

Returns of the 1st N. H. Regiment.

The First New-Hampshire Regiment of three months' volunteers arrived in this city on Monday morning, Aug. 5th, a little past 7 o'clock. They were received at the depot by His Excellency Governor Berry, and were escorted to the State House Yard by Company "A" of the Governor's Horse Guards.

The officers and the soldiers, with a very few exceptions, looked robust and hearty, having got on a color a number of shades darker than they carried away. They bear the marks of their long and laborious marches as was manifest from their clothing which, in some instances, was in rather a dilapidated condition.

The Regiment stacked their arms in the space in the rear of the State House, and remained there until about 11 o'clock, when they partook of the collation which had been provided for them by the State authorities, under the direction of E. Sawyer, Esq., landlord of the Eagle Hotel.

The dinner was a bountiful one, consisting of boiled meat, bread, cheese, and other articles of food, with coffee and lemonade for drink. The Adjutant, E. Q. Fellows, introduced to the Regiment His Excellency Governor Berry, who addressed them in substance, as follows:—

Col. Tappan, being very hoarse from a cold, was unable to respond, but promised to do so before the Regiment was finally disbanded. The soldiers then gave three cheers, such as soldiers only know how to give, for His Excellency, and three were given in return for the Regiment by the crowds of spectators in the yard.

This Regiment left the State on Saturday, the 25th of May last, and were immediately put into Col. Stone's Brigade, and occupied the right of the column. This Regiment was better fitted for long marches and difficult positions than any other in the Brigade in consequence of their superior outfit, and for that reason was placed on picket duty to guard the Potomac for a long distance. They marched one hundred and sixty miles without tents or shelter.

Col. Tappan acted as Brigadier General of Col. Stone's Brigade after Col. Stone left Harper's Ferry. This was a high position to Col. Tappan, and also to our State. Our Regiment returns as full of patriotic devotion for the country as when they left, and a great proportion of them will re-enlist. The experience they have had will be of great service to them, and the soldier's life will be familiar. The Regiment has been fortunate, having lost only about ten men since they left; seven having been taken prisoners, one or two drowned at New York on the route home, and two left in the hospital in Philadelphia, one sick of fever, and the other, Henry Ford, from injuries received by falling from the cars while in motion.

We would mention that Baldwin's Regimental Band, which has accompanied the Regiment on their entire journey, returned with them looking in good condition. They gave us some good music on Monday. The Fisherville Band were also here and performed escort duty. The day was truly an interesting one, and every thing passed off pleasantly and satisfactorily.

GENERALS CONFIRMED. The U. S. Senate only confirmed two Major Generals for the Regular Army, viz: McClellan and Fremont. The following Brigadier Generals were confirmed—Manfield, McDowell, Rosecrans, Anderson, Meigs, and Thomas; the last named, Adjutant General. The following highest officers commanding Volunteers were confirmed—Major Generals Banks, Dix and Curtis; Brigadier Generals McCull, Curtis, Kearney, Reynolds, King, Sigel, Heintzelman, Porter, Franklin, Stone, Thos. W. Sherman, Hooker, Lander, Baker, Kelly, Lyon, Pope, Cox, Hurlburt, Schenck, Purnell, Cooper, Couch, Governor Sprague, Burnside, Montgomery of New Jersey, Phelps, of Vermont, Williams of Michigan, Hunter, W. F. Sherman, Buell, Oakes, Hamilton of Wisconsin, and McClelland. A number of these gentlemen are regular army officers, while others have received a military education.

APPOINTMENTS. Joseph B. Walker, of this city, has been appointed Quartermaster-General under the new Militia Act.

General Colby, of Lancaster, has been re-appointed Sheriff of Coos County.

The following persons have been appointed Governor's Aids—David B. Nelson, Manchester; Josiah B. Barnborn, Concord; Wm. C. Barry, Barnstead; Gilman C. Tucker, Raymond; Milo H. Crosby, Hebron.

Albert H. Fearing having declined the Colony of the Third Regiment of Volunteers, Enoch Q. Fellows of Sandwich, recently Adjutant of the First Regiment, has been appointed Colonel in his stead. Col. Fellows is an experienced and skillful officer. He received his military education at West Point. The returned soldiers of the First Regiment all speak of him in high terms of praise.

