THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING AND EVENING
TO WHICH IS ADDED THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
TO THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, CONSISTING OF TWENTY AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YEAR.
Twenty-five copies for $15 and one additional copy to every twenty-five additional subscribers, at $10 each.
Subscribers to receive as many copies as they pay for.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE
A TWO-DOLLAR PAPER FOR TWO DOLLARS.
Published every Saturday Morning at $2 a year or $2 for six months, in advance. Twenty copies to one address for $30. Twenty-five for $35. Twenty-five copies for $40, payable in advance. Twenty-five copies for $40, payable, $20, Twenty copies for $30, payable, $15. Twenty copies for $20, payable, $10. Twenty copies for $15, payable, $7 50. Ten copies for $10, payable, $5. Any person who shall act as a club-getter, may be entitled to an extra copy. Subscribers to receive as many copies as they pay for.

THE NEW-YORK TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE
AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than $1.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE
Published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Price $3 per annum, Two Copies for $5, payable in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE
FOR EUROPEAN CIRCULATION.
Published every Wednesday, at $4 per annum, or Twenty-five cents per copy, postage included. Single Copies Ten Cents.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE
FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.
Published on the departure of each Mail Steamer for Aspinwall. Price 25 Cents.

No. 154 Nassau-st., N. Y.

Military Notices.

FIFTY-FIVE, Hudson-st., N. Y. McCARDLE'S Celebrated Lager Beer, Ale, Porter, Cordials, Wines, Brandies of Longevity, Jamaica, Old Tom, Holland, and Monongahela Rye Whiskies. Brewery will be ready to supply the trade with Lager Beer on and after the 1st of September. Orders for Lager Beer will be filled in rotation. P. C. McCARDLE, Brewer.

Hardman Wagons.—TWELVE FIRST-CLASS MILITARY WAGONS, with Springs, Harness, and Equipment complete. Apply at the Branch Office of Hardman's Dairy, No. 33 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

To my old Friends and Associates of the Free-Soil party.—I am now in Boston, and have made a most prosperous exchange of Prints, Engravings, Composition, Stereotypes, Electrotypes, and Printing Material, for a large assortment of Goods, which I shall be ready to offer to the trade in the September or October sales, to be held in New-York. With this letter I make my friends, and the public, interested in the exchange, to wit: on the evening, Sunday, Aug. 25, I will be at the Free-Soil Office, Boston, Mass., 21, Brattle-st., near Hanover, for the purpose of meeting them, and to have fun for the Independence day celebration.

The Sixth exhibition of the Institution, and Society of Artists of the Mechanics' Institute, is between the hundredth and twelfth days of September, at Mechanics' Hall, Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Entrance to the Hall Bleecker-st. Entrance to the MECHANICS' HALL.

Mechanics are invited to the exhibition, and directions of such of articles as they may wish to have manufactured, or improvements in machine and the textile and manufacture, or improvements in machine and the textile and manufacture, or improvements in machine and the textile and manufacture

Proposals.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, August 3, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 20th day of August, inclusive, for furnishing the following Military Accoutrements and Equipments, viz:

25,000 Cartridge Boxes.
25,000 Cartridge belts and plates.
25,000 Bayonet scabbards.
25,000 Waist belts and plates.
25,000 Cap pouches and plates.
25,000 Gun slings.
25,000 Gun slings (cross-belt).
25,000 Shoulder belt plates.
25,000 Gun-cleaning-rods and screw-drivers and nipple-wrench and wrench.
25,000 Tent-poles.
25,000 Tent-pins, tent-poles and tent-bags.
1,000 Drum-major's sashes.
1,000 Drum-major's belts.
1,000 Drum-major's belt plates.
1,000 Drum-major's sword-knots.

A bond, with sufficient sureties good and sufficient, is required, to be executed by persons in the cities, where they can be procured, in the sum of one-half of the estimated value of the contract, and in the other towns, in the sum of one-third of the estimated value of the contract, with the usual clause, "Or forfeit the penalty of the bond," which bond must be signed by the parties, and be acknowledged before a Justice of the Peace.

