AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BEATTON, Editor & Proprietor

CARLISLE, PA., JULY 25, 1861.

OUR FLAG.

"Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner waving o'er us!"

DEMOCRATIC STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Democretic Standing Committee of Cumberland County will meet at Herman's Hotel, in Carlisle, on Saturday, August 3, at 10 o'clock, P. M. A General attendance of the Committee is earnestly requested.

THE CROPS.—Our exchanges throughout the state give the most flattering accounts of the crops. All through Pennsylvania the wheat crop is more than an average one, and has been harvested in good condition. The hay, although not heavy, is of an unusually good quality. The corn and potatoes are somewhat backward, but they look well, and the recent general showers will insure a good product. With the exception of fruits, there will be in Pennsylvania more than an average crop this year.

THE TARIFF.—The Tariff Bill, as it passed the House, fixes the duty on coffee at five cents per pound; tea fifteen cents per pound raw sugar two and a half cents per pound; currants five; cassia ten cents; cassia vera two cents; cassia buds fifteen cents; cinnamon twenty cents; pimento six cents; cloves eight; cloves stems two; nutmegs twenty-five; mace twenty-five; pepper six cents per pound; raisins five cents; ginger three cents; salt in bulk twelve cents per 100 lbs. It does not change the duty on iron. The bill is now before the Senate, and was not acted on Friday as expected. There appears to be a reasonable probability that it will pass without uther material alteration.

THE TRIBUNE FOR PEACE.—The New York Tribune is out for peace. It says that "nowhere on earth would a speedy and honerable peace—a real peace—be hailed with more heartfelt gladness than by us. And it adds that "if the traitors prove too strong to be subjugated, we are for peace on their terms, rather than a useless continuance of the war." This is treason, according to the Republican doctrine, and had it been uttered by a Democratic editor, he would here been denounced as a traitor by every Republican journal in the country.

TRUE BILL FOR TREASON.—The Grand jury of Baltimore county, on Wednesday last, found a true bill of indictment against Richard Thomas, for piracy and treason. This Thomas is an officer in the Confederate Navy. He is the same man, who, disguised as a French, lady, participated in the capture of the steamer St. Nicholas, and when the United States officers apprehended him, was found snugly stowed away in a bureau drawer. Three of his confederates, Tatum, Alexander and Hollins, have also been presented by the Grand Jury for treason.

THE TRAITOR CONGRESS met at Richmond on Saturday last. The message of JEFF. DAVIS, of which an abstract has been furnished us by telegraph via New Orleans, is composed chiefly of violent abuse of the late message of the President of the United States, and reads more like a bitter partisan speech, or an editorial in a rampant Secession journal, than an official document.

☞The Philadelphia *Bulletin* has a chapter on John Brown and the war, in which sentiments approaching adoration for the memory of that old traitor, who attempted to seize the Harper's Ferry armory, are expressed. Every one to his taste—but we cannot exactly see the distinction betwene the treason of the man who attempted to take Government property as the prelude to a slave insurrection, and that of the Secessionists who seized it for their purposes. The *Bulletin* is quite happy in the belief that the cause in which John Brown sacrificed his life appears so near its triumph, and that the "blood of the martyrs is once more the seed of the "(Abolition) Church."

☞Mr. Everett's 4th of July oration at the Academy of Music cleared $700 for the Volunteer Aid Fund. The entire receipts were $1,300.

☞MR. JOHN MERRYMAN, who was arrested by General Cadwalader and confined in Fort McHenry under the charge of treason, was handed over to the civil authorities on Saturday week, when he was released by the United States Court on bail in the sum of $40,000 to answer the charge in November next.

TO THOSE WHO ARE AFRAID OF THE COMET, we would say that it is thirty millions of miles from us, and will be no nearer. We wish all of our enemies were as far off.

☞When the English Parliament began to coin money, an old cavalier, looking on one of the new pieces, read this on the one side: "God be with us." on the other, "The Commonwealth of England." "I see," he said, "God and the Commonwealth are on different sides."

☞J. Madison Cutts, fathea of Senator Douglas' widow, publishes a care, by desire of that lady, requesting their friends of the departed statesman not to raise contributions for the support of herself and children. Mr. Cutts is able and willing to provide for them.

FANATICISM AND CORRUPTION.

If there ever was an occasion in the history of nations, a moment of precious time, demanding the exercise of the highest elements of character, it is beyond doubt the present. The most important function of government, the law making power, is now deliberating upon a state of affairs exceeding in value and importance the Congress of 1776. We are painfully forced to admit it falls immeasurably below the standard of that body in wisdom and self-sacrificing patriotism. Party spirit has demoralized our whole people, and corruption stalks broadcast throughout the land. But few genuine patriots are permitted to represent the people and find their way into the councils of the nation, and these few are likely to be overwhelmed in the tempest of the hour.

