The following interesting letter from the Rev. P. Rizer, of this place, Chaplain of Col. Cameron's 79th New York Regiment, will be read with deep interest by the numetons friends and relatives of the gallant Colonel, to this place, and indeed by all who

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 23, 1861. H. B. Masser, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Our mutual friend, Col. Cameron, fell on the field of battle at Bull's Run, near Centreville, on the 21st inst., whilst bravely commanding his regiment. He had suffered much from an attack of dysentery, several weeks ago, but his strong constitution enabled him to lead his troops out of Camp Lochiel on Tuesday last, and take his position in the grand army. When he first reached the battle ground he was somewhat unwell, but under the excitement of the occasion he soon raliled, and discharged his duties with high spirit, Col. Cameron was mounted during the battle on his splendid charger, lately sent him by his brother at Lew sburg, until about 10 o'clock when he gave him in the care of his servant taking an nomounted position. During the engagement Col. Cameron was perfectly cool and collected, proving the truth of what I heard him declare—that he was not afraid of bullets. During the action Capt. Luing, of the 76th, went up to him, and after giving him some refreshments, remonstrated against the exposedness of his situation. But the Colonel would not change, as he felt it his duty to be with his troops, though in the very midst of danger, where bullets whistled most fiercely. The gallant Captain, above mentioned, was soon after severely wounded in several places, and brought off the field in a carriage. He is now lying at the Infirmary in this city. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon a minnie ball came whizzing from the enemy, which struck the Colonel in the breast and brought him to the ground. As he fell he raised his hand to his mouth, from with a single groun. Thus fell one of the bravest officers in the service of our Government. He had conscientiously espoused the cause of his country. He had confidence in the triumph of government over sparchy -He believed that God has no sympathy treason, and therefore freely offered his beart's blood on the altar of freedom. Col. Cameron was over six feet high, and

be expressed strong faith in God and in every word which the Bible contains, at the same time acknowledging his sics. peculiar religious views were of the Presbyterian stamp, and I remember hearing him express his decided preference for Covenanters. He was a mon of noble impulses, and has placed many friends under obligations to his memory, who will never forget his generosity.

A sorrowing widow survives him at his in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania,

His brother, the Secretary of War, has sent a deputation for how at his house. awaiting their return. Yours, truly, R., Chaplain 79th Reg., N. Y. S. M.

- og O CLOUK, P. M. Having learned more definiteely the particplars of Col. Cameron's death, I wish you to incorporate in my communication sent this dier. He will report for service at Boston. morning, the following, viz:

Our troops had fought bravely and determinedly up to 5 o'clock, P. M., when it was concluded that the day was ours. The Fire Zonaves were now ordered to skirmish in the woods, but they were mostly cut up by the Rebel Infantry, and driven out. The 69th Regiment then made an effort to out flank them on the right, and the 79th were marched from the battery, which mowed down their Notwithstanding these emranks like grass barrassing circumstances, Col. Cameron made a third effort to rally his men, raising his pistol (which had just been handed him by his proceedings. orderly.) and waving it over his head, saying : "rally, Scotchmen, rally!" Seeing the im-practicability of effecting a rally, Lieut, Elliott, of the 10th Company, approached and said : "Colonel, the Regiment is already gone, "and all we can do, is to take off the wounded, "many of whom may bleed to death if not "speedily relieved. I will tie a white hand-"kerchief to my sword, and carry it as a flag "of truce is behalf of the wounded." The minnie rifle ball in his left breast, near the equal to the Lawton blackberry in size, and middle, and fell dead upon the spot. This better in flavor. We had raspberries in our happened between 5 and 6 o'clock, P. M.— His body was borne off the field by eight of his men, on muskets, four of whom were shot and gooseberries, which measured three inch. down in the performance of this melancholy es in circumference. duty. The Colonel's steed is now in this city

THE AMERICAN.



SUNBURY, PA. SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1861.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor

LP UNION ENVELOPES, of good quality for sale cheap at this office.

EF BAXTER'S VOLUNTEERS MANUAL, Deatly illustrated with engravings, for sale at this office Price 25 cents.

Go Godey's Lady's Book, with its doubleuseful illustrations, and its reading pages well stored, is on our table for August.