The proposals will state the price at which each of the articles, including the cartridge boxes, belts and scabbards, will be furnished, including the cartridge boxes and scabbards, and the Commissary-General's affirmation of which, from, of the officer, or of the Mayor, or Chief Magistrate of the city, or Supervisor of the town, is to be given in each case, and the security for the bond, in the charge of their village.

The proposals will be addressed: "To the Commissary-General of the State of New-York, New-York City, Opposite Tompkins Market," "Proposals for Military Accoutrements and Equipments." The envelope containing the proposals will be marked, "Proposals for the Military Accoutrements and Equipments."

As the estimates which may be enumerated in a subsequent advertisement, for the Military Equipments, for the Regiments of Infantry, will be made, the articles will be included in the Military Accoutrements as mentioned herein.

BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr.,
Commissary-General of the State of New-York.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, August 3, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 20th day of August, inclusive, for furnishing the following Military Equipments, viz:

The Cloth for all the tent, wall, and pay up in sheet 10 feet square, and 7 feet wall, and 5 feet pay up, and the Cotton Duck for the tent-bags, and all the tents and tent-bags to be delivered at the cities and towns, at the last of 8 weeks, and at the rate of 1,000 per day, and at the rate of 1,000 per day.

The tents and tent-bags to be made of the best and most approved manner, to be furnished by the party to whom the contract may be awarded, at the Lafayette Building, in Fulton-st., New-York.

The Assistant Quartermaster reserves the right to select all the tents and tent-bags, at the Lafayette Building, and to reject all that are not up to the standard.

D. D. SCHUYLER, Assistant Commissary.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, August 3, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 20th day of August, inclusive, for furnishing Knapsacks, viz:

25,000 Knapsacks, to be made of the best quality of Cotton Duck, and the manufacture to be approved by the Commissary-General, and the Commissary-General's affirmation of which, from, of the officer, or of the Mayor, or Chief Magistrate of the city, or Supervisor of the town, is to be given in each case, and the security for the bond, in the charge of their village.

The proposals will be addressed: "To the Commissary-General of the State of New-York, New-York City, Opposite Tompkins Market," "Proposals for Military Accoutrements and Equipments." The envelope containing the proposals will be marked, "Proposals for the Military Accoutrements and Equipments."

As the estimates which may be enumerated in a subsequent advertisement, for the Military Equipments, for the Regiments of Infantry, will be made, the articles will be included in the Military Accoutrements as mentioned herein.

BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr.,
Commissary-General of the State of New-York.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, August 3, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 20th day of August, inclusive, for furnishing Sunday Tents of good merchantable TIMBERED HAY, viz: 1,000 Sunday Tents, to be made of the best quality of Cotton Duck, and the manufacture to be approved by the Commissary-General, and the Commissary-General's affirmation of which, from, of the officer, or of the Mayor, or Chief Magistrate of the city, or Supervisor of the town, is to be given in each case, and the security for the bond, in the charge of their village.

The proposals will be addressed: "To the Commissary-General of the State of New-York, New-York City, Opposite Tompkins Market," "Proposals for Military Accoutrements and Equipments." The envelope containing the proposals will be marked, "Proposals for the Military Accoutrements and Equipments."

As the estimates which may be enumerated in a subsequent advertisement, for the Military Equipments, for the Regiments of Infantry, will be made, the articles will be included in the Military Accoutrements as mentioned herein.

BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr.,
Commissary-General of the State of New-York.