The Detroit *Free Press*, referring to the action of the fanatic Lovejoy the other day in Congress, makes the following eloquent appeal:

"While the heart of the nation throbs with intense anxiety at the peril which threatens our national life, and patriots are rushing in breathless haste to the field of battle, while the "plain people" are fired with the love of country, and are eager to make any sacrifice of time, of property, of life itself, if necessary, to maintain our free institutions, the demon of party lies in wait to bring discord and divison into the councils of the nation, and corruption, with its hundred hands, is ready to plunder the treasury, and riot upon the means gathered together for the holy purpose of self defence. Like the vampyre, it feasts upon the heart's blood of the nation, and ghoul-like gloats upon the desoltaion and ruin which marks its footsteps. How long shall these things be without a change? How long will the people, whose lives and fortunes are in peril, submit patiently either to the one or the other without casting out their unfaithful servants?

"Congress had hardly assembled in the Halls of the Capitol when Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, who has won for himself the unenviable notority of being the most ultra partizan in that body, introduced a resolution to inquire into the expediency of repealing the fugitive slave law. All around him sat the representatives of the border States, the venerable Crittenden and his associates from Kentucky; Thomas, and others, from Maryland; Phelps ann his compeers from Missouri, and Carlisle from Virginia, the bravest and noblest men of them all. While in the Senate Chamber there was Johnson, of Tennessee, fired with patriotism and love of country, equaling that of the Father of his country, and with a bravely far exceeding that of Leonidas at at the Pass of Thermoplylæ, had fought the battle of his country's liberty in his mountain home. These who had all remained true to the constitution, true to the laws, and had again and again exhorted their people with firey eloquence to remain true to the compromises of the constitution, were insulted and confounded by this crazy fanatic. Amid the clash of arms, the shrieks of women and children, the groans of the dying, this man like a fiend, must come to blight the counsel of the brave: How long will the people of the border States remain true to the constitution if the leading men of the administration set it at defiance? How long can Johnson of Tennessee, and Carlisle of Virginia, hold their constituents faithful and act in concert with the government to put down this rebellion if the men who give distinctive character to the administration are forever kindling the fires of fanaticism between the North and South? The constitution requires the return of fugitive slaves, and he who swears to support it, and fails in this point, has broken his oath, and stands before the country and the world a perjurer. If he does not die a traitor's death, he will fill a traitors's grave. Never was there more unparalled impudence than this displayed by Lovejoy, who in one breath proposed to repeal a law approved by Washington, demanded by the constitution, and in the same breath denounced another, who proposed to violate his oath by resigning his commission in the army because his State had seceded."

What is the use to talk of peac and compromise now? Peace and compromise were offered; nay, more than offered—*urged* upon those now in rebellious arms against the govment, until we were taunted well nigh as cravens.—*Republican paper.*

By whom were peace and compromise offered? Not by ultra Republicans, surely. No! they opposed both with all their might, they had the power in Congress, and they defiantly spurned all propositions for compromise. When asked to submit the same to the people, they were equally unyielding, afraid like the secessionists to trust the people, their masters. And now we have the consequences—civil war, more seceded States, and general ruin to the commercial and industrial interests of the North. It is true that Democrats and conservative men of all other parties desired compromise, plead for it long and earnestly, but they were powerless and all their efforts vain; the mad heads had been entrusted with power and they would do nothing to conciliate. The result which might have thus been avoided, is now only *beginning* to be seen and felt.—*Portland Argus.*

Union Savers.

NATHANIEL P. BANKS proclaimed from the rostrum, in a public speech, only a few years ago, his readiness to "let the Union slide."—He is now "saving the Union," a Major General under Mr. Lincoln, in Baltimore, by holding the people of that city in it at the point of the bayonet!

ANSON BURLINGAME said, about the same time, that unless we could have "an antislavery Constitution, an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slaveay God," the Union wasn's worth preserving. He has been appointed Minister to Austria by this Union-saving Administration!

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS was expelled from the House of Representatives, several years ago, for offering petitions—not from the South, but from Ohio—in favor of a dissolution of the Union. He now holds an honorable and lucrative foreign office by appointment from the present Union-loving Administration!

We might enumerate many similar instances of devotion to the Union on the part of the leading men of the Republican party, but the above will suffice for the present, and should satisfy everybody of the sincerity with which this war for the Union is pressed. So says Capt. SANDERSON, of the Lancaster *Intelligencer.*

☞New Hampshire and Illinois were lately visited by terrible tornadoes, Canada by an earthquake.

False Impressions and Those Who have Contributed to Produce Them.

