

The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1861.

was unaware of the name or character of guests. The hostess was a strong Secessionist and declared with great earnestness that if any man dared raise a Union flag over her house she would shoot him down on the spot. BISHOP VAINE, of Ohio, was a guest at the same time, and remained with the lady all night. The conversation became somewhat personal, greatly to the amusement of General CAMERON, who did not stand very high in her estimation. This morning the distinguished party went to Fairfax Court House, and from thence to General McDOWELL'S headquarters.

The National lines extend fully five miles. The posts of the National and secession camps are close to each other, and various rebel camps can be, with great distinctness, heard in the lines.

GEN. JOHNSTON AT BULL'S RUN.

On the 19th, Gen. JOHNSTON reinforced the rebels at Bull's Run, and their number is variously estimated at 20,000 to 30,000. When they arrived, loud cheering was heard in the rebel camp, and our troops responded derisively.

Gen. CAMERON reviewed the troops at Federal Springs, and was received with great enthusiasm.

LOSSES AT BULL'S RUN.

At the engagement at Bull's Run we lost 10,000 men killed, had twenty wounded, and are short of provisions. The Secession soldiery acted most gallantly towards our wounded men, running

GONE HOME

The Pennsylvania Fifth Volunteers returned home to-day, their term of service having expired.

MORE TOOPS.

The Sixth Maine reached Washington last night, and the Tammany Regiment this morning.

BY AUTHORITY.

The following papers have been designated to publish the session laws: *Hawkeye*, Burlington, and *Intelligencer*, St. Charles, Iowa; *Democrat*, St. Louis, and *Republican*, St. Josephs, Missouri; *Patriot*, Baltimore, and *Examiner*, Frederick, Md.; *Journal*, Albany, and *Independent*, New-York, for New-York.

NAVAL OFFICER.

DENNISTON, was to-day unanimously confirmed as Naval Officer of the Port of New-York. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 15.

Fifteen Secessionists were captured at Bull's Run on Thursday and brought to this city to-day under a strong guard. One was a South Carolina Sergeant, the others Alabamians. General MANSFIELD sent them to the old Capitol building, which has been fitted up as a prison. The prisoners are rough-looking, and were objects of much interest as they marched through the streets. Up to 1 o'clock nothing of peculiar interest had been received from the seat of war.

Gen. McDOWELL was concentrating his forces and reconnoitering. Reinforcements were sent over to him to-day. The indications are that McDOWELL is acting with deliberation and caution, previous to a

left. Their destination is supposed to be the Manassas Gap Railroad, cutting off all communication and supplies from JOHNSTON'S division. Nothing else has transpired.

THE FIGHT AT BULL'S RUN.

A Reconnoissance in Force--The Troops Engaged and How they Behaved--The Results--Turning the Enemy's Position--Undoubted Success of the Movement.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CENTREVILLE, Va., Thursday evening, July 18, 1861.

This has been an eventful day for the Army of Advance, and the result will unquestionably be represented as a great victory on the part of the rebels. In a word, the affair was a reconnoissance in force of a wood at Bull's Run, whose contents were unknown. It proved to be a masked battery, behind which some 5,000 of the rebels had intrenched themselves, and our five regiments, which were sent against it, were repulsed with considerable loss—a loss, the extent of which I cannot state with any accuracy, but which probably amounted to not far from 150 killed and wounded. On our side, SHERMAN'S battery, under Capt. AYRES, was the only one engaged. It behaved with great gallantry, but the extent of damage inflicted cannot be known, as it fired constantly into dense woods. Our forces were all

ploded in the field some 20 rods from the wood, without doing any damage.

At 2½ o'clock a company of cavalry Rangers, belonging to the regular force, crossed the field and taken possession, dismounting, armed with carbines, in the front of the wood. While stationed on the ground during the first firing, one of the rebel shells fallen in their midst and severely wounded them who had been carried back into the wood. After the firing from cannon and muskets, I have mentioned had been continued some ten minutes,—many of the musket shots fell at the point where I stood,—I saw the Twelfth New-York Regiment rush pell-mell out of the wood, followed by the Massachusetts men, in good order. Their appearance was the signal for a general retreat of the forces in that direction. The regular cavalry wheeled and galloped up the hill at the top of their speed, leaving those of us who were on the hill in greater peril of life and limb than we were before during the day. Two companies of the New-York Twelfth kept their ground until the rebels came off in good order. The rest made good in leaving a position which it could not be held for a moment that they could hold. The regular regiments, on the right, kept their ground for a time, but soon drew off with the rest.

It was clear that the rebels were in a great force in the wood, and that the powerful battery there, some of the guns clearly rifled cannon from the noise the rebels as they passed over our heads. Clouds of smoke were being brought up from the front from the hills in the distance, indicating that they were bringing up reinforcements. The withdrawal of our troops was in pursuance of a purpose to change the position of the