POLE RAISING .- We are requested to state that there will be a Union pole raising at Paxinos on Saturday, the 3d of August, next. Distinguished speakers are expected to be present to address the meeting. Our neighbor of the Gazette notices the

complaint of the Democrat, that Mr. Renn. our Post Master, refused to distribute the pa. pers of that office to subscribers. It is no the Secretary of War and Gen. Scott have part of the Post Master's duty, and we never no fears whatever of the result, and that 10,000 presumed to ask him to perform such services fresh troops arrived on Wednesday night and

BISHOP BOWMAN preached in the Epis, copal Church in this place on Sunday morning last, and in the evening administered the rites of confirmation to eleven individuals, which the blood gushed out, and he expired who became members of the Church. On Monday Rev. Lewis Gibson, pastor of the Church, was ordained.

The New York Tribune is hard to please. For the last month that paper has been urging the movement of the army on Richmond, and now since the army has been of an erect and commanding form. In unirepulsed at Manassas, Gen. Scott and the form he appeared admirable to all observers. whole Cabinet are censured for making the and bore a strong resemblance to Gen. Jackattack without sufficient forces son. I had a long conversation with him a short time ago, on the subject of religion, and

-----DEATH OF COL. CAMERON.—The letter of our esteemed correspondent, the Chaplain of Col. Cameron's regiment, gives the full particulars of the gallant Colonel's fall. The news of his death created the most profound sensation in this place and vicinity among remembrance. whose people he so lately mingled.

The letter of our faithfull correspondent in the Eleventh Regiment, gives a Cattering week, an article from the Louisville Journal, residence, on the banks of the Susquebanus, account of the gallant conduct of our boys.

> RETURNED .- Our young friend, Lieut. Charles Israel Pleasants, son of Charles -now in the Regular Service, is on a visit to his parents in this place. Lient, Pleasants the Sunbary Company, in the late battle at Haissandre, Va. Israel becomes his military attire, and looks every inch a sol-

A meeting to welcome our returning report at a meeting on Monday evening, prisoners with the vessel into New York. We regret that we are unable to publish the

BERRIES - The berry sesson is now upon us, and they appear finer than usual, and fight against our soldiers. Mr. Trumbuli forced and much disaster prevented. also abundant. Last week we had raspber ries, dewberries and whortleberries at one time. The two latter sold at eight cents, but are now five and six cents per quart. We purchased some dewberries, the largest of "yes, do so," when he received a | which measured three inches in circumference garden, which measured two and a bulf inches.

beard its noise and saw its assess of its countiles. A known of its countiles A known its Court House, I happened to who told me that his bouse ax Court House, I sappeared to who told me that his bessed him, and that he was hard by few miles in his carriage, and of a solers. I state the mony Rebel falseboods relative to the treatment of women and children by the United States troops—enormities at a curl begging to be conveyed to the united States troops—enormities at which says this lying Rebel, mankind will shudder; recommends an increase of the white his proper to McDowell was promored to the same rank Clellan. It is proper to McDowell never gave any if the field.—If which says the concludes by referring to the field.—If which says the concludes by referring to the field.—If which says the concludes by referring to the many factors are greatest to the field.—If which says the concludes by referring to the concept to the field.—If which says the concludes by referring to the concludes the field.—If which says the concludes the field says and then the would asked them home to their families.

It was a proud day for our regiment, and reflects more credit on them than the victory of a half dozen statles. It was a proud day for our regiment, and reflects more credit on them than the victory of a half dozen statles. It was a proud day for our regiment, and reflects more credit on them than the victory of a half dozen statles. It was a proud day for our regiment, and reflects more credit on them than the victory of a half dozen statles. It was a proud day for our regiment, and reflects more credit on them than the victory of a half dozen statles. It was a proud day for our regiment, and reflects more credit on them than the victory of a half dozen statles. It was a proud day for our regiment, and reflects more credit on them than the vict

THE GREAT BATTLE AT MANASSAS JUNG TION _COLONEL CAMERON AMONG THE

The news of the great battle at Manusas lanction on Sunday last, caused an intense excitement in this place, The Telegraph Of fice was constantly besieged for news. The forces under Gen. McDowell, amounting to 45,000 men, carried the batteries at Bull's Run, and would have carried those at Manassas Junction, but just before the victory was achieved, General Johnson, with his army of 20 000 men, came up and joined the Rebel forces. The enemy--then numbering over 90,000-turned upon our troops, who retreated towards Alexandris. It is said about 4,000 speciators were present, among them mony ladies : these, supposing they were going to be surrounded, fled towards Washing-

ton. The baggage wagons having also been ordered back at the time, a panic seized the soldiers, who could not be rallied. The bat tle was severely contested, with great loss on both sides. The loss on our side is estimated at from 1000 to 1200 killed, wounded and missing; Col. James Cameron, of this county. Colonel of the New York 79th Highland fashion plate, and usual variety of superb and | Regiment, was among the killed, fighting gallantly in the thickest of the battle, where he

REV. MR. RIZER, Chaplain of Col, Cameron's Regiment, arrived here on a visit to his family, on Thursday. Mr. Rizer, who was near the battle ground at Manassas, says our loss does not exceed 800 killed and 400 wounded, while the enemy's loss is not less than 3,000, that the victory belongs to us and would have been secured but for Gen. Johnson's reinforcement of the Rebels. He says continued pouring into Washington.