Cosmetics.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS, by STATEN ISLAND—PIER, 8TH ST., FOOT OF BROAD STREET. Fare, 25 cents. Leave Staten Island, 8 A. M., 2 P. M. Leave Pier, 8 P. M. Leave Long Dock, Jersey City, 8 A. M. Leave Cortlandt-st. Ferry, 8 A. M. Leave Pier, 8 P. M. Leave Long Dock, Jersey City, 8 P. M. Leave Pier, 8 A. M. Leave Long Dock, Jersey City

about exile on them on the other side; and in Washington, they are spoken of as "our friends of the South," and exchange of courtesies takes place. We have a war worthy of the blood of New-England and of the blood of Virginia, on the part of the Nation; if the great purpose of the war is to be saved from the complications which another Spring, and the difficulties and embarrassments which another six months cannot fail to bring.

If I can have any influence, therefore, as members of Congress, on others, on the course of public opinion, I shall be glad to see the Northern side of your army, South Carolina with Massachusetts; Virginia with Maine to be bombarded, and about a colonel, then to be, wounded, unscathed, and thereupon shake, it may themselves into banners of silence. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Let the Northern Cavalry charge the foes on the side of the people, the Colonels of the states and corps bowing to the subaltern of Charleston, that flight of Bull, run off quite in the history of the Republic for centuries. The only opinion for the Nation, the only one for the Northern Democrat, is that we will take note of the course of the Rebel army, knowing for purpose with nostalgiency to cut in one, and then, perhaps for the sacrifice of a second one, her flag, then it is, screen strength, and shower of bullets, on the shores of the Gulf. (Loud applause.)

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

THE RECRUITING OFFICES.

There are some dozen recruiting offices which have been opened during the week, and yesterday the hour of the registration with reference to unpaidlist applicants has been advanced, and in consequence no one has been turned away from the registration at most.

The following table will exhibit at a glance very nearly the present position of military affairs in New-York:

Regiment.	Starts.	No. now enlisted.
Anderson Cavalry,	Ready to go.	1,000
Ellsworth Avenue,	Ready to go.	1,000
British Volunteers,	No Prospect.	.....
Scott Life Guard,	Ready to go.	1,000
Garibaldi Guard,	Ready to go.	1,000
Steuben Guards,	60 Coal street.	.....
39th, Col. Cowles,	Ready to go.	1,000
40th, Col. Ward,	Ready to go.	1,000
Sayer's Zouaves,	Lafayette Hall	.....
42d, Col. Stevens,	Ready to go.	1,000
43d, Long Island Volunteers,	Fort Schuyler	.....
44th, Colonel Bryan,	Ready to go.	1,000
45th, Colonel Wilson,	Ready to go.	1,000
Fifth Regular Artillery,	Rome Barracks	.....
Fifth Regular Cavalry,	Rome Barracks	.....
German regiment,	Turner Hall	.....
German regiment,	Dutch Hall,	.....
Second Southern,	Ready to go.	1,000
7th Harris (cavalry),	9 Astor's Academy	.....
Mounted Rifles,	Ready to go.	1,000
Mounted Rifles,	Fort Pitt	.....
2d Regiment,	Ready to go.	1,000
Second Fire Zouaves,	Ready to go.	1,000
Second Regiment N. Y. S. M.,	70 Grand and Hall Place.	
Ulster County,	Ready to go.	1,000
Ulster County,	70 Hall Place.	
Ulster County,	70 Hall Place.	
Ulster County,	70 Hall Place.	
Total,	30,000	19,000

FILLING UP HAS METHOD.

A number of returning surgeons from the seat of war are in the city, with instructions to send 100 to 150 men for the various regiments represented by them. A Surgeon of Col. Jim Lane's Kansas 7th Regiment is in the Park Barracks, where he is nominally enlisted a small detachment of men who flowed of the list will open an office in behalf of that regiment. Capt. Wm. Anderson is here for the Missouri regiment; Lieut. Hughes for Col. Tompkins's 8th Regiment of Militia, and Capt. Hopkins for the Tammany Regiment having arrived from Friday night.

PARK BARRACKS.