The Concord Zouaves, a new company recently formed in this city, numbering sixty-seven of our finest young men, performed guard duty on Monday last, at the reception of our First Regiment.

A Lying Inconistency.

The N. H. Patriot, in its lugubrious, false-hearted, and lying article, last week, upon the Battle of Bull Run, said, "Abraham Lincoln is alone responsible." We pronounced the charge a lie. A recent debate in the U. S. House of Representatives, in the presence of Messrs. Blair and Richardson, in which the latter gentleman declared that his previous statements had been entirely misunderstood as imputing to Gen. Scott the declaration that Mr. Lincoln induced him to order the forward movement against the conviction of duty, shows the Patriot's assertion to have been a lie. Numerous other facts prove that statement to have been a lie. The Patriot, last week, published what purported to be the declaration of Mr. Richardson, on the 25th ult., but takes good care not to publish his remarks on the 1st inst., correcting his previous statements, and exonerating the President. However, the Patriot has concluded that its lie of last week is too poor and silly a one to stick to, and has concluded to try another one, quite as poor and silly, but which will "answer for a change." Last week, it said "Abraham Lincoln is alone responsible." This week, it says, "the awful responsibility" rests upon some fifteen prominent Republicans, whose names it sets down with "awful" particularity, but among these is not "Abraham Lincoln," who according to the same very "alone responsible." It is a pity, for the reputation of the Patriot as a liar, that it cannot lie consistently two weeks running. As it has concluded this week to divide the "responsibility" among some fifteen prominent Republicans, which last week it threw upon Mr. Lincoln alone, it may possibly, next week, conclude to give the lie to its former lie, and go off lying on some other track. The prominent Republicans whom the Patriot now attempts to saddle with the "responsibility," will probably be able to "stand it," as they have stood a good many other Hunks' lies in their day. Perhaps the Patriot will give its readers next week one of Vallandigham's reasonable speeches by way of variety, and as a relief to its dolorous and hypercritical moanings over the Bull Run reverse—the first exaggerated reports of which threw its traitorous hangings on such extacies of hellish delight, as have not been witnessed before since Tories rejoiced over the temporary defeats of the sacred cause of Independence in the "days that tried men's souls."

A Patriotic Meeting.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of those in favor of sustaining the Government and putting down Rebellion, was held in Smyth's Hall, Manchester, on Friday evening, 2d inst. Mayor Buntun presided. Simon D. Farnsworth of the American was Secretary. Mr. Farnsworth having made some remarks introduced the following series of resolutions:—

Resolved, That the present delinquent evil war is the result of a deliberate and premeditated policy of the Executive Government, and that the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country.

Resolved, That the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country, and that the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country.

Resolved, That the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country, and that the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country.

Resolved, That the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country, and that the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country.

Resolved, That the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country, and that the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country.

Resolved, That the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country, and that the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country.

Resolved, That the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country, and that the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country.

Resolved, That the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country, and that the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country.

Congress Adjourned.

The Extra Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress adjourned sine die on the 6th inst. The action of both branches has been characterized by a patriotic promptness and decision worthy of the occasion that assembled them. There were a few traitors, such as Breckinridge, Burnet and Vallandigham, who attempted to aid the Rebellion by vote and speech. Deep and damning will be their disgrace, when history shall make up her record, while proud and enduring shall be the praise of the noble band of patriots who stood so nobly by their country's cause.

The Republicans unanimously and the Democrats, with a few miserable exceptions, gave a ready assent to all the measures necessary to the full and efficient support of the Government in its present struggle with Treason. It was a session of comparatively little talk. The time spent in speech-making was mostly spent by the few traitors. The true friends of their country preferred action to speech. The absence of the slave-driving lords of the plantation, who have brought their insolent manners into the National Legislature for years, produced a more healthy atmosphere. The records of no session of Congress, for a long time, show so much decorum as do those of that just closed.

The overbearing lords of the lash were away, helping, in rebellion, unwittingly, to destroy the "peculiar institution," for the advancement of which they had been wont, in Congress, to brow-beat, bluster and bully. The "negro" was not in the recent Congress, to any extent, because there was not a sufficient number of oligarchs or their too-astute ethers, to lug him in and hold him there any length of time. The "agitation" of the slavery question has always come from a side of the House which happened at this session to be very empty.