Billy, the colored servant of Col. Cameron, also came home. Billy attended to the horses, and saw the elephant foor times on that memorable day, and relates some marvellous ad, ventures.

ROCHESTER CAVALRY .- On Saturday evening the Rochester Cavalry, Capt. Fitz' simmons, arrived here on their way to Washington. They had breakfasted at Elmira, and room of the Central Hotel, refreshments of various kinds. The officers and soldiers ep. joyed the entertainment, and were profuse in their thanks for this unexpected hospitality. Capt, Fitzsimmons returned thanks in a neat speech, after which the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by Francis Bucher, Esq., assisted by some of the ladies. The room was filled with ladies and gentlemen. The soldiers stated that Sunbury would long live in their

JOHN B. FLOYD turns up in a new char acter every few months. We published, last showing him up in the character of a horsethief, and other charges have been made -Where are the friends of Floyd in this quarhis hour of need,-no one to whitewash Mr. Buchannan's Secretary of War? Even a ness of his character. Where are the friends of Mr. Breckinridge and their organs, that they do not grow indignant in defending

the noble associates of their late Chief? volunteers was held on Wednesday evening. Davis," having captured a schooner halling Major Dewart in the chair. There were but from Brooklyn, New York, put her in charge frightfully in killed and wounded. few present, and as there was considerable of a prize crew of five men. During the voydissatisfaction in regard to the call, another age the cook, a colored man, rescued the meeting was called for Thursday evening, schooner from her captors by his own single up in front of a masked battery on the left. Chas. Pleasants presiding, in which resolu-and here the 79th received a most gailing fire them and committees of arrange. of them, and, with the assistance of the ma-treville. Such of the wounded as were ment and reception were appointed, who will jority of the crew, carried the other two na

S John C. BRECKINETON and five other of his associates in the Senate, voted against wished to know if Mr. Breckinridge justified traitors in putting gons into the hands of their that he would do as he pleased.

[Por the Santary American.] Letter from our Volunteers.

Camp-6th Brigade, 11th Regiment, P. V., Characterion, Va., July 19, 1261. DEAR WILLIAM TO There is many a sop 'twist' cap and the up.' That saying was verified, in our cycsterday. Natherous were the conjectures of tas but the pressure they calculated on when they got hom. They were in great glue with the idea of being dischard. daty. The Coloralization of this unisate body.

Col. Cameron were on the field, a plain grey coat, bet ratisined bits (felt hat, with feather attracted attention from the Reubal her and eagle attached. It is supposed the feather attracted attention from the Reubal hours are the body had been recoverage, and the body had been recoverage, but his is a mistake.

Intelligence received here about an hour are the body had been recoverage, but his is a mistake.

For silved with a Government conveyance, and the proposed with a Government conveyance. The conveyance of the

THE AT MANASSAS.

THE VICTORY AT BULL'S RUN. GALLANTRY OF OUR TROOPS Superiority in Numbers of the Rebels.

REEL BATTERIES CAPTURED AND THEN LOST.

Rebels Reinforced by Gen. Johnson .- Federal Troops Subsequently Repulsed, - Slaughter on Both Sides Tremendous - Our Loss Two to Three Thousand .- Refreat Towards Washington - Sherman's and Carlisle's Batteries Captured by the Enemy - The Rebel Force Ninety Thousand - Terrible Panic Among Our Troops. - Reoccupation of Potomao Fortifications .- Excitement in Washington City.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

After the latest information was received from Centreville, at half past seven o'clock last night, a series of events took place in the intensest degree disastrous. Many confused statements are prevalent, but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered in a degree which has cast a gloom over the remnant of the army, and excited the deepest melancholy throughout Washington. The carnage has been tremendously heavy on both sides, and on ours is represen ted as frightful.