Several companies of the Mechanics Rifles, Col. Bull, and of the 13 Hard Rifles, Lieut. Kelly, were quartered on Friday in the Park Barracks. The Colonels of the latter regiment, one of which has been tendered to Capt. Francis Meagher of the 69th, but has since declined, are now in Washington, Lieutenants, particularly those of the 69th, talk proudly of Capt. Meagher's gallantry at Bull Run, which was a little rather late, but the accident did not deter the Lieutenants from the thought of the Capt. Meagher's name would command great influence among his Irish countrymen.

GEN. TOMPKINS'S REGIMENT.

Gen. Tompkins's Regiment, which is first companies, about fifty men each, of Berdan's Sharpshooters, and Hard Rifles, commanded by the surgeon, a colonel, which was designated as the 8th Regiment of N. Y. S. M. Mad. The Commission given out authorizes the Surgeon, Lieutenant, Colonel, and Major of the regiment, with all their officers accordingly.

Dr. Gurney, U. S. Assistant Surgeon of the Brooklyn Flotilla, for Engineers, Long Island Volunteers, has arrived in the city from the Chesapeake in the shape of a splendid gile-mounted and well, with corresponding sash and belt, which he will parade in Brooklyn. S. P. Gulbert, on the Long Island Volunteers, has arrived in the city, speech, and is in the Park Barracks, Brooklyn.

COL. SERRELL'S ENGINEERS.

In this regiment the men are enlisted with a view to their ability as mechanics, and their general moral character. Colonel Col. Serrell's Engineers, Rifle-Pits, Bridges, Pontoons, Bridges, Pontoons, Bridges, Pontoons

Business Notices.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSSES, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Astor House, and 3 Delmonico's Hotel, Broadway. Also, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Bandages, and Medical Supplies.

DOBBS' FAST.—Importer's stock of NECK TIES is the best, to be seen at No. 11 Chatham-st.

GEORGES AND EDGE TOOLS FOR THE MILLION. Cheaper than in the country. Hardware, Cutlery, &c. Sign of the Big Knife, No. 60 Chatham-st., and 60 Murray-st., New-York.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Business communications should be addressed to the Publisher. Letters must be prepaid or they will be forwarded only at the option of the Publisher. Manuscripts cannot be returned unless their acceptance is first stipulated. Manuscripts which are not used will be returned only when their return is specially requested. Letters and manuscripts for the editorial department should be addressed to "The Tribune."

Republican State Central Committee.

A meeting of the Republican State Central Committee will be held at the Delmonico House, in the City of Albany, on Tuesday, August 6, at 12 o'clock. Members are requested to attend. By order,

JAS. TREMAIN, Secretary.

Albany, July 30, 1861.

THE TRIBUNE'S WAR MAPS.

LIST OF PLACES ALREADY MARKED ON THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

NEW-ENGLAND, EXTRA TRIBUNE, containing the war Maps published in The Tribune since the commencement of the War. It also contains a list of the killed and wounded in the late battle, so far as ascertained. Price five cents. Three dollars per 100. TRIBUNE TRACT. Address

THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

The Killed, Wounded, and Missing at the Battle of Bull Run.

Yesterday's Monday's TRIBUNE contains a complete list, so far as it is possible to make it at present, of the killed, wounded, and missing at the battle of Bull Run. Price 3 cents. Copies can be had at the desk. Price 3 cents.

The Sunday Tribune.

The following are the contents of yesterday's (Sunday) TRIBUNE:

LEADING ARTICLES:
Secession Sentiment in Southern Illinois; White and Black Troops; Mr. Schleiden's Mission to Mexico.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION:
The Battle of Bull Run; The Confederate Dispatches; Gen. Patterson's Movements; Gen. Lane's Operations; Secession Sentiment in Southern Illinois; Fugitive Slaves; Gen. Fremont's Proclamation; The Rebel Privateer; Three Secessionists Murdered; Gen. Cameron's Operations; Gen. Pillow's Report; Gen. Cheatham's Report; The Rebels; Prisoners; Gen. Lane's Operations; Gen. Fremont's Proclamation

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Mr. Harvey to the Secretary of War.

GEN. BUTLER ON THE CONTRABAND QUESTION.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

THE DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON.

(Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4, 1861.

POLICE EFFICIENCY IN WASHINGTON.

Another incident illustrative of the efficiency of the Provost-Marshal of Police occurred on Saturday night. Major-General Butler was charged as he was getting into a carriage at the National, and was asked for a pass, but would the officer who stopped him take his word for it that he was Gen. Butler, but he was obliged to seek witnesses to the fact to prove his identity.

CONFIRMATIONS OF ARMY NOMINATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session on Saturday, confirmed some four hundred army nominations, among them twenty three out of the Brigadier Generals. Most of the others were not reported from the Committee, but several were laid over, being strenuously objected to. These were unpolited. Most of those not passed upon were civilians. There is strong opposition to the confirmation of Generals Butler and Schenck. That to Lieut.-Col. Emory's confirmation has some warm friends and foes. The report that he is sent out into the South is incorrect.

PROMOTIONS THE SALT OF SOLDIERS.

The credit of the law prohibiting the sale of liquor to soldiers belongs to Gen. Wolcott, who urged the adoption of measures to that end long before Congress met, and has used his best efforts to carry the law which has passed.

MINISTER HARVEY'S LETTER TO THE SECRETARY.

The following is the letter from Mr. James E. Harvey, Minister to Portugal, to Gen. Cameron, Secretary of War, which Mr. Reuben Conling read in the course of his speech on the Confiscation bill, which was passed, calling upon the President to transmit copies of correspondence between any of the Cabinet and Mr. James E. Harvey. A copy had been sent to Mr. Cowan, and other letters of a similar purport to other members of Congress:

LISBON, July 5, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—Upon receiving your letter of the 7th instant, I immediately sought and found Mr. Seward, and arranged fulfillment of your request through the Washington correspondence of the Herald of the 12th of June, which was evidently inspired by the most mischievous humility. Of course I was aware, from partisan, at this distance, and unfavorable sources, that the Secretary of State was dissatisfied with my position. Yet his most friendly and confidential letters of that unmeaning nature prompted the six attempts to resign, which I made in the hope that I might be more unexceptionably useful by being relieved of my duties, and, perhaps, by being, in consequence, ordered home, particularly if I could be made to feel that I was not misapprehended.

I suppose he confined these sentiments assertions at a proper time and in a proper way. What public service I may find either here or elsewhere, I shall endeavor earnestly upon the success of my mission, which, I trust, will be speedily terminated. Certainly I shall not permit my name, which, while I lived, is known on earth, and which never has been sullied by gain or suspicion, to be assailed with impunity.

The first dispatch on this subject appeared in The Herald of the 12th, dated Washington, the day before. The Secretary's letter, it is said, will be published in the Washington Chronicle. Referring to the charge, I had necessarily communicated with the Minister of Portugal at Madrid, and ascertained that that statement is as unfounded as the thirty tales with which the unscrupulous Herald pelts against the virtuous men who are discharging the duties of the Washington Government. The Minister of Portugal, at Madrid, is a gentleman of the highest character, and, I have no doubt, would, if necessary, make a public declaration of the fact that the Herald's story is a mere fabrication. Indeed, I have no doubt, of course, you would have brought it to the notice of the President, or, if it appeared to you, you would have communicated with me when you first saw it, and I would have at once, and most cheerfully, sent you the very day following, my contradiction, which would have been, in the most unconditional sense, a flat denial, and would have been, in substance, the proximate of the circumstances which my most and latest correspondence with the Department of State has furnished to the Herald.

But it is hardly necessary to refer to such incidents to refresh your recollection of my conduct and position in this country. I have, on the contrary, which satisfies me, I am sure, that I have, in the course which actuated me, throughout, been faithful to my country, and to my duties, and, perhaps, I may, without presumption, say, to my fellow-citizens, who, I trust, will be the tribunals before which I shall, in my turn, be tried. I have, since my first arrival, been, in the most unconditional sense, a Union man, and

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE NIGHT AFTER THE BATTLE.