Congress seems to have done its whole duty. It has nobly sustained the Executive and has given it all needed moral and material aid. The "well-done" of a grateful people is its worthy benison.

Letter from the 3d New Hampshire Regiment.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 24, 1861. Dear Father—I suppose you all think I am killed by this time, but I am not, nor much hurt. Sunday morning at 2 o'clock we started and marched to the north side of Bull Run, and it was 10 or 12 miles; we had but very little water, and we were all tired and thirsty; we got out about midday, and the bullets came fast and close; we were then put into a run, and ran on to the field right in front of a musket battery which cut our ranks wide. We stood it for a short time, and then we were ordered to retreat; we went back about 100 rods and were ordered to lie down; we lay a few minutes, and then we ran across the road fast, and the Rebels in case the enemy should charge on it, and if the bullets didn't come fast! cannon balls, shells and grape flew as thick as hail upon us. We lay close to the ground, but a good many of our men were killed. Men lay all around, some with arms and legs shot off, and all kinds of wounds you could think of. There was a cannon ball came and struck just in front of me, and I saw a man dead; I saw a man shot through the arm but he had it dressed and came on to the field again while we cheered him.

Then Lieut. Col. Fisk says "My brave N. H. I have got a chance to lead you in advance, come on!" We then started down the hill, amid cannon shot and shell. We stopped in the road, and the Rebels in case the enemy should charge on it, and if the bullets didn't come fast! cannon balls, shells and grape flew as thick as hail upon us. We lay close to the ground, but a good many of our men were killed. Men lay all around, some with arms and legs shot off, and all kinds of wounds you could think of.

Resolved, That the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country, and that the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country.

Resolved, That the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country, and that the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country.

Resolved, That the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country, and that the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country.

Resolved, That the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country, and that the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country.

Resolved, That the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country, and that the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country.

Resolved, That the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country, and that the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country.

Resolved, That the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country, and that the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country.

Resolved, That the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country, and that the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country.

Resolved, That the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country, and that the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country.

Resolved, That the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country, and that the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country.

Resolved, That the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country, and that the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country.

Resolved, That the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country, and that the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country.

Resolved, That the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country, and that the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country.

Resolved, That the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country, and that the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country.

Resolved, That the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country, and that the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country.

Resolved, That the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country, and that the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country.

Resolved, That the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country, and that the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country.

Resolved, That the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country, and that the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country.

Resolved, That the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country, and that the Executive Government is responsible for the present state of the country.

Treason Denounced.

For The Independent Democrat. HOPKINTON, Aug. 1, 1861. Messrs. Editors—Enclosed find a communication which was handed to the Editor of the Patriot some two weeks since with a request to publish, which it seems he does not see fit to do.

The article was written at the instigation of several prominent democrats who desire to be heard, and set right before the people, in relation to the position assumed by a few political demagogues of this town, who claim to represent the sentiment of the party.

The refusal of the Patriot to publish this article shows where its sympathies are, although to keep up a semblance of loyalty, occasionally giving utterance to a Union sentiment. It evidently favors the rebel cause, and is hand in glove with the enemy. The time spent in speech-making was mostly spent by the few traitors. The true friends of their country preferred action to speech.

A large portion of the Democratic party have long been satisfied, that the editor of the Patriot was not with them. When the division of the party took place at Charleston, his sympathies were clearly with the South—it was a lukewarm support at best, that he gave to the candidate of the Northern Democracy.

If his sympathies were not with the South why did he fail to advocate the principles of the party, whose organ he claims to publish? Was it for fear of the loss of government patronage? If so, it becomes apparent that the almighty dollar is of more consequence to him, than the principles of his party. We can come to no other conclusion, unless he is an accessory at heart, and prefers to advocate the cause of the traitor, rather than that of the true patriot who stands up manfully in support of his government. He has plenty of room to publish columns after columns of resolutions sympathizing with the South, but has no space for the expression of sentiments entertained by the patriotic portion of the Northern democracy, because they are willing to aid in the noble stand taken by the administration to put down rebellion, crush out treason, and maintain the Government.

The leaders of the Democracy think they can make political capital by attempting to thwart the government in its efforts to put down a rebellion which threatens the very existence of the nation—it mistakes very good metal of which the rank and file of the party are composed. They will follow no such leaders—but will go with the party who in the hour of their country's peril, "stands by its flag and keeps step to the music of the Union." A DEMOCRAT.