We were advancing and taking the masked batteries gradually but surely, and driving the enemy towards Manassas Junction, when the enemy seemed to be reinforced by Gen.
Johnston, and immediately commenced
driving as back, when a panic among our
troops suddenly occurred and a regular

took to make a stand at or about Centreville but the panic was so fearful that the whole army became demoralized, and it was impos-

stand at Fairfax Court House but our forces being in full retreat be could not accomplish the object. Beyond Fairfax Court House the retreat was kept up until the men reached their regular encampments, a portion of returned to them but a still larger portion coming inside of the line of entrenchments.

and scattered along the entire route all the

Gen. McDowell was in the rear at the retreat exerting himself to rally his men, but with only partial effect. The latter part of the army it is said made their retreat in good order. He was completely exhausted. having slept but little fer three nights. His those for whom they were intended.

statement, of about 30,000 men, including a large number of cavalry. He further says that owing to the reinforcements from Richmond, Strawsburg and other points. The enemy's effective force was 20,000 men. According to the statements of the Fire

Sherman's Carlisle's and the West Point batteries were taken by the enemy, and the eight seige thirty two pound rifled cannon The latter being to combrous to remove they

brought to the Centreville hospital were left there after having their wounds properly dressed. The surgeon in attendance there was Frank H. Hamilton The panic was so great that the attempt

an amendment which confiscated the slaves entirely in vain. If a firm stand had been belonging to Rebel masters, who made them made there, our troops could have been rein

General McDewell was thus foiled in hi well arranged plans. It is sufficient that all the provision trains belonging to the United negroes to shoot down white Union men .- States Government are saved. Some regi Mr. Breckinridge made a reply, intimating mental wagons were overturned by accident. or wheels come off, and had therefore to be abandoned. Large droves of cattle were saved by being driven back in advance of the retreat.

It is supposed here that Gen. Mansfield will take command of the fortifications on the other side of the river, which are able, it is said by militay engineers, to hold them against any force the enemy may bring. Large rifled causens and mortars are being rapidly sent over and mounted.

ten reports that the road from Centreville to the Potomuc is strewed with stragglers. The troops are resuming the occupation o the fortifications and entrenchments on the line of the Potomac.

Col. Murston, of a New Hampsire regiment, reached here this morning. He was wounded. Col. Heintzleman was also wounded in the wrist. In addition to those reported yesterday it is said that Col. Wil cox, the commander of a brigade, was killed. Also, Capt. McCook, brother of Capt. McCook of Ohio.

The city this morning is in the most intense excitement. Groups are everywhere gathered, inquiring the latest news. Wagons are continually arriving bringing dead and wounded. Soldiers are relating to greedy listeners the probable events of last night

Both telegraph and steamboat communication with Alexandria are suspended to day to the public. The greatest siarm exists throughout the city, especially among the lemale portion of the population.

CAUSE OF THE PANIC.

The following is an account of the inauguration of the panic which has operated so man who could have reinforcements sent for disastrously to our troops. It receives unusual interest from the subsequent events. All our military operations went on swimmingly, and Col. Alexander was about erecting a pontage across Bull Run. The enemy were seemingly in retreat, and their batteries being unmasked one after another, when a terrific consternation broke out among the teamsters who had incautiously advanced im mediately after the body of the army and one took off the heads of two men, a few lined Warrington road. Their constarnation yards below us, where Messre, S. R. Smith, was shared in by the numerous civilians who were on the ground, and for a time it seemed as if the whole army was in retreat.

their contents and the horses galloped across the open fields. All the fences were torn down to allow them a more rapid retreat. For a time a perfect panic prevailed, which communicated itself to the vicinity of Censaized upon by the agitated civilians. The

necessary on our part, and it was most probable that the alarm was owing to the sane

fact.
The reserve force at Centreville was im mediately brought up and marched in double quick step in the following order: Col. Einstein's twenty seventh Pennsylvania regiment with two guns, the Garibaldi Guards and Blanker's first rifle regiment with its

batteries; followed at several miles distant by the De Kalb regiment. When our conrier left at half past four o'clock P. M., it was in the midst of the excitement. Two new masked batteries had been opened by the rebels on the left flank, and that portion of the division had its lines broken and demanded immediate reinforcements. The right was in good order. The battery erected on the hill side directly opposite the main battery of the enemy was doing good execution and additional guns

were being mounted. On his arrival at Fairfax Court House our Courier was overtaken by government mea-sengers, who reported that our army was in full retreat toward Centreville. They were ollowed by less agitated parties who stated that the report of the retreat was owing to the fact that the alarm among the teamsters had communicated itself to the volunteers, and even in some instances to the regulars, and the lines were thus broken, and that the retirement of our forces across Bull's Ron was rendered necessary.

Col. Hunter passed at the same time in a

vehicle, wounded. Ayre's battery was also reported as lost. Crowds of carriages and baggege wagons come rushing down the road. The telegraph office was closed against all private business, and in an hour the alarm had communicated all along the road to Washington.

