginia, ten of Mississippians and two of Alabama; all behaved most gallantly. The Confederate army is in possession of and encamped on the battle field.

Gen. Beauregard says the Washington Artillery is not surprised by the capture of the flag of the regular army received at the War Department at noon today. This report states that the Confederate loss amounted to sixty killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy was not known at noon.

The only command he gave was "Forward, my brave columns! Forward!" The effect was electric. The brave fellows swept everything before them.

From Washington. The Washington Republican of this morning is very dull. It says that Gen. Cadwallader reached that city last night. The following additional regiments had gone home, viz: 2nd New Jersey, 20th New York, 1st Rhode Island, 1st and 2nd Ohio and 1st Connecticut. The departures were much more numerous than the arrivals.

The steamer Resolute had returned in safety. The Republican says of her cruise:—The Resolute was sent to cruise off the coast for a term of months, but her officers found her duty so dull, that they deemed it best to remain as long as their stock of coal and provisions would allow; hence the rumor that that the vessel had been captured.

Within the last two or three days she has captured three vessels, and they are now being fitted up for a privateer. She is one of the nearest crafts on the river, and a remarkably swift sailer. The vessels all hail from Baltimore, and were captured near Watts and Fox Islands.

They were not captured by the Resolute, but by the privateer, and are being engaged in lawful commerce. The Republican says that the First Ohio Regiment lost 10 killed, 43 wounded, and 32 prisoners. A pious correspondent of the Republican, who was in the church at Centerville which was turned into a hospital, gives vent to the following horrible blasphemy:—

"The bodies were laid scattered thickly on the floor and in the galleries, 60 or 70, wounded in every possible way—arms and legs shot off, some dead, and some dying for water and aid. The pulpit was appropriated for a surgeon's room, and the communion-table of pine severely became an ambulance-table, heaped in willing blood, and consecrated to the loyal uses of Liberty and Love."

THE WAR.

The following is a Southern account of this engagement:—

Manassas, Va., July 24. Intelligent gentlemen from the field of battle near Manassas Junction bring some important particulars of the great battle on Sunday last between the Federal and Confederate forces. Gen. Beauregard was reinforced by Gen. Johnston's command, from Winchester, between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday, after the battle commenced. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded is said to be 2,000. The number of prisoners taken by the Confederates is set down at 142, including one member of Congress, Mr. Ely, of New York. There were 42 pieces of cannon captured, 15,000 small arms and over 100 wagons.

The South Carolina troops were foremost in the action, and suffered the greatest loss. Col. Wade Hampton's legion of cavalry was nearly cut to pieces, and Col. Hampton was killed while charging the Federal troops.

Col. Hampton was one of the most eminent and wealthy citizens of South Carolina, and was recently organized, and was one of the finest body of men ever enrolled in the South.

The Maryland troops, with the Washington Light Artillery were stationed at a certain point, and were not brought directly into action. It is not known positively that any volunteers from Maryland were killed—but not over two or three certainly.

Another account says:—The heaviest loss was sustained by Gen. Wade Hampton's regiment, and by a corps called the South Carolina Tigers. Gen. Hampton's regiment was decimated by a Confederate flag which the Federals had planted in some entrenchments which they had made, and the flag was carried off by the Confederates for the purpose of letting them bury their dead.

The accounts of the battle as we received in the Northern papers were altogether utterly false. There was very little fighting behind entrenchments. Gen. McDowell attempted to outflank Beauregard's position, and Beauregard marched out to meet him. There was a great deal of open fighting, and the Federals were charged with the bayonet very frequently. The South Carolinians, Georgians, and Alabamians, sustained the brunt of the battle, and they were frequently engaged hand to hand.

A young man from Company J, 60th Regiment, arrived New York last evening on furlough, and made the following statement to the reporter of the New York News:—

Left Washington at 4 o'clock P. M. on Monday; about 100 of the regiment were missing; the greatest loss of the day was the loss of the 20th Indiana; the 20th Indiana was nearly cut to pieces; whether they were killed or taken prisoners I cannot say. A great loss was also caused by the capture of the 69th when making a charge, but when within about 150 feet of the enemy the cavalry ran away.