As the grand Federal army advances into Virginia, says the *Democratic Union*, Union men are rejoicing at their deliverance from the tyranny that has oppressed them, and men who were rebels under the false impression that the object of the Government was subjugation and pillage are reviving their loyalty as their minds become disabused of the falsehoods implanted by the secession conspirators.

From all quarters we hear the same report. The Virginians find that it is not as they were led to expect. They supposed that their fields would be ravished, their houses burned, their slaves freed, their property destroyed, their persons subjected to violence, and their territory abandoned to a mercenary soldiery. Instead of these evils, they find that the Federal army is the precursor of peace and security; that it comes as a deliverer, and not as a destroyer, and that it is in reality the restorer of law and order. A people who have just suffered from the occupation of the rebel army are in a condition to observe and mark the contrast between the conduct of their pretended friends, who are their real foes, and thei supposed foes, who prove to be their real friends. And this contrast must create a great Union re-action in the awke of the advancing army.

It seems to have been the special aim of the Abolition faction in the North to encourage false impressions as to the nature of this contest. Congress should at the commencement of this session have declared the object of the Government in distinct and unequivocal terms. Instead of this we find resolutions passed declaring that the army shall not return fugitive slaves; bills introduced to suppress the slaveholders' rebellion, when it is well known that the slaveholders, as a body, were not the authors of this rebellion; bills to declare the freedom of the slaves by proclamation; suggestions of the propriety of conquering the Southern States, and holding them as Territories, and the indiscriminate hanging of rebels taken in arms.

We observe, however, that there yet remains a sane party in the Senate to rebuke these unconstitutional, sanguinary and diabolical counsels. The notorious Jim Lane, of Kansas, who would not now hold a seat in the Senate if the gallows had its due, offered, on Thursday last, to amend a resolution of Mr. Powell, declaring that no part of the army or navy should be used to subjugate or hold as conquered provinces any rebellious State, nor in any way interfere with African slavery, by providing—"Unless it shall become necessary in enforcing the laws and maintaining the Constitution"—as if the Constitution ever could be maintained by subjugating States and destroying property. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, rebuked this mischief-maker and placed the contest in its true light when he declared that "it was no part or object of the Government to subjugate States or abolish slavery. The purpose was to maintain the National honor and uphold the flag everywhere. He simply wished to maintain the Constitution." That was the right position. Lane's amendment received eleven votes—all, of course, Abolitionists and enemies of the Union, plotting its destruction.

These agitators have been emboldened to introduced their treasonable and destructive projects in Congress—but if we mistake not there is a conservative sentiment that will hold them in check during the war, and settle them forever after it terminates in the complete restoration of Government and order.

More Peculation Hinted.

The New York *Times*, a leading Republican organ, seems to think there may be schemes of speculation or swindling going on at Washington as well as at other places. We copy from Saturday's issue:

The steamboat *Catiline* was burned the other day near Fortress Monroe, thereby giving occasion for a Congressional inquiry, which we earnestly hope will not be lost; for such inquiry, we are assured, will bring out the following facts; The boat in question was old and unseaworthy, and its outside value, fixed by competent judges, was $7,500. It was hired by Government as a transport, at the rate of $10,000 a month; with a clause in the contract that in the case of casualty, such as has just overtaken it, the owners were to be indemnified by Government, in the sum of $50,000. * * * Into the history of this business, and into the parties to the distribution of the profit, an investigation should be made unsparingly.

The *Times* evidently believes the burning of the vessel was not altogether accidental!

MILITARY PRINTERS HAVING THEIR JOKE,—A delegation of printers from the Twentieth Ohio regiment, now stationed at Fairmount, Va., have taken possession of the *True Virginian* printing office, in that town. Their first leading article was an invitation to the late editoc, to come back—thus:

"Men with military trappings now occupy the identical chair in which your peaceful body once sat. They write Union articles with your 'secesh' pen; they drink Union whiskey out of your old bottle, Dri nkard; and the devil wears your coat; and the pike you kept as a relic of John Brown at Harper's Ferry, the boys use now to cut your rules, and the paper and ink you prepared for secession purposes are now used to print army blanks upon. O; Drinkard! you ought to be here. How can you stay away? Your types are set up for Union articles; your press prints them. And more than this, the Stars and Stripes float from your window; and we all know, from the files left in your *sanctum*, that this doesn't suit you. Come back, then, and take possession. Bring all your friends—Henry A. Wise, John Letcher, and the rest with you."

