THE GREAT BATTLE.

Additional Details.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22, 1861. THE RETREAT-THE EVENIS OF THE EAV.

The retreat of the Federal troops yesterday was one of those extraordinary events which can no more be explained than it can be justified or palliated. The day was ours. The enemy had been driven step by step from every position and the field was occupied by our Our columns had united in the very heart of the rebels' strenghold, when the order to retire was issued. From victory to defeat was only the work of an instant. At the mosment of our greatest hope all changed, and the spirit and the valor of the army were gone.

I will briefly review the events of the day Our forces started upon their march at half-past two in the morning, taking a road toward Bull's Run, about half a mile to the right of that upon which the First Division advanced on Thursday. When near the enemy, a column shot off by the side road to the right, with the purpose of flanking the position and attacking in the rear. This column comprised the divisions of Gen. Hunter and Col. Heintzelman. The division under Gen. Tyler advanced direct, and by six o'clock reached the neighborhood of Bull's Run, beyond which the enemy was seen drawn up in line, and apparently awaiting

The first demonstration from our side was made by Capt. Carlisle's battery of artillery, with a thirty-two pound Parrot rifled cannon, two shells from which were fired without any response. At about the same time the Second Brigade, under Gen. Schenck, was formed at the left, and the Third, under Col. Sherman, at the right of the road.

Light skirmisbing soon after began, in which four men where wounded by discharges from a masked battery which they encountered, and before which they slowly retreated. Between 7 and 8 c'clock cannonading was heard from Col. Richardson's position, he having been directed to open a diversion to conceal our real purpose. For an hour after, the howitzers of were drawn in, and the infantry engagement was prepared for.

moved forward to the right, and advanced reg-ularly up the hill slope beyond Bull's Run, upon which the enemy were stationed in force. The thick woods on either side obstructed the view but presently volleys of musketry were heard both to the right and left, and in the distance, as if Hunter's Division were ap-

from afar, and presently the troops themselves were seen moving rapidly forward, and driving the enemy before them at a distance of about

The 3d Brigade was by this time menacing one of the enemy's earthworks, and appeared to be hotly engaged. Col. Keyes's division, the 4th was accordingly ordered down to reenforce, and at once pushed forward in sup-port. The 2d brigade remained firm at the right, but not yet actively engaged. From Col. Richardson's post, a mile or two to the left around to Col. Hunter's two miles to the right and front, the battle thus spread over

some five miles of space.

Their artillery was finely worked, and was quick to discover the places whenever our men gathered; but, up to this time, the injury done by them was slight. In infantry contests they were perpetually beaten, but when they retetated, it was to take a new and more strongly fortified position. At times they ranged them selves upon the open field, or road, but were invariable driven back by Hunter's or Sher,

Their force was very large, and I should judge from the bodies which kept pouring down from Manassas, greatly superior to ours. They fought well, and even in their retreats showed considerable order, but their works were one by one taken from them, until they held only two or three, one in the highest ground of their position, and the others to theileft of Gen. Tyler's division. The first of these was stormed by the Zouave Regiment, but was either not taken, or was not held. The others were well employed by the rabels, who threw incessant shot and shell among our most exposed men. We still pushed forward until the whole of our men, excepting the second brigade of the first division had crossed Bull's Run.

The engineers were about constructing a the artillery, the regular stone bridge having been mined, and the two columns under Gens. Tyler and Hunter, the latter of which was led by Gen. McDowell, had actually completed their junction, when the order to retreat was given. Why it was given, no person who witnessed the battle and saw the condition in which affairs stood can attempt to comprehend. The only point posi-tively held by the enemy was in a hollow, to our left; and although an effort was undoubtedly made to overreach us at the left, all ample orce -one entire brigade- was ready to receive them, and did receive and repulse them afterward, in spite of the panie which reigned. But, at the beginning of the retirement, a few ambulances and bagginge wagens were driven hurredly away; the noise of which seemed to spread terror smong the troops within hearing, who instantly broke ranks and ran, pell mell,

and the only thought was individual safety. They were outsnumbered, but behaved braves sition, protected by numerous masked batte-Guns were thrown aside, and blankets and ly.

knapsacks were lost and trampled upon. The This intelligence was confirmed by the vation of rations is greatly to blame.