Col. Corcoran acted with the regiment up to the last, and when all were retreating the Colonel ordered the regiment in squares to receive the charges of the Confederate cavalry who were pursuing the retreating army. Gen. McDowell ordered the squares to be broken to allow a number of cartridges to be fired, and other civilians to form a second line before the enemy's horse was close up with us, and we had to retreat with the others.

Col. Corcoran called to see the wounded belonging to the regiment who were in hospital near the scene of battle, and while there was taken prisoner. He says Gen. McDowell spent most of his time with the civilians, and not with the soldiers. He did not know any such gentleman, and a second line before the enemy's horse was close up with us, and we had to retreat with the others.

The list of our infantry engaged were Col. Hays Seventh Louisiana regiment, two regiments of Virginia, ten of Mississippians and two of Alabama; all behaved most gallantly. The Confederate army is in possession of and encamped on the battle field.

Gen. Beauregard says the Washington Artillery is not surprised by the capture of the flag of the regular army received at the War Department at noon today. This report states that the Confederate loss amounted to sixty killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy was not known at noon.

The only command he gave was "Forward, my brave columns! Forward!" The effect was electric. The brave fellows swept everything before them.

From Washington. The Washington Republican of this morning is very dull. It says that Gen. Cadwallader reached that city last night. The following additional regiments had gone home, viz: 2nd New Jersey, 20th New York, 1st Rhode Island, 1st and 2nd Ohio and 1st Connecticut. The departures were much more numerous than the arrivals.

The steamer Resolute had returned in safety. The Republican says of her cruise:—The Resolute was sent to cruise off the coast for a term of months, but her officers found her duty so dull, that they deemed it best to remain as long as their stock of coal and provisions would allow; hence the rumor that that the vessel had been captured.

Within the last two or three days she has captured three vessels, and they are now being fitted up for a privateer. She is one of the nearest crafts on the river, and a remarkably swift sailer. The vessels all hail from Baltimore, and were captured near Watts and Fox Islands.

They were not captured by the Resolute, but by the privateer, and are being engaged in lawful commerce. The Republican says that the First Ohio Regiment lost 10 killed, 43 wounded, and 32 prisoners. A pious correspondent of the Republican, who was in the church at Centerville which was turned into a hospital, gives vent to the following horrible blasphemy:—

"The bodies were laid scattered thickly on the floor and in the galleries, 60 or 70, wounded in every possible way—arms and legs shot off, some dead, and some dying for water and aid. The pulpit was appropriated for a surgeon's room, and the communion-table of pine severely became an ambulance-table, heaped in willing blood, and consecrated to the loyal uses of Liberty and Love."

THE WAR.

The following is a Southern account of this engagement:—

Manassas, Va., July 24. Intelligent gentlemen from the field of battle near Manassas Junction bring some important particulars of the great battle on Sunday last between the Federal and Confederate forces. Gen. Beauregard was reinforced by Gen. Johnston's command, from Winchester, between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday, after the battle commenced. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded is said to be 2,000. The number of prisoners taken by the Confederates is set down at 142, including one member of Congress, Mr. Ely, of New York. There were 42 pieces of cannon captured, 15,000 small arms and over 100 wagons.

The South Carolina troops were foremost in the action, and suffered the greatest loss. Col. Wade Hampton's legion of cavalry was nearly cut to pieces, and Col. Hampton was killed while charging the Federal troops.

Col. Hampton was one of the most eminent and wealthy citizens of South Carolina, and was recently organized, and was one of the finest body of men ever enrolled in the South.

The Maryland troops, with the Washington Light Artillery were stationed at a certain point, and were not brought directly into action. It is not known positively that any volunteers from Maryland were killed—but not over two or three certainly.

Another account says:—The heaviest loss was sustained by Gen. Wade Hampton's regiment, and by a corps called the South Carolina Tigers. Gen. Hampton's regiment was decimated by a Confederate flag which the Federals had planted in some entrenchments which they had made, and the flag was carried off by the Confederates for the purpose of letting them bury their dead.