PARTY PROSCRIPTION.—The following is rather an extreme case of party proscription; in these times, when the Republicans proclaim that there is no party known except the supporters of their country. A letter from a "volunteer," dated Washington, May 10, published in the Albany *Atlas and Argus* closes as follows:

I would add that I have two brothers in the New York Eighth Regiment, and that I belong to the New Jersey Volunteers, all now in this city, and that I have just learned that my aged father has been turned out of the New York Custom House, simply, I suppose, because three of his sons, all Democrats, are fighting the battles of the Union. I ask for information as to the question, "Have we but one party?"

☞The Richmond, Va., City Council has bought a mansion in that town for $50,000, for Jeff Davis as president of the Southern Confederacy.

The People Defend their Liberties.

The arrest of Mr. Guion, in New York for obtaining signatures to a petition to be submitted to Congress, asking for the calling of a National Convention, with a view to restoring peace to the country, has aroused considerable feeling in certain quarters. The right of petition is defended as sacred and inalienable, because it is expressly guaranteed by the Constitution to every citizen. The Troy Whig has a good article on the subject, a portion of which is subjoined:

"*The March to Despotism.*"—Under this head a few days since, we endeavored to point out the danger of our drifting into the control of the worst of despotism and lawlessness, under the plea of sustaining the war, public necessity, etc. As an evidence of this tendency, we quote the threat of a leading republican journal to the effect that if Mr. Crittenden at the approaching extra session presented petitions for peace, *he should be turned out of the Hall!*

We have fresh evidence before us that the people, if they think to save their inheritance of freedom to themselves and their posterity, have great occasion to watch closely passing events and weigh popular tendencies. Many years ago, one of the most sagacious of writers on public affairs said that when the epitaph on the American Republic was written, it would read—"Here lies a people who in their zeal to give liberty to the colored race lost their own!" We have certainly heard much of late years about the preciousness of "Freedom," "equal rights" and "personal liberty." These terms have rolled from the tongues of ten thousand popular orators, on the stump, on the lecture rostrum and in the pulpit. They have been the watch fires of political parties, and have smoothed the way of every inferior men to the highest public positions. To be for "freedom" to all mankind has been the passport to popular favor, and to be suspected of lacking the most unbounded sympathies for "freedom" has been fatal to men of all political parties.

If "freedom" is worth anything, it is worth as much to American white citizens as to the African, whether in the South or in the North. It has rarely occurred, we presume, to the masses who have prolonged the "Freedom" shout, that the politicians they were following would be the first to deprive the people of their most sacred constitutional rights—rights, the possession of which alone lift the American citizens above the subjects of the most absolute despotism on earth!

Message of Jeff. Davis to the Congress at Richmond.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20—Davis' inaugural message called attention to the causes which formed the Confederacy, and, he says, it is now only necessary to call attention to such facts as have occurred during the recess, and to matters connected with the public defence. He congratulates the Congress on the accession to the Confederacy of three equal sovereign States. The several States deemed it advisable to remove the departments and archives to Richmond, to which place Congress had already removed the seat of Government.

After the adjournment of the last Congress, the aggressive movements of the enemy induced prompt and energetic action. The accumulation of the enemy's force on the Potomac sufficiently demonstrated that his efforts were to be directed against Virginia, and from no point could her defence and protection be so efficiently directed as from her own capital.

The rapid progress of the last few months has stripped the veil behind which the true policy and purposes of the Lincoln Government had previously been concealed. It is now fully revealed. The message of their President and the action of their present Congress confess their intention of subjugating the Seceded States by a war of folly, equalled only by its wickedness—a war by which it is impossible to attain the proposed result, whilst its dire calamities will fall doubly severe on themselves. Commencing last March with an affectation of ignorance of the secession of seven States, which had organized a Confederate Government; persisting, in April, in the absurd assumption of the existence of a riot, which was dispersed by a *posse comitatus*; continuing in several successive months in false representations that these States intended an offensive war in spite of the conclusive evidence to the contrary, furnished as well by official action as by the basis of the Constitution, the President of the United States and his advisers succeeded in deceiving the people of those States into the belief that the purpose of this Government was not peace at home, but conquest abroad; not the defence of our liberties, but the subversion of the people of the United States. The series of manœuvres by which this impression was created, and which where devised in perfidy, are already known. Fortunately for the truth of history, Mr. Lincoln's message minutely details the attempt to reinforce Fort Pickens in violation of an armistice which he confessed he had been informed of only by rumors too vague and uncertain to create any attention. The hostile expedition despatched to supply Fort Sumpter was admitted to have been undertaken with a knowledge that its success was impossible, the sending of a notice to the Governor of South Carolina of an intention to use force to accomplish the object, and quoting from his inaugural that there would be no conflict unless these States were the aggressors.