I believe, but about three miles back the reserve brigade of Gen. Blenker was drawn up in line to cover the retreat, and effect whatever service was needed. The stand of Gen. Blenker are due to cover the retreat, and effect whatever service was needed. The stand of Gen. Blenker are due to cover the retreat, and effect whatever service was needed. The stand of Gen. Blenker are due to cover the retreat, and effect whatever service was needed. The stand of Gen. Blenker are due to cover the retreat, and effect whatever service was needed. The stand of Gen. Blenker are due to cover the retreat, and effect whatever service was needed. The stand of Gen. Blenker are due to cover the retreat, and effect whatever service was needed. The stand of Gen. Blenker which was replied to by the cnew due to by the charge opened fire, which was replied to by the cnew was coming up as a reenforcement, and a short distance cast of Centreville when our retreating soldiers attempted to pass him. He halt was kept up at intervals. The enemy three was kept up at intervals. The enemy three was kept up at intervals. The enemy three was replied to by the cnew by. Sherman's four pieces moved down, but had no room to come not position. The firing was kept up at intervals. The enemy three was coming up as a reenforcement, and a short distance cast of Centreville when our retreating soldiers attempted to pass him. He halt no colock at night, and charged upon the Sth was kept up at intervals. The enemy three was coming up as a reenforcement, and a short distance cast of Centreville when our retreating soldiers attempted to pass him. He halt no colock at night, and charged upon the Sth was kept up at intervals. The enemy three was coming up as a reenforcement, and a short distance cast of Centreville when our retreating soldiers attempted to pass him. He halt no colock at night, and charged upon the Sth was even up at the cheed as many as possible, encouraged them to turn back, by saying that he and his Jerseymen were going to fight the Rebris and with the 8th New-York regiment, took up his time conducted with great energy. retreat in perfect order—the only body that so Passing to an elevation in the re-

endeavoring to ascertain in which way they could best succeed in cutting off the stragglers.

I do not know, however, that any serious at-

ering our deserted baggage. Toward Arlington tory thundered by. the evidences of the disgraveful retreat conward Washington, his force in thorough order.
As he passed, he destroyed the important bridg-

exceed that number. As regards individuals,

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTEL. I arrived at Centreville at 10 o'clock yesterday, and first visited Gen. Richardson's Bri gade, which was drawn up on the ground ocin position, throwing shot and shell woods across the Run. Away over Manassas was a dense cloud of dust, and large bodies of men could be seen moving toward the North, to where the main body under Gen. McDowell was engaging the rebel batteries. The canonade was incessant, the heavy 32-pounders being distinctly heard above the thunder of the

smaller pieces. There was no reply to Richardson's batteries but, with a glass, men could be seen in small parties of two or three in the woods at the foot of the long slope. It was evident that the main force of the enemy was being direct-ed to McDowell's attack. In addition to Richardson's Brigade on their road were the New York 18th and 32d.

The first musketry was heard at 11:35 o'elock, which soon increased to a terrific

Taking a short out through the woods reached the rear of Gen. Tyler's division. On my way I came upon Club Creek, a small stream with steep banks. There the rebels had cut trees for a long distance to impede the progress of troops. Subsequent events indicate that the plan of the battle had been long considered, and that it was one of the suppositions of the enemy that the attack would be made by Gen. McDowell, as it was made.

Reaching the left wing of Gen. Tyler's division, I found four pieces of Sherman's Bat-tery at rest, having been engaged all the morning, with the loss of three men. At a small house a hospital had been established. Many civilians were here in carriages. Further on was Gen. Schenck's brigade, which had also been engaged, but had been withdrawn after severe

It was now nearly 2 p. m., and a fire of musketry was incessant for fifteen minutes, then it slackened, and thereupon cheers rent the air as an Aid came down the line with the intelligence that we had gained their ground. At this time it was also currently reported that Gen. Banks had arrived, having chased Johnston through the Gap. The soldiers received the intelligence with huzzahs. Several prisoners were captured, one was a captain from Louisville. He said that they had from 80, 000 to 100,000 men, that Jeff Davis commanded in person, with Beauregard and Lee comders of right and left wings.

He was particularly jubilant over the expected result, though a prisoner. He had no doubt of the final issue of the battle.

A little later, Capt. Alexander of the Encountering toward Centreville.

This contagion caught the rest, and in less than ten minutes our army was flying in the name slowly up the lines. He said we were names disorder. Everything was abandoned. The wounded were deserted in the hospitals, inch. He praised the action of our men.—

The wounded were deserted in the hospitals, inch. He praised the action of our men.—

To marsion's 22 New Hampsaire, would be was torn and scarred, and was sent to discovered. For McHenry. General Banks has the book in his possession.