FULL ACCOUNT OF THE

GREAT BATTLE AT MANASSAS JUNCTION

BY AN EYE WITNESS.

Gen. McDowell with his whole command left Centreville at 3 o'clock. A. M., on Sanday morning last, marching to attack the Rebels' stronghold at Manassas Junction.

At six A. M. on Sonday, a heavy fire was opened on the Bull Ron battlefield, and the Rebels did not answer, although it was known that they were there and our shells were making terrible havoc.

When the masked batteries fired spon

Schenck's column, Lieut. Dempsey, Compaby C. Second New York Regiment, was killed at the first fire; and Wm. Maxwell, drum mer boy, who was at the time carrying water. Our troops were kept under this galling fire for fifteen or twenty minutes, within a stone's throw of the battery, but brought off all the killed and wounded. A few moments after the attack by Schenck,

at Bull's Run, on the Warrenton road, clauds of dust came from the direction of Maussess Junction and Brentsville, showing that the Rebels were reinforced. A white flag was run up at that point, to show that "we have been attacked by the main body of the army Send help." Gen. McDowell's large force bad now got in the enemy's rear, and was dri-ving them down towards the Junction. The most gallant charge of the day was

made by the New York Sixty-ninth, and Nineteeuth, and Thirteenth, who rushed upon one of the batteries, firing as they proceeded. and with great eclat attacking it with the bayonets' point. The yell of triumph seemed to carry all be-

They found that the Rebels had abandoned the battery, and only taken one gun; most severely soffered. Lieut. Col. Hagerty was among the first killed. At 10.45 General Schenck led his column,

headed by the Eighteenth and Second Ohio and New York, within a few hundred feet of a masked battery of six gons. They waited till our men got up close, and then opened on them, firing in rapid succes-

ment, by the premature discharge of own muskets in their hands. A retreat was ordered,

and our men fell back. Schenck failed to rally his column in any order. The Ohio and New York men scattered through the woods in parsuit of shelter and water. The sun was broiling bot, and almost suffocating, for the men were now out of

The roar of artillery and peals of musketry was kept up incessantly for a mile or two along Bull'a Run. The fighting was so general and indistinct.

that it was impossible for us to learn reliably the exact positions of the different brigades. Wherever our men had a good chance in fair fight, they swept the field; Up to about 3 P. M., our army was victorious, but the men had a dread of the masked batteries, that could not be overcome; they were placed all over the hill-tops and on sides of ravines, and would open fire upon us when least expected. Col. Richardson, who highly distinguished

himself in the previous engagement, proceeded on the left, with four Regiments of the Fourth Brigade, to hold the battery hill on their lead of provisions and stores and fill up the Warrenton road, in the vicinity of the place where the last buttle was fought. Information was received by l'yler's com-

mand of the existence of the enemy's battery lost, either prisoners, killed or wounded. commanding the road. Our troops were then formed in battle array. The Second New York and the Second Ohio on the left, the Third Obio and the Second Wisconsin, and Seventy-ninth. Thirteenth and Sixty-ninth New York on the right. Col. Miles' division followed in the rear.
Schenck's and Sherman's brigades, of Gen.

Tyler's division, advanced by the Warrenton road, while Heintzleman's and Hunter's divisions took the fork of the Warrenton road, to move between Bull's Run and Manassas Junetion. Keye's brigade remained at Centre-

Up to the hour of three o'clock, P. M , it was generally understood that we had hem med in the enemy entirely, and that they were gradually retiring; that Hunter had driven them back in the rear; that Heintzle man's command was meeting with every success, and that it required but the reserve of Tyler's division to push on to Manassas

We were in the centre of Tyler's division. on the bill just east of Bull's Ron on the Warrenton road. About 2 P. M. we saw clouds of dost rising to our left, as though they were trying to outflank us and come on us in the rear. We called several officers' attention to it, but there seemed to be no to cover our flank.
On the left of the road were Sherman's

and Carlisle's batteries, drawn up for fight; on the right were some three thousand men, consisting of parts of the Ohio and New York Regiments, and the New York 69th. About three o'clock P. M. their batteries opened on us; every ball was well fired; the first fell in front of the batteries, and the next Sheriff J. Harper, Mr. Shaw, of the N. Y. Herald, and ourself, were standing. Orders were now given for the mer to lie down, and Many baggage wagons were emptied of let the balls pass over; and just as the order was given, another one swept over our heads, and ploughed the field a few steps in our rear. Our battery did not fire a gun .--The enemy were not to be seen, owing to dense woods between them and us. treville, and every available conveyance was senized upon by the agitated civilians. The abled by the carriage being broken down; wounded soldiers on the road side cried for the balls flew faster and faster, and the assistance, but the alarm was so great that butteries were apparently being brought numbers were passed by. numbers were passed by.
Several similar alarms occurred on previous eccasions when a change of batteries in a little negro cabin where the wounded