He proceeds to declare that his conduct, as in the past will be in the future. This promise, which could not be misunderstood, gave notice of the approach of a hostile fleet. He charges these States with being the assailants of the Union. The world cannot misunderstand this unfounded pretence.

Mr. Lincoln expresses concern lest some foreign nation had so shaped its action as if it supposed an early destruction of the Union was probable, and he abandons further disguise, and proposes to make the contest short and decisive. He confesses even, by an increased force and these enormous preparations, that the United States is engaged in a conflict with a great and powerful nation. He is compelled to abandon his pretence of dispersing rioters and suppressing insurrection. He is driven to the acknowledgment that the Union is dissolved. He recognizes the separate existence of the Confederate States by interdiction, embargo, and blockade. All commerce between the two sections is cut off; repudiating the foolish idea that the inhabitants of the Confederate States are still citizens of the United States. Davis compares the present invasion with that of Great Britain in 1781, but which was conducted in a more civilized manner. Mankind will shudder at the outrages now being committed on defenceless females by those pretending to be fellow citizens, who depict the horror with which they regard deliberate malignity, and which, under the pretext of suppressing insurrection, make special war upon sick women and children by withholding the medicines necessary for their cure. The sacred claims of humanity respected by all nations, even in fury of battle, by a careful deviation of attack on hospitals, are now outraged by the Government which pretends to desire a continuance of fraternal connections. Such outrages admit of no retaliation, unless the actual perpetrators are conquered.

Mr. Taylor's mission to Washington was for the purpose of effecting an exchange of the prisoners taken on the privateer *Savannah*. He informed Mr. Lincoln of our determined purpose to check all barbarities on prisoners of war by such retaliation as would effectually put an end to such practices. Mr. Lincoln's promised reply is not received.

In reference to the peculiar relations existing between this Government and the States usually termed the Border slave States, some of them would have united with us, as they are with almost entire unanimity opposed to the prosecution of a war with us, but those States which regard us as brethern are restrained by the actual presence of large armies, the subversion of civil authority, and the declaration of martial law, the President declaring that, in order to execute the laws, some single law made in extreme tenderness of citizens' liberty, may, to a limited extent, be violated. We may well rejoice that we have forever severed connection with a Government that thus tramples on all principles of constitutional liberty, and with a people in whose presence such an avowal may be paraded.

Operations in the field will be greatly extended by reason of a policy, which heretofore secretly entertained, is now avowed and acted on by the United States. The force hitherto raised proved ample for the defence of the Seven States which originally organized the Confederacy; excepting on those fortified islands which the enemy's naval force enabled them to retain, he has been driven entirely out. Now, at the expiration of five months from the formation of this Government, not a single hostile foot presses their soil. Our forces, however, must necessarily prove inadequate to the reported invasion by half a million of men now proposed by the enemy. A corresponding increase of our forces, therefore, becomes necessary.

Our crops are now the most abundant ever known in our history. Many believe the supply adequate to two years' consumption. Our citizens manifest a laudable pride in upholding their independence unaided by any resources other than their own, and subscription to the loan proposed by the Government cannot fall short of $50,000,000, and will probably exceed that sum.

☞If every man and boy were to get all that they deserve, forests would soon run short of switches.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

July 22, 1861.

At a meeting of the Board of School Directors, held this day, in Education Hall, Mr. Hamilton announced the death of Andrew Blair, President of the Board, whereupon it was unanimously

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Andrew Blair, we have sustained a great public loss, and desire to bear testimony to his individual worth. During a period of twenty-five years he has served this community as President of the Board of School Directors, and to his advice and labors our schools are greatly indebted for any destinction they may have attained. His christian deportment and long tried integrity, secured him the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, and his experience and judicious measures in his official capacity, have been of eminent service to this Board, and that we will hold in grateful remembrance the noble spirit, the earnest piety and the arduous self-denying labor of the deceased.

Resolved, That whilet to us his death appears and irreparable loss, we know it has been his infinite gain, and therefore, in all humility, we submit to the will of "Him who doeth all things well."

Resolved, That we feel called upon by his death, to exert ourselves more than ever to maintain the high position and strict christian discipline of our school, which he was so instrumental in establishing.

Resolved, That we sympathize with his children and friends, in the death of one who has, through a long life, so happily filled the duties of a father and a citizen, and evidenced the true follower of the Lord Jesus.

Resolved, That we will, as a Board of School Directors, attend his funeral, and request the teachers of the Public Schools to do so likewise, and that we will wear crape for thirty days as a token of our high regard for our deceased friend.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to his family and published in the papers of this borough.