The ladies who wear red, white and blue or ordered the attack with 20,000 men, upon thrice that number, a strongly intrenched post liard player, he makes such good runs.

knapsacks were lost and trampled upon. The artillery shared the panie; the guns were cut loose, and the gunners used the horses to escape the more swittly. Those on foot begged piteously to be allowed to share the horses of those who rode. Many strove to clamber into wagons, and were pushed back by the bayones and clothing of every kind. Many of our guns were left to fall into the enemy's hands, including the large 32-pounders which had done so much service dating the fight. All courage, all manliness seemed to have forsaken our terror-stricken men.

The last stand upon the field was made by one of the Ohio regiments, under Col. McCook, I believe, but about three miles back the reserve brigade of Gen. Blenker was drawn up

Scheuck's brigade, a wide view was obtained. The last fragments of our force had all been long gone; even the hospitals were nearly deserted, all who could limp having started forth with crutches and caues. The rebel scouts were dashing through the town, and apparently is returned to the left flank.

Scheuck's brigade, a wide view was obtained. A mile or two in rear of Burnside I could see a cloud of dust. What could it mean? Inquires gave no satisfaction. Also, in the same direction, a mass of infantry were in with crutches and caues. The rebel scouts view. Not liking the appearance of things, irreturned to the left flank.

Scheuck's brigade, a wide view was obtained. Rebel cavalry and infantry, time after time, but were finally routed by the terrific fire of small shot from the batteries, and fell back to Centreville, and part of them to the fortifications have commenced to intrench themseves at Centreville.

tempt to do this was made.

The road from Centreville to Fairfax was men in confusion. A bullet went spinning denly there was a commotion; a noise as of thick with the debris of the retreat. Baggage past, and then there came musket shots, and wagons were overturned and the horses lying one or two cannon discharges. Looking in one or two cannon discharges. Looking in purpose. For an hour after, the howitzers of dead and dying. Guns, ambulances, stores of the direction of the Warrenton Road there capt. Carlile kept the enemy active, and it provisions were strewn everywhere. At Fairwas not until near noon that other batteries fax Court House the inhabitants were plunds. Everybody ran. A portion of Sherman's Batthe direction of the Warrenton Road there

There were baggage wagens, private car The 3d Brigade, including the 69th, and tinued. About four miles from the Long risges, ambulances, arrillery wagons and 13th New York, and 2d Wisconsin Regiments Bridge Geu. Blenker was moving regularly tosion, all crowding across the bridges at Cub Creek or passing through it. Half way up es to secure against sudden pursuit.

The reports of losses are various. I cannot estimate our loss at less than 500 killed and wounded, but I believe that it cannot much dians. Beyend was Miles's reserve.

Richardson's Brigade, came in from its po-

Then commenced the retreat of the baggage train, and the unwarranted destruction property which followed. Soon after, the two Jersey regiments, which had been stationed at Vienna, came up and materially aided in the subsequent retreat to Fairfax.

There is reason to believe that we had n pickets thrown out on our right flank, and that to this cause, in connection with others, may be traced the terrible rout. The first intima-tion Gen. Schenck's brigade had of the cavals ry charge was the reception of shots in their It is plain that this flank movement in our rear was a part of a game of strategy elaborately planned and consummately enacted. The abbitis on our creek was doubtless

intended as a cui de sac. If the movement of the enemy had been more rapidly made, if the brigade at Cub Creek had been seized, Gen. Schenck's entire brigade with all the civilians would have been swept into the wood where, hemmed in by the deep, rocky ravines, with the abbatis along its banks

they could have been completely cut off.

From the statements of Quartermaster Pryor, a rebel prisoner, it appears that our artillery created great havor among the rebels, of whom there are from thirty thousand to forty thousand in the field under command of Beauregard, while they have a reserve of seventy five thousand at the Junction.

The whole force engaged on our side is estimated at 22,000 men. Some of our troops were worn out by long

marching.

The enemy had three or four times our nums

Col. Hunter's division suffered most severe It carried several of the enemy's battees, attacking them in the rear, but it was insufficient to hold them, and reenforcements

did not come up. Col. Heintzelman received a bullet in his as follows: arm which was extracted while he was still on

The Zouaves have probably suffered most. Their conduct was beyond praise.

The sight which met the eyes of Col. Hunter's Brigade, when, after marching through

ries, after long marching, exposure and depri-

except one Pennsylvania regiment, whose tin had expired, and who refused to make a charge fought most heroically, and drove back the

Centreville. There is no prospect of an immediate aggressive movement by the Rebels. They might have cut us off easily by going three miles.