Small Space in the Patriot. Mr. Editor—As a Hopkinton Democrat I would ask a small space in your paper to say a few words in relation to a meeting held at Concord on the 4th of July, the proceedings of which were published in your paper last week. We ask this favor lest the impression should go forth that those resolutions reflect the sentiment of the Hopkinton Democrats.

Without most of the readers of the Patriot are aware that there were some twenty-nine men at our last election, who called themselves Breckinridge Democrats, better known here as the "immortal 29" who for four days, during which our annual town meeting held, continued to vote against the regularly nominated democratic ticket, and thus defeated the choice of two democratic Representatives and placed our check-list in the hands of the opposition. Such is the fact and these are identical with the men who composed "the very enthusiastic meeting" above referred to. The enthusiasm of our own citizens, considered at when we consider the immense crowd gathered, for I am informed by a gentleman who was present and counted them there had organized the meeting, that there were just twenty-three all told. They are known as the "immortal 29" who for four days, during which our annual town meeting held, continued to vote against the regularly nominated democratic ticket, and thus defeated the choice of two democratic Representatives and placed our check-list in the hands of the opposition.

These "immortal 29" are composed of some-headed politicians that are bound to defeat the election of any regularly nominated democrat; their greatest aim seems to be to break up the party of the people, and to divide the citizens into a united front to the enemy. Their sympathies are wholly enlisted in favor of the rebels of the South. They rejoice at their successes—they glory in the defeat of the true patriot who has responded to the call of his country—who has gone to uphold its flag, and defend its Constitution and the Union.

These "immortal 29" are composed of some-headed politicians that are bound to defeat the election of any regularly nominated democrat; their greatest aim seems to be to break up the party of the people, and to divide the citizens into a united front to the enemy. Their sympathies are wholly enlisted in favor of the rebels of the South. They rejoice at their successes—they glory in the defeat of the true patriot who has responded to the call of his country—who has gone to uphold its flag, and defend its Constitution and the Union.

These "immortal 29" are composed of some-headed politicians that are bound to defeat the election of any regularly nominated democrat; their greatest aim seems to be to break up the party of the people, and to divide the citizens into a united front to the enemy. Their sympathies are wholly enlisted in favor of the rebels of the South. They rejoice at their successes—they glory in the defeat of the true patriot who has responded to the call of his country—who has gone to uphold its flag, and defend its Constitution and the Union.

These "immortal 29" are composed of some-headed politicians that are bound to defeat the election of any regularly nominated democrat; their greatest aim seems to be to break up the party of the people, and to divide the citizens into a united front to the enemy. Their sympathies are wholly enlisted in favor of the rebels of the South. They rejoice at their successes—they glory in the defeat of the true patriot who has responded to the call of his country—who has gone to uphold its flag, and defend its Constitution and the Union.

These "immortal 29" are composed of some-headed politicians that are bound to defeat the election of any regularly nominated democrat; their greatest aim seems to be to break up the party of the people, and to divide the citizens into a united front to the enemy. Their sympathies are wholly enlisted in favor of the rebels of the South. They rejoice at their successes—they glory in the defeat of the true patriot who has responded to the call of his country—who has gone to uphold its flag, and defend its Constitution and the Union.

OUR SUMMARY.

A Union Woman. Mrs. Gen. Galnes has returned to Washington from New Orleans. She goes for the Union. She considers the Southern Confederacy a failure, and says such is the general feeling there.

A Traitor at His Work. Lieut. Henry, who is U. S. Government numbered with the fast pace of the movements of the 3d New Hampshire Regiment Volunteers during the march and battle on the 21st inst. I give the time of the different movements as nearly as possible.

Illness of Ex-President Buchanan. It is reported that Ex-President Buchanan is quite ill.

Auditor of Treasury. John C. Underwood, of Virginia, has been appointed 15th Auditor of the U. S. Treasury. It was only five years ago, that he was driven from the "Old Dominion" for supporting and voting for Fremont for President.

Incendiary Fires at Franconstown. The Manchester American says—About a month ago belonging to Mr. F. B. Barrett, containing tools and stock to a considerable amount, was burnt. It was then supposed that the fire must have been set by an enemy. On Friday morning last, Mr. Barrett's barn, containing a large amount of hay and numerous farming tools, was discovered to be on fire, the flames being beyond control.