of about a dogon to corr in the book, and passed er to another and a cure the names of the New York Second haled and wounded .itere we found a prisuner, just brought in, who gave his name as J. P. Pryor, and on questioning him closely we found he was a first cousin of Congressman Pryor, of the Potter duel notoriety. He was Brigade Quartermaster of the Mississippi forces under General Johnston—was for five years editor upon the him. of the Eagle, published at Memphis, Teas.,

and in the last campaign was the leader of the Douglas forces at Vicksburg, Mississippi, where he edited the Vicksburg Sentinel. He said their loss was heavy; that our artillery outnumbered theirs, and did great execution wherever he had a sweep at them. The first question he asked was, "how

about the negroes-have you many of them in arms?" "None at all," we told him.-'Yes, you have," he auswered: "I have seen a good many, and there is one now, with a mosket." We informed him that they were servants, merely; he said that they have large numbers of negroes in fine fighting order. He kept his hat down over his eyes, and seemed very much downcast. He said they had about 80,000 men, and though whipped then, could never be conquered. He had no arms, not even a sword : his pants were miserable cotton stuff, with a gold stripe down the sides, and his hat was a Kossuth, and fastened up at the sides with a button, on which were arms of the State of Missis.

A Georgian, who was taken, says their

bayonets on the battery.

A Louisianian, who was caught hiding in a barn, states that he was from Texas, and drove cattle to New Orleans, and one night getting drauk, was arrested and forced to join the Rebel army the next day, with a large number of others, who were in the same predicament; and that a number in his Regiment would desert on the first chance .-Another prisoner was a "bricklayer," and had to enlist or starve, "as there was no work, and he must live somehow."

About 4 P. M. a report flew from man to man that General Cameron's brother, Colonel of the Seventy-ninth, was shot through the breast by a cannon ball, and instantly killed. Lieut, Col. Elliott, of the Seventy ninth, rode towards his regiment, having been after reinforcements, when a ball cut his horse's head off, and threw him down, bruising him so that he could barely escape. All the stragglers now commenced to run towards Centreville, and the causeons, ambulances. and sutlers' wagons were ordered to be taken back at once towards Centreville.

The batteries were ordered around to cover our retreat, and keep the Rebels from cutting us off from Centreville, which was about three miles in our rear, and where we had about four or five thousand of a reserve force; the batteries wheeled off and took up the road, and were retreating in good order, when, about half a mile out, one of the gun carriages was upset.

A portion of Sherman's and Carlisle's were left in the roadside, the gonners cutting the traces and rouning their horses. This put the infantry in a perfect panie; they broke ranks indiscriminately and commenced boxes, hats, coats and everything, being thrown in all directions. The men were parched for water and were falling in every direction. Officers were equally panic-stricken with the privates, and in vain we endeavored to stop the retreat.

Charles Ogden, George R. Smith, Sheriff Harper, Russell Errett, of Pittsburg, and pleaded with tears for them to go back and get Col. Cameron's body. We took muskets and threatened to shoot them down if they did not; but we might as well have plead with the winds to cease blowing. The clouds

of dust were now perfectly suffocating.
"Give me water or I'll sink," was heard from all sides; not a drop was to be had fit to drink; the wells were all drained, and the clouds of dust filled the air at every point .- nish the Commissioners of Northumberland We got in the rear of a negro but, and there county, with the rate per cent for the years 1000 Ten men were killed and woonded belonging to the Second New York Regiment, and best to be had; a number of buildings were

S. D. JORD also four belonging to the Second Ohio Regi- used for hospitals, and on every side cries were made for surgeons.

The firing of the enemy was kept up or our rear with artillery, and their cavalry rode through and through, cutting and slashing with perfect fiendishness. We heard of numbers of the most infamous and damning acts ever committed by savage tribes.

Our wounded and dead are nearly all on the battle field in the hands of the enemy; such as could crawl or walk were trying to get away, and such pitiable spectacles were seen as made our heart sick; but we could not help them; the few ambulances were started off early with the wonoded and neven returned. We saw a number lying on the roadside, with medicine chests, and bancages.