Among those entitled to especial praise for

their conduct yesterday are Capt. Lowe, who, with a company, covered the retreat; Col. Burnside, who behaved with great gallantry during the action, and brought in his troops in comparatively good condition; Col. McCook, who, with his regiment, the let Ohio, probably saved Gen. Schenck's Brigade by his coolness and self-possession, when attacked on the re-treat; Col. Blenker, who brought in his brigade in as good condition as they marchod out, covering the retreat and protecting the rear

Gov. Sprague is also deserving of espen proaching and getting at work.

Immediately after, this belief was confirmed by the thick cloud of smoke which rose

the most contradictory rumors reach us, and it would be criminal to spread them in this mobatteries which had been saved from the encount of uncertainty.

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The most contradictory rumors reach us, and it would be criminal to spread them in this mobatteries which had been saved from the encount of uncertainty. sition, and notwithstanding the confusion, a cial mention for coolness in battle. There what seemed to be sixty South Carolinians the bands of the great christians of Europe. -lying dead near one of the rebel batteries, Turkey, under Abdul Mejid, has sunk many lying dead near one of the rebel batteries, which he had captured. A company of the 2d Maine, which had gallantly charged a body of infantry behind a fence and breast work until they retreated, was opened upon by a battery in the rear of the breastwork, and which had hitherto been concealed.

The prisoners agree in saying that there were 65,000 rebels within the fortifications at Manassas, who were reenforced in the course of the action, by 15,000 fresh men, who came with Johnson from Winchester. They also say

that their loss was terrible. Two Georgian prisoners say that the 71st and Rhode Island Regiments attacked two regiments, one Georgian, supported by Alabama regiments, and put them to rout, utter-

A New Orleans Zouave captured yesterday by the Fire Zouaves boasted that the rebels had shown no quarter to the Federal troops,

in ransacking the bodies of the dead.

GEN. MARION'S LAST WORDS .- A life of Horrey, published in 1848, gives the author's account of the General's last words which are

"Ambitious demagogues will rise, and the borseback.

Lieut. Henry Abbott of the Tophographical Engineers lost his horse, which was shot and bloody battles fought. And after desolating the control of the tophographical engineers lost his horse, which was shot and bloody battles fought. And after desolating the control of the tophographical engineers lost his horse, which was shot and bloody battles fought. under him, the ball grazing his leg.

Members of the 71st say that 200 of that regiment have been captured, but that its loss killed and wounded, is not severe.

And after desolating better tought. And after desolating their country and all the horrors of civil war, the guilty activors will have to bend regiment have been captured, but that its loss killed and wounded, is not severe. unpitied, those galling chains which they have

PROVIDENTIAL USE OF A BIBLE. - At the the woods and taking one battery, it came in sight of the enemy, is described as a grand one. Their line of battle had been formed in splendid order, and fresh troops were brought in by zail constantly.

Col Marston's (2d New Hampshire) wound was a slight one, and he is in the House to the came of the came; and the substitute of the substitute of the came; and the substitute of the came; and the substitute of the came; and the substitute of the s

Gen. McClelland to his Troops.

on the field of battle. You have killed more than two hundred and fifty of the enemy, who have lost all his baggage and camp equi-page. All this has been accomplished with the loss of twenty brave men killed and sixty wounded on your part. You have proved

confide in me. Remember that discipline and

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Maj. Gen.

THE SULTAN DEAD.

On the 25th of June died Abdul-Mejid Khan, the Sultan of Turkey, after wasting away for some years in an increasing debility caused by a sensual life. He was a son of Sultan Mahmound Khan, to whom he succeeded July 2d, 1839. He was born April 23d, 1823, so that he is only thirty eight years old, though he had the look of a man of fifty.— He leaves tifteen living children by his various wives, but he is succeeded to his throne by his brother Abdel Aziz Khan, who was born Feb. ruary 9th, 1830, and is the thirty second sovereign of the line of Osman, and the twenty eighth smoe the capture af Constantinople.

The late Sultan was an amiable but weak man. In his life and character he was a type of his nation, so well described, in its present condition, by the late Uzar Nicholas, as 'a sick man.' He has maintained faithfully the superstitions and traditions of his dynasty: but so far as political and military administradegrees in the soule of nationalities. England. France and Russia have controlled her; she has become overburdened with debt for which there seems no more prospect of liquidation, and is frequently in the money markets of Western Europe seeking loans at a ruinous discount. The new Sultan, of whom little or nothing is known out of Constantinople, succeeds to a sovereignty that is not at all to be

From the St. Louis Central Christian Advocate.)