Price Napoleon in Washington. Prince Napoleon is now in Washington, where he makes his home with the French Minister. On Saturday he dined at the White House.

The N. H. Regiment in New York. The Tribune says that the New Hampshire men emerged from the Jersey City Ferry-House, Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, and marched on Broadway, and through Canal street to the West street Pier, the landing of the Norwich steamer. Bunks were improvised in the freight-sheds and on the steamer, and the soldiers rested until yesterday morning, when the Connecticut departed eastward with them at 10 o'clock.

Report of Col. H. V. Johnson. Col. H. V. Johnson reports that the 3d Regiment, at the battle of Bull Run, July 21st, 1861. Co. A—John L. Rice. Co. B—Wm. H. Colman, W. H. Quincy. Co. C—Frank A. Eastman, Pariah Kearnes, Geo. Langtry, Henry Tibbets. Co. D—Henry H. Moore.

Manifold Donations. It was announced at the late meeting of the Alumni of Yale College, that the Scientific Department of that institution had received during the collegiate year a second donation of \$50,000 from Joseph E. Atwood, of New York. The amount of education in this Department is essentially that of the Polytechnic College of Europe, and is designed to fit young men for commercial and other practical pursuits, as well as for the direct applications of science.

Manifold Donations. It was announced at the late meeting of the Alumni of Yale College, that the Scientific Department of that institution had received during the collegiate year a second donation of \$50,000 from Joseph E. Atwood, of New York. The amount of education in this Department is essentially that of the Polytechnic College of Europe, and is designed to fit young men for commercial and other practical pursuits, as well as for the direct applications of science.

Manifold Donations. It was announced at the late meeting of the Alumni of Yale College, that the Scientific Department of that institution had received during the collegiate year a second donation of \$50,000 from Joseph E. Atwood, of New York. The amount of education in this Department is essentially that of the Polytechnic College of Europe, and is designed to fit young men for commercial and other practical pursuits, as well as for the direct applications of science.

Manifold Donations. It was announced at the late meeting of the Alumni of Yale College, that the Scientific Department of that institution had received during the collegiate year a second donation of \$50,000 from Joseph E. Atwood, of New York. The amount of education in this Department is essentially that of the Polytechnic College of Europe, and is designed to fit young men for commercial and other practical pursuits, as well as for the direct applications of science.

Second N. H. Regiment in Battle, Official Report.

Head Quarters of the 2d Regiment N. H. Volunteers, Near Washington, July 27th, 1861. CAMP SULLIVAN, NEAR WASHINGTON, July 27th, 1861. Sir—I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of the 2d New Hampshire Regiment Volunteers during the march and battle on the 21st inst. I give the time of the different movements as nearly as possible.

The Regiment left its camp near Centerville at 2 o'clock A. M., and immediately took its place in the column of the 2d Brigade under Col. Barnside.

We continued in the column of the Brigade until near the field of battle. On arrival at the battle field (10.30 A. M.) we were ordered up to the Rhode Island battery.

Before arriving at the place indicated we were ordered on to the crest of a hill in a field considerably to the right, exposed to the fire of the enemy's battery.

We were fired upon some Battalion, said to be Georgia troops, who retired to the shelter of the woods opposite. After they retired the Regiment was withdrawn under the shelter of the brow of the hill.

We were then ordered to the left to support the Rhode Island batteries. The men took their position and fired several volleys. Col. Marston was wounded here and carried to the rear (11:30 A. M.). We were moved from here to a position in front of the Rhode Island battery.

Commanding 2d Regt. N. H. Volunteers. To Col. H. V. Johnson, 2d Division, Army of the Potomac. Report of Col. H. V. Johnson, at the battle of Bull Run, July 21st, 1861.

Co. A—John L. Rice. Co. B—Wm. H. Colman, W. H. Quincy. Co. C—Frank A. Eastman, Pariah Kearnes, Geo. Langtry, Henry Tibbets. Co. D—Henry H. Moore.

Manifold Donations. It was announced at the late meeting of the Alumni of Yale College, that the Scientific Department of that institution had received during the collegiate year a second donation of \$50,000 from Joseph E. Atwood, of New York.