The immense baggage train, consisting of some six hundred or a thousand wagons; lined the road for a mile and and a half on the Warrenton road towards Buil's Run, two miles back of Centreville. When the pante started the wagons tried to fall back on Centreville, but a number were upset and broken down; the drivers would immediately leave them and escape on the horses. Others would throw out with soldiers and muskets; the body of the luggage, however, got in the rear of Centreville. It is utterly impossible to ascertain the number of

Col. Miles was sent with despatches from Gen. Scott, while he was lying'in Conveyille. in the hottest of the fight, for Gen. McDowell, which he had orders to deliver immediately .-He at once, without any attempt to do said if General Scott wanted his head blown off, let him take them himself; he would not do so, and so they never went.

We left Centreville with the cheering news that General Mansfield, with artillery and an immense force was coming up to turn the Re'els back. About a mile east of Centreville we met the First New Jersey, with the Colonel riding at their head, and his staff pleading for the men to return; his drummer corps were playing "Yankee Doodle," and their colors were flying; the men kept cheering all the time, and urging one another to return; they were nearly wors out with their forced murch from Vienna. They were followed by the New Jersey Third.

They inspired courage into the etreating solbut many fell exhausted by the wayside, considering it safe to remain a few minutes longer to rest. Large numbers of the men feil into their old camp grounds, and the baggage wagons drove into the fields all along the road; but the most sorrowful sight was the loss of provisions and all kinds of stores, that lined the road for five miles.

fields two miles by large numbers of men driving them at the point of bayonet in a body; they were induced to stop, and did so in a wheat field. No crops have been harvested in this section o country, and any quantity of forage can be had; the fences are all levelled to the ground, and the houses deserted and abandoned with their con-The soldiers within a mile of Fairfax Court House, a portion of the Michigan Fourth, were drawn up across the road, making a line of half a

mile, and at the point of the bayonet forced the

men to fall back, and endeavored in vain to stay

A drove of cattle was being taken across the

the tide; the mass were kept back, but large numbers escaped by going around the guards.— We found them all along the road to Washing STATEMENTS OF EYE WITNESSES. The original cause of the retreat of the army is alleged to have been the misunderstanding of a telegraphic despatch which was worded so as to read "retreat a little." The Second Michigan Regiment was the first to retire, and the panic, which almost instantly and without cause communicated itself to the civilians and army wagon teamsters, affected the Zouaves, who, after their defeat, retreated in great disorder, and succeeded

GREAT BATTLE | rendered the retirement of the artitlers | were being carried in, we seened the names | mile distant from the field of battle. As soon as Centraville was reached, a stand was made, and Gen. McDowell established his headquarters.

It is reported in Washington that two members of the Federal Congress have been captured by the Rebels, and that one Senstor has been equally

The panic among the wagoners was so intenso

that in many instances the traces were cut, and the vehicles loaded with stores were left standing upon the highway, completely blocking it up. Visitors who had driven to the spot were obliged to leave their vehicles and walk to Washington. Governor Sprague, finding it impossible to

rescue a portion of his guns, in consequence of the destruction of a bridge, deliberately returned and spiked them. The Zouaves were badly prepared for battle, having been without suitable refreshments for nearly twenty hours

Colonel Burnside had two horses shot under Four companies of Indian cavalry were with the Rebels, and two regiments of negroes

Mr. Russell, of the London "Times," while on the field, remarked that he never saw such des-

perate attacks upon batteries, either at the Crimea STILL LATER

or Solferino, as during this action.

WASHINGTON, July 23 Up to this time the War Department have efused all requests for flags of truce, for the purpose of bringing off the dead bodies of the Colonel Cameron lies on the field where he

died, at the heap of his column, as they charloss was beavy at the Bull's Run fight, and ged upon a battery. The Reb is have no they would have retreated if we had charged doubt rifled the body, and mutilated it so that it cannot be identified. All the regiments offered will be accepted, and an immense cavalry and artillery force be put in the field at once. Our lines are now drawn in to the original points from which the enemy advanced to Fairfax. They only ron out two miles from

Alexandria. Our pickets and outposts will now no doubt be fearfully harrassed and butchered by Rebel cavalry and riflemen. The heavy siege guns, to throw shells seven miles, will now doubtless be turned upon us. Washington can be held against all the force the enemy can bring.