C. P. HUMRICH,
Sec'y of Board.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Teachers of the Common Schools of Carlisle, held 23d inst., the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an All-wise-Providence to remove from our midst Mr. Andrew Blair, who, for twenty-five years presided over the interests of the Common Schools of Carlisle, with an unswerving integrity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of their President the Board have lost an efficient member, the Teachers an invaluable friend, the Common School System one of its most zealous advocates, and the Church a consistent and exemplary member.

Resolved, That while we bow in humble resignation to the decree of Him, who is too wise to err, and, "who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will," yet we cannot but deplore the loss of one whose upright and gentlemanly bearing, noble impulses of soul, and conspicuous christian graces could not fail to impress every one with whom he came in contact; and that we will ever think of him as one upon whose character memory delights to linger, and link the most pleasant association.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved friends and relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of deep affliction, and while we mourn his death, we are solaced with the pleasing assurance that our loss has been his gain, and that he has but exchanged the sad realities of a fleeting existence, to enter upon the purer and more sacred joys which the enfranchised spirit finds in the paradise of God.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the friends of the deceased, and also be published in the papers of this Borough.

THE WAR NEWS.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA!

THE BATTLE AT BULL RUN!

CANNONADING AT MANASSAS JUNCTION!

50,000 *Rebels Troops at Manassas Junction!—Highly Important from the Grand Army.*

CENTREVILLE, July 18.

The first engagement of any character in Eastern Virginia during this campaign took place at Bull's Run, four miles south of Centreville, this afternoon.

Gen. Tyler's division encamped last night a few miles east of Centreville, and this morning proceeded towards that point. Centreville was passed in safety, and the troops turned from the Little River turnpike road to the Manassas road.

On the road information was received that a masked battery was on the left of the road ahead, and Col. Richardson, in command of the Fourth Brigade, was ordered to reconnoitre, while the remainder of the division remained in the vicinity of Centreville. Col. Richardson proceeded with three companies of the Massachusetts First, being the Kelsey County Fusileers and National Guards.—They passed across an open ravine and again entered the road, which was densely surrounded by woods, when they were received by a raking fire from the left, killing a number of the advance. They gallantly sustained their position and covered the retreat of a brass cannon of Sherman's battery, the horses having been completely disabled by the fire, until relieved by the Michigan Second and New York Twelfth, when they fell back.

The Federal forces then took a position on the top of a hill. Two rifled guns were planted in front, supported by Captain Brackett's company B, Second Cavalry, with a line of infantry, New York Twelfth, some distance in the rear.

A steady fire was kept up on both sides in this position.

The rebels had two batteries of eight pieces in a position commanding the road. They used their guns well, except they fired somewhat too high, but were gallantly faced by our troops. They did not reply to our regular fire for half an hour, during which time they were receiving large reinforcements.

In the meantime Richardson's brigade reconnoitered the woods. While we were again thus advancing we were met with a raking fire. Our guns were again put in position, and poured grape and canister among the enemy until the supply was exhausted. These guns were commanded by Captain Ayers.

Gen. Tyler commanded in person, and acted gallantly.

Capt. Ayers, of the artillery, lost one man killed and three wounded. Several of his pieces were disabled.

The New York Twelfth suffered next to the Massachusetts First. Among the killed are Lieut. Smith, of Company G, Massachusetts First; Edwin Field and Sergeant Forest, of the Boston Fusileers; Lieut. Lorme, of Brackett's cavalry. Among the wounded, are Oliver E. Simpson, of the Massachusetts First; Chaplain Lancey, of Connecticut. The total loss on our side is estimated at thirty killed and forty wounded.

At half past four Gen. Tyler ordered the troops to retire, it being necessary to relieve Capt. Brackett's cavalry, which had done the most effective services.

The day was exceedingly hot, and the horses thirsting for water, which could only be obtained at Centreville.

Only about a thousand of our forces was at any one time engaged. The rebel force is estimated at four thousand.

Col. Wilcox's division, including the Zouaves, moved from Fairfax station to-night to flank the enemy.

The battery will undoubtedly be taken tomorrow. This battery is thought to be one of a line of batteries from Acotink Creek to Manassas.

[LATER.]

WASHINGTON, July 19.

A telegraphic dispatch received at the department at 11 o'clock to-day says that the battle is still going on at Bull Run, three miles from Manassas.

[STILL LATER.]

WASHINGTON, July 19.

A gentleman from Centreville, at 6 o'clock this morning, reports all quiet during the night, and no movement anticipated to-day, and the only alarm during the night was by the firing of pickets.

It is ascertained that about 20 were killed and wounded during yesterday's engagement at Bull's Run.

The rebels are still in possession of the batteries, and it is expected they will make a stand at that point.

Col. Wilcox's brigade arrived at Centreville, from Fairfax Station, last night.

The Federal forces lie over to-day to reconnoitre, and an attack on the batteries is expected to-morrow.