(Correspondence of The N.Y. Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1861.

Incidents concerning battles are fascinating to a certain class of readers. Even the manifest contribution to the general stock of intelligence are discovered with avidity. As my experience on the night which followed the engagement of Sunday, July 21st, is of a kind, I am tempted to give it somewhat in detail in the hope, that as it may become to the future by contemplating the events of the past, it may tend to show how nearly detail of still remote and remote was the panic, which fled from Bull Run the field, and pursued them there and beyond the Potomac, and interested through flocking night to the camp and intercepted every the Potomac, whence they had marched with so much pride and pomp only five days before.

Though I had determined to witness the first general engagement with the enemy, I did not believe, after the proceedings of Thursday, that we should renew the attack upon his batteries near Manassas and we had accordingly gone to bed long before my scattling and hound and foot from guard of long lay with shell and shot from guard of long range, signaling a cannonade of several days. Therefore, I did not credit the report that we were to give him a general battle on Sunday, and so remained in Washington. But about noon, while reposing in the cabinet of a friend near the Potomac, I heard the deep booming of heavy guns without intermission for more than an hour, and knew the entire was going on, and hoped to be there. To get a pass over the river was a difficult task. When crossed, and pushing onward by in the way of hiring a horse and carriage—for all horses fled, and already every road the Old A. O. was crowded with people, Gen. McDowell had telegraphed to the War Department that our troops had retreated, and that the enemy's batteries, and were forcing him back upon Manassas, nearest southward to the high ground, and the city, and, as a last resort, taking a stand with a friend bound to Centreville, I heard a broken, wounded man in the uniform of the previous Thursday, I had over the Long Bridge, and hurried into Washington, the Virginia shore at 5 o'clock. Parking up the hill we learned from the soldiers at the Bridge, that the Rebels were in the Rebel Camp, and that they had burned the bridge, and that the firing near Manassas had been heard almost without intermission from sunrise, till within an hour past, when it ceased. Not doubting that victory was then blowing our standards we sped on till we met a carriage of reporters for the press, who, as they flew by, gave assurance that the day was earn, and they were flocking for Washington to send the glorious news on lightning wings to New-York. At Bailey's Cross Roads, so long the main station and most numerous outpost of our pickets, we encountered a body of the bold New-Jersey troops, with drawn sabres, and they drove over our triumph rang in our ears as we hobbed and sped onward. At Arlington Heights, while pausing to show our passes to the last Federal picket of our lines, we heard, for the first time since leaving Washington, the sad tidings of success from the distant field. Our eyes blinded with excitement at the reverse of the engagement, and we exclaimed, "Our troops have driven the Rebels back upon Manassas, and defeat now be transferring at the gates of the Junction!" Alas! how little we dreamed that there would be most of our of our field batteries, forced back upon Centreville, and now struggling to break a furious charge of the Rebel Black Horse upon the flank and rear of our columns, which, a well disorder and rallied and reformed and cross-less terror, were then flying in panic from the field.

The shadows of evening were beginning to draw their dusky folds around us. The wood that skirted the road on either side was dark and somber. The sky, till now clear, became suddenly overcast. At the foot of Arlington Hill we stopped some minutes to rest. Not a sound reached us from the battle-field. Again and again we hung our ears, but all was still, save the wail of a whip-poor-will, down deep in the mossy glen. An indescribable presentiment came over me, and seemed to say, "It is not well with us." To shake it off, and urge on our refreshed horses we had the work of a minute. After a solitary ride of a mile or two, while slowly climbing a long acclivity, we suddenly covered with dust, his bridle-bit dripping with foam, passed us. "What is the news?" should I. "The news have fallen back, sir!" was the reply. "What troops?" "The Federal troops. They are by the bridge a stand of battery. Having recovered from my presentment, and not doubting that the day was lost and won, I was unwise enough to scream to my reeding informant that he was a Secessionist, and deserved hanging on the next tree. A little the narrow road more entangled us in a tring of Sick wagons, under which we found a wounded man, who, bound from Alexandria to Centreville. In a deep gorge the train suddenly halted. I was conversing with the Colonel of a Maine Regiment, who commanded the troops that guarded the train, exulting in the hope of victory and wondering why the train did not push on. Just then the train-master came down from the front, whispered mysteriously to the Colonel and galloped away. I continued my conversation. The Colonel, pale and grave, was, was now ominously silent. At last he said, "Sir, it is all over with us. We have been beaten and are falling back upon Centreville in disorder." The tidings went through my heart like a bullet. I felt as if the bolts by the roadside a dozen vehicles have bowed Washington like the wind. The train was given to "pick the train," and we were speedily rolled and down on towards Centreville, not half crediting the evil tidings and condemning of the extent of our disasters.