The accounts of the battle as we received in the Northern papers were altogether utterly false. There was very little fighting behind entrenchments. Gen. McDowell attempted to outflank Beauregard's position, and Beauregard marched out to meet him. There was a great deal of open fighting, and the Federals were charged with the bayonet very frequently. The South Carolinians, Georgians, and Alabamians, sustained the brunt of the battle, and they were frequently engaged hand to hand.

A young man from Company J, 60th Regiment, arrived New York last evening on furlough, and made the following statement to the reporter of the New York News:—

Left Washington at 4 o'clock P. M. on Monday; about 100 of the regiment were missing; the greatest loss of the day was the loss of the 20th Indiana; the 20th Indiana was nearly cut to pieces; whether they were killed or taken prisoners I cannot say. A great loss was also caused by the capture of the 69th when making a charge, but when within about 150 feet of the enemy the cavalry ran away.

Col. Corcoran acted with the regiment up to the last, and when all were retreating the Colonel ordered the regiment in squares to receive the charges of the Confederate cavalry who were pursuing the retreating army. Gen. McDowell ordered the squares to be broken to allow a number of cartridges to be fired, and other civilians to form a second line before the enemy's horse was close up with us, and we had to retreat with the others.

Col. Corcoran called to see the wounded belonging to the regiment who were in hospital near the scene of battle, and while there was taken prisoner. He says Gen. McDowell spent most of his time with the civilians, and not with the soldiers. He did not know any such gentleman, and a second line before the enemy's horse was close up with us, and we had to retreat with the others.

The list of our infantry engaged were Col. Hays Seventh Louisiana regiment, two regiments of Virginia, ten of Mississippians and two of Alabama; all behaved most gallantly. The Confederate army is in possession of and encamped on the battle field.

Gen. Beauregard says the Washington Artillery is not surprised by the capture of the flag of the regular army received at the War Department at noon today. This report states that the Confederate loss amounted to sixty killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy was not known at noon.

The only command he gave was "Forward, my brave columns! Forward!" The effect was electric. The brave fellows swept everything before them.

From Washington. The Washington Republican of this morning is very dull. It says that Gen. Cadwallader reached that city last night. The following additional regiments had gone home, viz: 2nd New Jersey, 20th New York, 1st Rhode Island, 1st and 2nd Ohio and 1st Connecticut. The departures were much more numerous than the arrivals.

The steamer Resolute had returned in safety. The Republican says of her cruise:—The Resolute was sent to cruise off the coast for a term of months, but her officers found her duty so dull, that they deemed it best to remain as long as their stock of coal and provisions would allow; hence the rumor that that the vessel had been captured.

Within the last two or three days she has captured three vessels, and they are now being fitted up for a privateer. She is one of the nearest crafts on the river, and a remarkably swift sailer. The vessels all hail from Baltimore, and were captured near Watts and Fox Islands.

They were not captured by the Resolute, but by the privateer, and are being engaged in lawful commerce. The Republican says that the First Ohio Regiment lost 10 killed, 43 wounded, and 32 prisoners. A pious correspondent of the Republican, who was in the church at Centerville which was turned into a hospital, gives vent to the following horrible blasphemy:—

"The bodies were laid scattered thickly on the floor and in the galleries, 60 or 70, wounded in every possible way—arms and legs shot off, some dead, and some dying for water and aid. The pulpit was appropriated for a surgeon's room, and the communion-table of pine severely became an ambulance-table, heaped in willing blood, and consecrated to the loyal uses of Liberty and Love."

THE WAR.

The following is a Southern account of this engagement:—

Manassas, Va., July 24. Intelligent gentlemen from the field of battle near Manassas Junction bring some important particulars of the great battle on Sunday last between the Federal and Confederate forces. Gen. Beauregard was reinforced by Gen. Johnston's command, from Winchester, between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday, after the battle commenced. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded is said to be 2,000. The number of prisoners taken by the Confederates is set down at 142, including one member of Congress, Mr. Ely, of New York. There were 42 pieces of cannon captured, 15,000 small arms and over 100 wagons.

The South Carolina troops were foremost in the action, and suffered the greatest loss. Col. Wade Hampton's legion of cavalry was nearly cut to pieces, and Col. Hampton was killed while charging the Federal troops.