BRO. MASI.IN:-I send you a five dollar bill which would also have been put to flight had not the Rhode Island battery and other artillery suffered from want of summunition, in which consisted one of the greatest mistakes of the lery suffered from want of ammunition, in which my hands. If your own money is dead, bury it and preach its funeral sermen, the tory Jackson, and hang him on the first tree he comes to. Union men ought to arm having in many instances cut the throats of the themselves from head to heels, and shoot down every traitor they come to. If God will have connected with the arrest of R. H. Alvery, a mercy on me, I would rather die than that this Maryland Secessionist, and another spy with soldier of one of our Regiments, left wounded upon the field, begged for his life at the hands of the Rebels, but was shot while upon the field, begged for his life at the hands of the Rebels, but was shot while upon the field, begged for his life at the hands of the Rebels, but was shot while upon the field, begged for his life at the hands of the Rebels, but was shot while upon the field, begged for his life at the hands of the Rebels, but was shot while upon the field, begged for his life at the hands of the Rebels, but was shot while upon the field, begged for his life at the hands of the Rebels, but was shot while upon the field, begged for his life at the hands of the Rebels, but was shot while upon the field, begged for his life at the hands of the Rebels, but was shot while upon the field, begged for his life at the hands of the Rebels, but was shot while upon the field, begged for his life at the hands of the Rebels, but was shot while upon the field, begged for his life at the hands of the Rebels, but was shot while upon the field, begged for his life at the hands of the Rebels, but was shot while upon the field, begged for his life at the hands of the Rebels, but was shot while upon the field, begged for his life at the hands of the Rebels, but was shot while upon the field hands of the Rebels, but was shot while upon the field hands of the Rebels, but was shot while upon the field hands of the Rebels, but was shot while upon the field hands of the Rebels, but was shot while upon the field hands of the Rebels, but was shot while upon the field hands of the Rebels, but was shot while upon the field hands of the Rebels, but was shot while upon the field hands of the Rebels, but was shot while upon the field hands of the Rebels, but was shot while upon the field hands of the Rebels, but was shot while upon the field hands of the Rebels, but was shot while upon the field hands of the Rebels had been the field hands of the Rebels had been the field hands of the field hands of the field had been the field ened with drouth here. We have had no rain for four weeks. If the Union men need help to kill traitors, call on Illinois. We can send the above South Carolina hero, by Major S. you twenty thousand good men and true. Rivers of blood will flow but this Union must stand though the heavens fall.

PETER CARTWRIGHT. Pleasant Plains, June 17, 1861.

Lyon, the bold general of the West, is de scribed by a Dubuque Editor "as a man of 35 or 40 years, some five feet eight inches high, or 40 years, some five feet eight inches high, and weighs perhaps one hundred and forty to fifty pounds. He is wiry in build, and tough looking in appearance. His hair is long and thick, whiskers bushy and heavy—both are indiscribably sandy in hue. His eyes are his most remarkable feature—either blue or gray, at times perhaps both, a sort of stormy exp sion, which is heightened by the wave-like wrinkles around then, dwells constantly in them, making him look as if something was onstantly goining wrong, or different from his width, giving him, when uncovered, an appearance of great intellectual force, which is aided by the firm outlines of his mouth."

CAPT. THOMAS .- One of the heroes of Se-Gen. McClelland to his Troops.

Headquarters Army of Occupation, Western Virginia, Beverly, Va., July 19. Soldiers of the Army of the West:

I am mere than satisfied with you. You have annihilated two armies, commanded by educated and experienced soldiers, entrenched in mountain fastnesses and fortified at their lessure. You have taken five guns, twelve colors, fifteen hundred stand of arms, one thousand prisoners, including more than forty officers. One of the second commanders of the Bay from Baltimore. Throwing off their officers. One of the second commanders of the Bay from Baltimore. Throwing off their the rebels is a prisoner, the other lost his life disguise at midnight and armed with revolvers disguise at midnight and armed with revolvers and outlasses, they overpowered the helpless crew and took possession and control. In this way they captured several unsuspecting vessels laden with ice and coffee, which cargoes were taken to Richmond as very acceptable prizes. Here Thomas was for some days the lion of that that Union men, fibting for the preservation of our government, are more than a match for our misguided and erring brothers. More than this; you have shown merey to the vanquished. You have made long and arduous marches without sufficient food, frequently expessed to the inclemency of the weather. I have not hesitated to demand this of your feeling that I could rely on your enducr. I have not hesitated to demand this of you, feeling that I could rely on your endurance, patriotism and courage. In the future I may still have greater demands to make upon you—still greater sacrifices for you to effer. It shall be my care to provide for you to the extent of my ability; but I know now that by your valor and endurance you will accomplish all that is asked. Soldiers—I have confidence in you, and I trust that you have lessned to confide in me. Remember that discipline and confidering me. Remember that discipline and confidering me that is asked. Soldiers—I have confidence in you, and I trust that you have lessned to confide in me. Remember that discipline and companions on this voyage, and in spite of his companions on this voyage, and in spite of his threats they had the vessel quietly anchored under the guns of Fort McHenry. Our hero, finding his lion's hide entirely too shert for the unexpected emergency in which he was placed, sought to eke it out with a fox'e trill. He endeavored to secure his safety by concealment, and it required a search of an hour and a half to discover him snugly coiled away in a hurgan drayer in the ladies cabin! Thus subordination are qualities of equal value with courage. I am proud to say that you have gained the highest reward that American troops can receive—the thanks fof Congress and the applause of your fellow citizens. in a bureau drawer in the ladies cabin! Thus ing since indicted him for treason and piracy.

West Point Graduates.

An official register of graduates from the United States Military Academy furnishes the following particulars concerning individuals who have beparticulars concerning individuals who have become conspicious in the course of the Rebellion:
Joseph K. F. Mansfield of Conn., graduated in
1822, second in rank in a class of 40.
Robert Anderson of Ky., in 1825, fifteenth in a
class of 37.
Samuel P. Heintzleman of Pa., 1826, seven
teenth in a class of 41.
Jefferson Davis, of Miss., in 1828, twenty-third
in a class of 23.

obert E. Lee, of Va., in 1829, second in a class John B. Megruder of Va., 1830, fifteenth in a

lass of 42.
William H. Emory, of Md., in 1821, fourteenth in a class of 23.

Montgomery Blair of Ky., in 1845, eightheenth in a class of 56.

Peter T. G. Beauregard of La., 1838, second in

a class of 45. William J. Hardee of Ga., in 1838, twentysixth in a class of 45. a class of 52. Nathaniel Lyon of Conn., in 1841, eleventh in a

class of 52. Abner Doubleday of New-York in 1842, twenty fourth, class of 50.

Braxton Bragg, who, if it is true, has command of the forces in Florida, threatening Fort Pickens was apdointed from North Carolina and graduated in 1827, fourth in a class of 50.

THE COMET.-Mr. J. R. Hind, the Eug. lish astronomer, in a letter to the London Times, of July 5, thinks that it is not only possible, but probable that, on the 30th of June the earth passed through the tail of the comet, at a distance of perhaps two-thirds of its REV. PETER CARTWRIGHT HEARD length from the nucleus. He adds that upon that date he observed, in the evening, a peculiar phosphorescence or illuminatian of the sky.

surface it will be a significant fact." but do not charge the expense to me but to the secessionists. I hope Gen. Lyon will catch perceptible to the naked eye. It is now far In a few more nights the comet will be imaway and dull, and scarcely noticed in the

A SPY OUTWITTED .- The circumstances

whom he was in communication, are curious and interesting: One night last week the picket guard stop-

ped a man on his road to Hagerstown, who answered the guard's inquiries by saying that he wished to see Gen. Patterson, but when about to be introduced to headquarters, wished to evade the interview. He was instantly seized and searched, and dispatches were found upon him from the rebel Gen. Johnson to Mr. Alvery. McMullen, one of Gen. Patterson's aids, forthwith stripped the rebel spy, dressed one of his own men in the rebel's clothes, gave him Johnson's letter, and started him off to see Mr. Alvery. The dispatches, bowever, had been picely opened, copies taken, and then resealed. McMullen's man was received by Alvery, who thus fell into the trap most beautifully. Alvery unfolded all his plans, and gave him written answers to Johnson's dispatches. The supposed friend conveyed Alvery's documents to Gen. Patterson. The arrest took place quietly the next day.— When Alvery was confronted with the documents and the indisputable evidence of his own treachery, it is said he was completely unmann ed, and sunk under the burden of his guilt.

An exchange asks very innocently if it is any barm to sit in the lapse of ages. Our opinion is that it depends upon the kind of ages selected. Those from eighteen to twentys five we consider rather hazerdous.

Dentist-a man who finds work for his own eeth by taking out those of other people.