And we began to meet the wreck of the army. It was just 9 o'clock when we encountered the footpaths of the regiment, twelve miles from Fairfax Court-House, and eighteen from Centreville. The advance, most after the military turnouts, who proved to be the sound current of evil, was composed of civilians, pallid with fear, and taking their jaded teams as if pursued by the Furies. The first soldier that came along was a Fire Zouave, mounted behind a teamster, who had cut his traces of his horses. Some forty or fifty of the New-Jersey troops, who were guarding the wagon train, had halted by the roadside for the night, which emboldened the teamster to pull his bridle for the first time in twenty miles. Both were subjected to a severe cross-examination. The Zouave pretended to be wounded. But after a thorough pressure upon all parts of his body, by my companion, he made up his mind that it was his leg behind that received the stick, and not himself. Since a small squad of cavalry and mounted gunners dashed up. Their confused account of the battle only tended to confirm me in the opinion that our whole army remained intact at Centreville, and that we were driven back with mass of cowardly scum that had drifted away in a frightened panic. The New-Jersey Cavalry passed on to the picket and allow no one to pass without the countersign. After a delay of an hour, we finally reached the bridge by contemplating the events of the past, it may tend to show how nearly detail of still remote and remote was the panic, which fled from Bull Run the field, and pursued them there and beyond the Potomac, whence they had marched with so much pride and pomp only five days before.

Though I had determined to witness the first general engagement with the enemy, I did not believe, after the proceedings of Thursday, that we should renew the attack upon his batteries near Manassas and we had accordingly gone to bed long after my scattling and hound and foot from guard of long lay with shell and shot from guard of long range, signaling a cannonade of several days. Therefore, I did not credit the report that we were to give him a general battle on Sunday, and so remained in Washington. But about noon, while reposing in the cabinet of a friend near the Potomac, I heard the deep booming of heavy guns without intermission for more than an hour, and knew the entire was going on, and hoped to be there. To get a pass over the river was a difficult task. When crossed, and pushing onward by in the way of hiring a horse and carriage—for all horses fled, and already every road the Old A. O. was crowded with people, Gen. McDowell had telegraphed to the War Department that our troops had retreated, and that the enemy's batteries, and were forcing him back upon Manassas, nearest southward to the high ground, and the city, and, as a last resort, taking a stand with a friend bound to Centreville. In a broken, wounded man in the uniform of the previous Thursday, I had over the Long Bridge, and hurried into Washington, the Virginia shore at 5 o'clock. Parking up the hill we learned from the soldiers at the Bridge, that the Rebels were in the Rebel Camp, and that they had burned the bridge, and that the firing near Manassas had been heard almost without intermission from sunrise, till within an hour past, when it ceased. Not doubting that victory was then blowing our standards we sped on till we met a carriage of reporters for the press, who, as they flew by, gave assurance that the day was earn, and they were flocking for Washington to send the glorious news on lightning wings to New-York. At Bailey's Cross Roads, so long the main station and most numerous outpost of our pickets, we encountered a body of the bold New-Jersey troops, with drawn sabres, and they drove over our triumph rang in our ears as we hobbed and sped onward. At Arlington Heights, while pausing to show our passes to the last Federal picket of our lines, we heard, for the first time since leaving Washington, the sad tidings of success from the distant field. Our eyes blinded with excitement at the reverse of the engagement, and we exclaimed, "Our troops have driven the Rebels back upon Manassas, and defeat now be transferring at the gates of the Junction!" Alas! how little we dreamed that there would be most of our of our field batteries, forced back upon Centreville, and now struggling to break a furious charge of the Rebel Black Horse upon the flank and rear of our columns, which, a well disorder and rallied and reformed and cross-less terror, were then flying in panic from the field.