Manifold Donations. It was announced at the late meeting of the Alumni of Yale College, that the Scientific Department of that institution had received during the collegiate year a second donation of \$50,000 from Joseph E. Atwood, of New York.

Manifold Donations. It was announced at the late meeting of the Alumni of Yale College, that the Scientific Department of that institution had received during the collegiate year a second donation of \$50,000 from Joseph E. Atwood, of New York.

Manifold Donations. It was announced at the late meeting of the Alumni of Yale College, that the Scientific Department of that institution had received during the collegiate year a second donation of \$50,000 from Joseph E. Atwood, of New York.

The Effect of Defeat.

For the Independent Democrat. You will remember that our little town of Lee was made no bigger, very much, by the action of our Representative in the General Court, who voted against the "Act to aid in the defence of the Country," and spread his name on the Prospect side of the House-journal, having honored the interest of his constituents with a distributed supply of a little, printed document, called "The Record." It is a saying that "the child is father to the man." Just so it strikes us that these votes and acts of our Representatives, at such a time as this, show by a little what a good deal means.

The news of the defeat of our army in Eastern Virginia, striking as it is upon the people. Of those who show any sympathy with the treason and rebellion now seen in the South against the government, all, as far as we can learn, approve of the course of our Representatives, and others with him acted in the General Court. It is a sad indication for the hopes of the Democratic party, that every man is loud in his claims of being a Democrat, in this place, who now opposes the Country's efforts for defence. Life may kill a chicken, and small pox may kill a child; but such thyricks as sends up a sympathetic wish for the success of secessionism is enough to kill any child or child that couldn't live, dead. I love the democratic name, but I despise the unnamable raceality of the man whose political interest is in sympathy with treason and rebellion.

The men of the North have gone to offer themselves as sacrifices on Virginia's altar. The blood of a host of noble victims has flowed, and the sad intelligence comes that defeat is upon our arms. Whether by superior numbers, or by superior leadership, or by whatever cause, patriotic men—men of sober, thoughtful courage see in it a circumstance by no means without its uses. How the logic, call for volunteers; and every man who consents to enlist will be almost more than a man, because of the noble self-sacrifice, and the courage that will conquer difficulties and overcome dangers. And noble men will volunteer to make an immediate advance, to which we will be glad to follow.

We realize more fully the facts with which we are to deal. I greatly mistake, or the number who are eager to snuff up the wind of battle for the price of liberty is to day greater than ever before. God will be God of this people. If they trust too much in men, and do not seek for his favor, defeat will come for a time, producing quality and the God will give us complete victory. INDEX.

The War.

Glorious Old Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania has done gloriously in this war. The Philadelphia Press gives the following statement of troops, furnished by that State. Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, 13 regiments, 15,500 men, already sent forward under command of Gen. McCull. Four regiments accepted for three years, 4,100; fourteen regiments to take the place of three months volunteers, 14,900; twelve regiments for six months, 12,000; one regiment of Artillery, 1,040; one regiment of Cavalry, 1,040. Total, 46,800. To this may be added 5,000 contingents from Pennsylvania for other States. Under the requisition for three months volunteers Pennsylvania furnished 19,500 men. So that, within the space of six months, that State has furnished her quota for suppressing rebellion, 71,300 men.

Beauregard Reconsidering. Beauregard was reconsidering, on the 31st ult., in person, within three miles of the Chain Bridge over the Potomac. He left ten or fifteen of his troops scouting; a part of whom were captured by a company of Union soldiers, within ten minutes after dark. Beauregard must be careful.

The Loss at Bull Run. Beauregard's official report states the rebel loss at Bull Run to have been 400 killed and 1200 wounded. Information from other sources, such as reliable, however, denotes that the loss was much heavier.

Gen. McClellan. Since Gen. McClellan assumed the command of the Potomac Division of the Army, every day affords fresh indications of a more vigorous policy and a more energetic spirit. The regiments are brigaded, so that they may become better acquainted with their superior commanding officers. The men are kept in better discipline, and are now permitted to go on picket duty. The men are kept in better discipline, and are now permitted to go on picket duty.

Gen. Banks' Column. SANDY HOOK, Md., Aug. 1. No important movements have yet been made. An additional force has been sent up to guard Harper's Ferry. Three brigades of the Potomac army have already been formed. The first is commanded by Col. Thomas, the second by Col. Abernethy, and the third by Col. Stone. Gen. Banks' column is now forming.