A negro, arrived from the Secessionists, reports that his master, Col. Fontaine, of Warrenton, was killed, together with a large number of rebels. This statement is corroborated by a member of the Massachusetts First, who was in the engagement.

List of killed on our side is not yet made out.

FROM SEAT OF WAR.

A BLOODY BATTLE.

Glorious Union Victory.—The Rebels Driven from Bull Run.—Several Batteries Taken in Rapid Succession.—Great Slaughter on both Sides.—The Enemy Whipped at all Points.—"Our Victory Complete."—Storming of the Batteries.—Unparalleled Bravery.—Spirited Action of the Zouaves.—Jeff. Davis in the Field.—A Regiment of Negroes in the Rebel Army.—Colonel James Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Among the Killed.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

The following bulletins were received in official quarters during the progress of the battle, from the telegraph station about four miles from Bull Run.

Fairfax eleven A. M.—Rapid firing from heavy guns and frequent discharges of musketry.

Eleven forty—Fighting very heavy and apparently more on our left wing.

Eleven fifty.—There is evidently a battle toward our left in the direction of Bull's Run a little north. The firing is very rapid and heavy.

One forty-five.—Heavy guns again and apparently nearer; musketry heavy and nearer.

Two P. M.—The musketry very heavy and drawing much nearer. There is evidently a movement more to our left.

Two forty-five P. P.—Firing a little further off and apparently in the direction of the Junction. Less heavy guns and more light artillery, as near as I can judge.

Three P. M.—Firing ceased ten minutes since.

Three fifty P. M.—The firing has almost entirely ceased and can only be heard with difficulty. I shall telegraph no more unless there should be a renewal of the battle which has been so gloriously fought for the old stars and stripes, and from all indications here our troops have at least stood their ground.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, 3,50, P. M.

Our courier has not yet returned. Quartermaster Barton, of the Second Regiment of Michigan, has just passed, and says that officers, men and citizens at Centreville, say a general engagement of the whole line has taken place three and a half miles this side of Manassas, and that our troops had driven and forced the Secessionists' line back to Manassas. We expect a courier now every moment.

CENTREVILLE, 4 P. M.

Gen. McDowell has ordered the reserves now here under Col. Miles to advance to the bridge over Bull Run, on the Warrenton road, having driven the enemy before him. Col. Miles is now about three or four miles from here, directing operations near Blackburns ford.

FAIRFAX, 4:45, P. M.

Two of our couriers have returned, but were unable to communicate in person with Gen. McDowell. One of the couriers was on the field of battle. He says our troops have taken three masked batteries and forced the rebels to fall back to retire. He says the battle was general on Bull Run. One of the batteries taken was in a wheat field, and the other some distance from it, and the third still further on.

Five twenty P. M.—Another dispatch says that the Federals have won the day. The loss on both sides is heavy, but the route of the rebels is complete. The batteries at Bull Run are silenced and two or three others taken.

Five forty, P. M.—Firing has ceased. We shall send another courier there in a few minutes. The Colonel went at four o'clock, and will be back soon.

SECOND DISPATCH.

A report, not official but from apparently reliable sources, says that the column under Col. Heintzleman has followed the rebels to Manassas Junction and has opened fire on their entrenched camp and was then shelling them. The cannonading can occasionally be heard in Washington from Georgetown Height.

The headquarters of the army are inaccessible to-night, the President and Cabinet being privately closeted with Gen. Scott and staff and other distinguished gentlemen.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The most intense excitement is everywhere existing to hear further from the field of battle. Every returning spectator of the events is immediately surrounded to relate his observations. The demand for intelligence is unsatiated. Many unauthorized rumors prevail, which serve to confuse the truth. The battle of the battle could be seen from eminences in Washington.

A number of members of Congress, and even ladies, went to the neighborhood of Bull Run to witness the battle. One of them reports Col. Hunter, of the Third Cavalry, acting as Major General, as seriously, if not mortally wounded. It is stated with confidence in all quarters that Col. Cameron, of the seventy-ninth regiment, brother of the Secretary of War, and Col. Slocum, of the Second Rhode Island regiment, were killed.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

A most severe battle was fought to-day at Bull's Run bridge. The conflict was desperate, lasting over nine hours. The programme, as stated in the first dispatch, was carried out until the troops met with a succession of masked batteries which were attacked with vigor and success after severe loss of life.—Our troops advanced as follows:

Col. Richardson, who distinguished himself in the previous engagement, proceeded on the left, with the four regiments of the Fourth brigade, to hold the battery hill on the Warrenton road in the vicinity of the place where the last battle was fought. The flank movement were described in the first dispatch.—Schneck's and Sherman's brigades, of Tyler's division, advanced by the Warrenton road while Heintzleman's and Hunter's divisions, took the fork of Warrenton road to move between Bull Run and Manassas Junction.—Key's brigade remained at Centreville.