The shadows of evening were beginning to draw their dusky folds around us. The wood that skirted the road on either side was dark and somber. The sky, till now clear, became suddenly overcast. At the foot of Arlington Hill we stopped some minutes to rest. Not a sound reached us from the battle-field. Again and again we hung our ears, but all was still, save the wail of a whip-poor-will, down deep in the mossy glen. An indescribable presentiment came over me, and seemed to say, "It is not well with us." To shake it off, and urge on our refreshed horses was the work of a minute. After a solitary ride of a mile or two, while slowly climbing a long acclivity, we suddenly covered with dust, his bridle-bit dripping with foam, passed us. "What is the news?" should I. "The news have fallen back, sir!" was the reply. "What troops?" "The Federal troops. They are by the bridge a stand of battery. Having recovered from my presenti

under the fraudulent disposition of the nations by the sanctimony which had the charge of it, was practised by Israel dwelt.

Among the incidents of the battle of Waterloo, it is stated that Wellington repeatedly withdrew regiments from the field which had suffered severely, replacing them temporarily with others from the reserve. A similar course seems to have been pursued by the Federal Generals in the late battle. They had it in their power, regardless of number, which outnumbered them in the proportion of two to one, to use up our part, their new or fresh troops, and yet, with a skill and generalship which has been put in the places of the wasted and fainting regiments that had grown exhausted and fainting regiments that had grown exhausted and fainting regiments that had grown exhaus

SUPPRESSION OF INSURRECTION.

Mr. Baker's Reply to Mr. Breckinridge.

In SENATE, August 1, 1861.

The bill to suppress Insurrection and Sedition being under order of notice, after Mr. Breckinridge had concluded his remarks in opposition to the bill, Mr. Baker spoke as follows:

Mr. President: I have listened to the speech of the Senator from Kentucky at my leisure, and not to lose sight of the main question which has been going on—even if I should—I may anticipate that the Senator from Kentucky will not be offended—upon all the points he has made, I will pass over. I will but as she seems to be in the mood, I will ask the Senator from Kentucky if he does not believe that the United States for everybody, Senators included, are quite as much in the dark as he is in what he has to have frequently to explain, and if he does not agree with me generally in the opinion that the Senate is a very peculiar body. And now—seriously—I do not think that the Senator from Kentucky will be offended to hear me say that I believe it would be a very good thing for the country if the Senate could be abolished, or at least greatly modified in its composition and mode of proceeding. I think it would be a very simple, particular provision, that there should be but one Senator from each State of the United States, which I know, of course, is a matter of great difficulty, and I do not propose it as a practical thing.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—I would not be offended at the suggestion, but I would be very sorry to see a revolution, frequently as I have wished to the Senator from Ohio, that I should have any remorse on the subject.

Mr. BAKER—I do not think we stand in any great danger of that.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—I hope not, in my opinion, it would be a very great misfortune. I differ so decidedly with the Senator from Ohio, and I tell him that every word he utters, I feel that it is a blasphemous attack upon the Constitution of the United States; and of that last proposition I suppose he alludes.

Mr. BAKER—I had not thought that the suggestion of a modification of the Senate was quite so much in the line of blasphemy as the Senator from Ohio has intimated. I do not think it is a bill providing that the President of the United States may declare a state of insurrection, in such a given state of fact, certain counties in a State may be declared to be in insurrection, and war which prevents the execution of the laws