The Rhode Island Battery, which fought at Bull Run, was ordered to be re-organized and placed in position at headquarters. The point formerly occupied by the Kentucky rifle regiment, was occupied by the Rhode Island battery, which was re-organized and placed in position at headquarters.

Gov. West Retreating. WASHINGTON, August 1. The War Department received the following direct from General Rosecrans to-day: General George Ganley Greaves, Fayette county, on the 29th ult. Was had fled without fighting, destroying the bridges to prevent pursuit. He was followed by the Kentucky and several regiments of powder. Many of the inhabitants in that section hitherto strong secessionists, are now coming back to the Union, and are abandoning him and his cause.

The Rebel Cause in Secret Session. RICHMOND, July 31, via New-Orleans. Following is a list of names of the Rebel Cause in Secret Session. The names of the Rebel Cause in Secret Session are as follows: ...

and for a successful expedition against Memphis. We anticipate that there may be a "successful expedition against Memphis," this fall, any way, cotton or no cotton.

The Captured Crossbones. Julius Bing, a Prussian by birth, but a naturalized Englishman, who was captured at Bull Run, and who has been having his name released by Gen. Beauregard, who advised him to return via Richmond and Mathias Point, as the direct route is now closed, is now in Richmond, and remains in Richmond until furnished by the British Consul with dispatches for Lee's army, which was sent to proceed to the north, where he was confined in jail, but a lady acquaintance in Richmond of considerable influence was making strenuous exertions for his release.

A Suitable Order. Secretary Cameron has directed the means of all the slaves from the prison at Alexandria, and their employment on military works, to be paid as day laborers. This will be the rule for the future.

Col. Miller, who commanded the reserve at Centerville, during the battle of Bull Run, and who has been charged with neglecting, through drunkenness, to bring it up at the proper time, has published a card in which he says he obeyed orders. He has called for a court of inquiry to investigate his conduct.

There are all sorts of reports about the numbers of the rebel forces in Virginia. Some place them all the way from 100,000 to 250,000. A recent dispatch from Washington, however, makes the following statement which may be relied upon: "The rebel force in Virginia does not exceed 70,000, of whom only 4000 or 5000 are at Richmond. Reinforcements reached there from the front of the Potomac, and are sent to the extent of several hundred daily. Two Mississippi regiments had arrived within ten days of the date of this dispatch. Increasing. Both at Mathias and Richmond the talk of a strike force to be concentrated in the lower part of the Potomac, near Maryland. It is understood that Beauregard will make an immediate advance, to which Davis is strongly opposed.

Important from Missouri. Missouri has followed the worthy example of Western Virginia. On the 20th ult., the Union State Convention declared vacant the office of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of State by a vote of 56 to 25, and the members of the Legislature by a vote of 52 to 28. The Convention adopted without material modification the resolutions of the Convention of 1848. (An abstract of this report was published last week.) On the 31st ult., the Convention elected Judge R. H. Gamble of St. Louis, a true Union man, and a brother-in-law of Attorney-General Bates, for Governor, W. P. Hall, Lieutenant-Governor, and Oliver S. Coffey, Secretary of State. The Governor and other officers were duly inaugurated on the 3d inst. The Convention also made strong Union and patriotic speeches. After the presentation of an address to the people of the State, the Convention adjourned until the third Monday in December, unless sooner called by the next General Court.

Mexico, Mo., July 31. Gen. Pope has stationed a force at Aquila, and has ordered the Federal forces on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads. Col. Grant will command here. Col. Smith will command at Hannibal, and Col. Rice at St. Louis. These districts will be divided into sub-districts not exceeding seven miles in length. The military force at Aquila, Mexico. Superintendents will be selected and appointed to protect railroad property in their respective districts. No military force will be selected, without regard to politics, are to be selected for this duty. All illegal assemblages of military force, or the raising of arms, or the taking of arms against the government will be punished by death. The restoration of the country to its former state, and the establishment of the intemperate assassins and incendiaries infesting the country, is the mission of the Federal forces in the North.

The Negro in the War. Secretary Cameron has issued an order that fugitive slaves be employed upon the work of raising fortifications. This will be the rule for the future. Secretary Cameron has issued an order that fugitive slaves be