Col. Hampton was one of the most eminent and wealthy citizens of South Carolina, and was recently organized, and was one of the finest body of men ever enrolled in the South.

The Maryland troops, with the Washington Light Artillery were stationed at a certain point, and were not brought directly into action. It is not known positively that any volunteers from Maryland were killed—but not over two or three certainly.

Another account says:—The heaviest loss was sustained by Gen. Wade Hampton's regiment, and by a corps called the South Carolina Tigers. Gen. Hampton's regiment was decimated by a Confederate flag which the Federals had planted in some entrenchments which they had made, and the flag was carried off by the Confederates for the purpose of letting them bury their dead.

The accounts of the battle as we received in the Northern papers were altogether utterly false. There was very little fighting behind entrenchments. Gen. McDowell attempted to outflank Beauregard's position, and Beauregard marched out to meet him. There was a great deal of open fighting, and the Federals were charged with the bayonet very frequently. The South Carolinians, Georgians, and Alabamians, sustained the brunt of the battle, and they were frequently engaged hand to hand.

A young man from Company J, 60th Regiment, arrived New York last evening on furlough, and made the following statement to the reporter of the New York News:—

Left Washington at 4 o'clock P. M. on Monday; about 100 of the regiment were missing; the greatest loss of the day was the loss of the 20th Indiana; the 20th Indiana was nearly cut to pieces; whether they were killed or taken prisoners I cannot say. A great loss was also caused by the capture of the 69th when making a charge, but when within about 150 feet of the enemy the cavalry ran away.

Col. Corcoran acted with the regiment up to the last, and when all were retreating the Colonel ordered the regiment in squares to receive the charges of the Confederate cavalry who were pursuing the retreating army. Gen. McDowell ordered the squares to be broken to allow a number of cartridges to be fired, and other civilians to form a second line before the enemy's horse was close up with us, and we had to retreat with the others.

Col. Corcoran called to see the wounded belonging to the regiment who were in hospital near the scene of battle, and while there was taken prisoner. He says Gen. McDowell spent most of his time with the civilians, and not with the soldiers. He did not know any such gentleman, and a second line before the enemy's horse was close up with us, and we had to retreat with the others.

The list of our infantry engaged were Col. Hays Seventh Louisiana regiment, two regiments of Virginia, ten of Mississippians and two of Alabama; all behaved most gallantly. The Confederate army is in possession of and encamped on the battle field.

Gen. Beauregard says the Washington Artillery is not surprised by the capture of the flag of the regular army received at the War Department at noon today. This report states that the Confederate loss amounted to sixty killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy was not known at noon.

The only command he gave was "Forward, my brave columns! Forward!" The effect was electric. The brave fellows swept everything before them.

From Washington. The Washington Republican of this morning is very dull. It says that Gen. Cadwallader reached that city last night. The following additional regiments had gone home, viz: 2nd New Jersey, 20th New York, 1st Rhode Island, 1st and 2nd Ohio and 1st Connecticut. The departures were much more numerous than the arrivals.

The steamer Resolute had returned in safety. The Republican says of her cruise:—The Resolute was sent to cruise off the coast for a term of months, but her officers found her duty so dull, that they deemed it best to remain as long as their stock of coal and provisions would allow; hence the rumor that that the vessel had been captured.

Within the last two or three days she has captured three vessels, and they are now being fitted up for a privateer. She is one of the nearest crafts on the river, and a remarkably swift sailer. The vessels all hail from Baltimore, and were captured near Watts and Fox Islands.

They were not captured by the Resolute, but by the privateer, and are being engaged in lawful commerce. The Republican says that the First Ohio Regiment lost 10 killed, 43 wounded, and 32 prisoners. A pious correspondent of the Republican, who was in the church at Centerville which was turned into a hospital, gives vent to the following horrible blasphemy:—

"The bodies were laid scattered thickly on the floor and in the galleries, 60 or 70, wounded in every possible way—arms and legs shot off, some dead, and some dying for water and aid. The pulpit was appropriated for a surgeon's room, and the communion-table of pine severely became an ambulance-table, heaped in willing blood, and consecrated to the loyal uses of Liberty and Love."

THE WAR.