Information was received by Tyler's command of the existence of the enemy's battery commanding the road. Our troops were then formed in battle array, the Second New York and Second Ohio on the left, the Second Ohio and Second Wisconsin and Seventy-ninth, Thirteenth and Sixty-ninth New York on the right. Col. Miles' division followed in the rear.

The first range gun was fired by Sherman's battery at ten minutes of seven. The rebels did not return his shot until an hour and a half afterwards. When Hunter's division came up another battle became general.—Col. Hunter's movement to gain the rear of the enemy was almost a success. The enemy's position was opened on by several of Carlisle's howitzers, followed by slight skirmishing.—The rebels rapidly received reinforcements from Manassas Junction after the attack was opened.

The battle consisted in a succession of fires from masked batteries, which opened in every direction. When one was silenced its place was supplied by two, and in the daring charges of our infantry in unmasking them. The Second Ohio and Second New York militia were marched by flank through the woods by a new made road within a few miles of the main road when they came on a battery of eight guns with four regiments flanked in the rear.

Our men were immediately ordered to lie down on either side of the road, in order to allow two pieces of artillery to pass through and attack the work, when this battery opened upon us, and killed, on the third round, Lieut. Dempsy, of company G, New York Second, and Mr. Maxwell, a drummer, and seriously wounding several others.

Our troops were kept for fifteen or twenty minutes under a galling fire, not being able to exchange shots with the enemy, although within stones throw of their batteries. They succeeded in retiring in regular order and with their battery. The most gallant charge of the day was made by the New York Sixty-ninth, Seventy-ninth and Thirteenth, who rushed up upon one of the enemy's batteries, firing as they proceeded with perfect eclat and attacking it with the bayonet's point. The yell of triumph now seemed to carry all before it. They found that the rebels had abandoned the battery only taking one gun, but this success was acquired only after a severe loss of life, in which the sixty-ninth severely suffered; and it was reported that the Lieut. Colonel was amongst the first killed.

The Zouaves also distinguished themselves by their spirited assault on the batteries at the point of the bayonet, but it is feared that their loss is immense. Up to the hour of three o'clock P. M. it was generally understood that we had hemmed in the enemy entirely and that they were gradually retiring, that Hunter had driven them back in the rear, that Heintzleman's command was meeting with every success, and that it required but the reserves of Tyler's division to push on to Manassas Junction.

A Mississippi soldier was taken prisoner by Hasbrouck, of the Wisconsin Second. He turned out to be Brigadier Quartermaster Prior, cousin of Roger A. Prior. He was captured with his horse, as he by accident rode into our lines. He discovered himself by remarking to Hasbrouck, "We are getting badly cut to pieces." "What regiment do you belong to?" asked Hasbrouck. "The Nineteenth Mississippi," was the answer. "Then you are my prisoner," said Hasbrouck.

From the statement of this prisoner it appears that our artillery has created great havoc among the rebels, of whom there is from thirty to forty thousand in the field under command of Beauregard, while they have a reserve of seventy-five thousand at the Junction. He describes an officer most prominent in the fight distinguished from the rest by his white horse as Jeff. Davis.

He confirms the previous report of a regiment of negro troops in the rebel forces, but says it is difficult to get them in proper discipline in battle array.

The position of the enemy extended in three lines form a triangle, the apex fronting the centre of our column. The area seems to have been filled by masked batteries. At seven o'clock this evening guns were still heard firing at short intervals.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

TERRIBLE DEFEAT OF THE FEDERAL ARMY!

SHERMAN'S, CARLISLE'S AND THE WEST POINT BATTERIES TAKEN!

THE ARMY FALLING BACK ON WASHINGTON!

FEDERAL LOSS 2,500 TO 3,000!

THE REBEL ARMY 90,000 *STRONG!*

A REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE!

From Washington!

GEN. M'CLELLAN TO COMMAND THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC!

REPULSE OF THE FEDERAL ARMY!

WASHINGTON, July 22.

Our troops, after taking three batteries and gaining a great victory, were eventually repulsed, and commenced a retreat on Washington. The retreat is in good order, with the rear well covered by a good column.

Our loss is from 2,500 to 3,000.

The fortifications around Washington are strongly reinforced by fresh troops.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 22.—After the latest information was received from Centreville, at half-past 7 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 represented as frightful.

We were advancing and taking the masked batteries gradually, but surely, and by driving the enemy towards Manassas Junction, when the enemy seemed to be reinforced by General Johnson, and immediately commenced driving us back, when a panic among our