The largest proportion of our wounded are

left in the battle field. The Assistant Su-geon at Centreville told us that all were left there who could not walk. Hon. Owen Lovejay was with Gen. Mc-

Dowell's Staff on horseback, and an officer having his horse shot under him, he wave him his, and procured an ambulance and drove into the field and brought away two wounded Colonel Einstein's Regiment behaved gallantly, and won the highest compliments for

the engagement, and the departure of the Fifth, make all Pennsylvanians blosh with Pennsylvania avenue is lined to day with soldiers, and all the beildings in the city

their valor in covering our retreat. The

refusul of the Fourth Pennsylvania to go into

that can be procured have been rented for From all the sources that information can be gathered by the War Department, they say that our killed will range from four hun-dred to a thousand. Men are rapidly gathering together again wherever their standard is thrown out, and are willing to go at it again as soon as officers are given them in

hom they can have confidence. The officers who took Mr. Prior prisoner say that among the other prisoners taken was a very badly wounded Rebel officer, who eagle of a Colonel on his shoulder wore the strap. He appeared to have got in advance of his regiment and got separated from them,

New Advertisements.

Taxes! Taxes! Taxes! FIRE Board of School Directors and Supervisors of Roads in townships where unscaled Lands are situated, are hereby requested to fur-

S. D. JORDAN, Clerk. Commissioner's office, Suntary, July 27, '61. \$

MILITARY NOTICE. BY order of the Commander in Chief, I am directed to collect all the MILITARY ARMS of Pennsylvania, of every kind, in this Brigade, such as muskets, rifles, ordinance, words, pistols, &c , with the accoutrements, and

deliver the same to the Arsenal at Harrisburg. All persons in this Brigade having in their possession any arms or accourrements, are herely commanded to deliver the same to me or to my authorized agents, at once. The penalty of the Act of Assembly will be promptly and severely enforced upon any person neglecting or refusing

WILLIAM K MARTZ. Brigade Inspector of Northumberland Brigade, P. V. M. Sunbary, July 27, 1861.

The following persons are authorized by me o demand and receive the arms. &c : Delaware and Lewis townships, Wm Savidge Turbutville
Milton, Chilisquaque and Turbut townships,

William H Frymire, Milton.

Northumberland and Point, John A. Taylor, Northumberland. Shamokin, Coal and Mount Carmel, H. E Parker, Shamokin. Upper Augusta, Lower Augusta and Rush,

Michael Kiefer, Upper Augusta. For the rest of the Brigade, Samuel Wert, Office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland County :

NOTICE is hereby given that appraisements of real and personal property have been made to the widows, respectively, of the following named decedents, agreeably to the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided : 1 William Bartholomew, deceased.

2 Benjamin Haupt, 3 William Kreichbauen. William R Kramer, John Kline,

6 Michael Knap, 7 Josiah Nagle, Casper St. Clair. 9 H. J. Wolverton. 10 James P Whitmer,

And that the same will be presented to the Orphana' Court for approval, on Tuesday the 13th day of August, next, unless exceptions be filed thereto before said day.

J. B. MASSER, Clerk O. C.

Sunbury, July 27, 1861. To the Voters of Northumberland County: FELLOW Citizens :- From the encouragement I have already received from both ends

of our county, I offer myself for the LEGISLATURE. Subject to the usages of the deroccratic party. and if nominated and elected, promise my best

effort for her interests, as well as that of our good old Commonwealth. WM. H. KASE.

Rushtown, July 27, 1861. To the Voters of Northumberland County: RELLOW-CITIZENS :- Having been urged by many citizens of both ends of our county,

I offer myself as a candidate for

ASSOCIATE JUDGE. Subject to the rules and usages of the democratic party, and if nominated and elected I will fall 1 the duties of the office impartially and to the heat of my ability. CASPER SCHOLL. Shamokin, July 27, 1861.

For Associate Judge, Subject to the Rules and Usages of the Demo cratic Party.

JESSE C. HORTON. in partially reforming at a point about a half Peint township, July 13, 1561.

Our troops after taking three batteries and gaining a great victory, were eventually repulsed and commenced a retreat on Wash ngton. The retreat is in good order, with the rear well covered by a good column Our loss is from two thousand five bundred to three thousand. The fortifications around Washington are strongly reinforced by fresh

FURTHER DETAILS-OF THE BAT TLE.

stampede took place.
It is thought that Gen. McDowell under

sible to check them either at Centreville or were hungry. In the course of an hour the Fairfax Court House.

Ladies brought together, in the large dining Gen. McDowell intended to make another

> A large number of the troops in their retreat fell on the wayside from exhaustion way from Fairfax Court House. The road from Bull's Ron to Centreville was strewed with knapsacks, arms, &c. Some of the troops deliberately threw away their guns and apportenances the better to facilitate

It is supposed that the force sent against a coops consisted, according to a prisoner's

Zouaves they have only about two hundred men left from the slaughter, while the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment has suffered

An officer just from Virginia at half past

early this morning.