

The Democracy have already vindicated their love for the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws, as fully, freely, and sincerely as any Republican can, hence, it comes with a bad grace from the latter to question the sincerity of the former, as they are doing daily.

Gen. Patterson has been superseded in the command of the Department of Virginia by Gen. Banks. General Dix has been ordered to Baltimore in place of Gen. Banks.

It is reported that Governor Sprague was killed in the battle of Bull's Run, on Thursday.

The Republicans are determined to take care of Forney and his crowd. He was no sooner defeated in the House, but they elected him Secretary of the Senate. It would be very ungrateful in them if they were to ignore him after the important services he has rendered them.

The Southern papers are as egregiously deceived by reporters as we of the North are. The Leesburg papers are informed that the Union loss in the Bull's Head engagement, on Thursday, was 2800 killed and 4000 wounded. It says that its authority is reliable.

The Rebel Congress met in Richmond on Saturday.

It is said that the election of Forney, as Secretary of the Senate, marks the triumph of the Presidential aspiration of Gen. Cameron, on the Republican side, who is training for the race of 1864, by feathering the nests of his friends a long way in advance.

Among the killed at the battle of Bull Run, on Thursday, Col. Cameron, brother of Secretary Cameron, is reported.

J. Madison Cutts, father of Senator Douglas' widow publishes a card, by desire of that lady, requesting the 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.

THE TARIFF.—As we understand the Washington dispatches, the new Tariff bill has passed the House substantially as reported by Mr. Stevens, leaving the duties on Iron, Steel, and most Textile Fabrics, as they now stand, largely increasing those on Sugar, Salt, Wines, and Distilled Liquors, and imposing pretty heavy rates on Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, and Chocolate. Such are the principal features of the bill as it goes to the Senate.

The Committee of Ways and Means have prepared a bill providing for a direct tax and internal duties, which will at once be submitted to Congress. This bill imposes a tax of \$30,000,000 on real estate and slaves, distributed through the States and Territories, the proportion of Pennsylvania being \$2,920,079. The necessary Assessors and Collectors are provided for. The bill also proposes to tax stills, boilers, and other utensils used in distilling spirituous liquors, 15 cents on every gallon of capacity. Fermented and malt liquors are to be taxed 5 cents on a gallon, and spirituous liquors 10 cents on a gallon. Vehicles used exclusively for transportation of merchandise are to be free, but carriages are to be taxed \$1; those over \$1,000 are to be taxed \$5; with intermediate rates in proportion to the value.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE DAYS OF NULLIFICATION.—A prominent gentleman from Pennsylvania, of unquestionable authority, relates the following reminiscence of the days of Nullification:

"It seems that Governor Letcher, of Kentucky, who sympathized with the Nullifiers in 1852, called upon General Jackson to learn, if possible, what the General intended to do towards crushing Calhoun's conspiracy against the Union. The Governor opened the subject mildly, and Jackson only answered by telling Letcher to read a certain instrument of writing on the table before them. Letcher read it, and found it to be a warrant for the execution of John C. Calhoun. 'But, my dear General, you don't intend to carry out what this paper calls for?' 'Governor Letcher, is my name signed to that paper?' 'Yes, General, it is.' 'Very well, Governor Letcher, it is very seldom that I sign papers merely for effect. Governor, look on the left corner of the paper; is the seal of the United States to it?' 'It is, General.' Governor Letcher yielded Mr. Calhoun after he left General Jackson and awoke him out of his sleep, related to him his interview with Jackson—

Governor Letcher alleged that Mr. Calhoun assumed the appearance of a ghost when he heard what General Jackson intended to do, and Nullification lost all its venom from that hour. General Jackson said on his death bed that he had only one thing to regret, and that was that he did not hang John C. Calhoun."

WASTE OF WHISKEY.—We learn by letter from Martinsburg that General Williams, recently made what the boys called a monster toddy by knocking out the heads of two hundred and fifty barrels of new 'old rye,' 'alias corn whiskey, at the still owned by Lieutenant-Col. Stuart, of the Confederate forces, and pouring most of it into a neighboring brook. A guard was at first put over it to protect it, but the smell of the whiskey was so strong that it overpowered them and they slept on their posts. Then came the thirtieths, and their name was legion, and drank of the liquor with evil consequences to themselves and the public. Hence the General's great toddy making.

PERILOUS BALLOON ADVENTURE. Narrow Escape of the Aeronaut. Several balloon ascensions took place in Boston on the 4th inst., in honor of the day. The wind being seaward, the airships were carried out in that direction; and their passengers, alighting in the water, were near being drowned. One of these incidents is thus described in the Boston Transcript:

"The Queen of the Air," conveying Mr. Seth Simmons, Jr., who was in charge of the balloon, Mr. E. B. Haskell, one of the reporters for the Herald, arose almost in a straight line for some distance, when an upper stratum of air caught it, and it was wafted to East Boston, and seaward toward Nahant. Ballast was thrown out, and the balloon ascended higher, but the current of air, which baffled a few points off and on, still tended eastward and seaward. Under such discouraging circumstances it was thought best by Mr. Simmons to try the lower strata of the atmosphere again, and a sufficient quantity of gas left for that purpose. But the wind remained firm from a western direction, and seeing some small vessels in the water below, it was determined—rather than the risk of descending involuntarily on the broader surface of the Atlantic—to come down and trust to Providence for safety.

Just as the balloon was about to touch the water, it encountered the light breeze playing along the crest of the little waves, for the ocean was unusually calm, and it was first slowly, and afterwards with great swiftness, dragged along the surface.

Messrs Simmons and Haskell were both thrown down at the moment the basket touched the water, and the latter was hoisted out. Mr. Simmons seized a hold of the hoop, and, more than half immersed in the water, was dragged along. Mr. Haskell caught one of the lanyards pendant from the top of the balloon, and held on to it with most tenacious grasp.

He was assisted by Mr. Simmons, and was thus dragged through the water for a couple of miles, which distance was accomplished—according to the account given by the parties who were instrumental in their rescue—in the space of ten minutes.

Provisionally the crew of the schooner Atlantic, bound to Bangor, saw the accident to the balloon, and put about to intercept it in its career over the ocean; and specially providential was it that the schooner was in the way of the balloon as it came along, which drove up against her stern. At the moment of contact, Mr. Simmons let go the basket, and succeeded in getting on board the schooner. Mr. Haskell was forced by the concussion to relinquish his grasp of the halcyon of the balloon, and he drifted astern. But, being a good swimmer, and, above all, having good heart in his great extremity, he threw himself on his back, and allowed himself to float on the tide, without making any effort to swim back to the schooner. He felt confident that nothing would be left to accomplish his rescue at the earliest possible moment—and it was well for him, as he would have exhausted himself had he been endeavoring to swim.

The schooner's crew lowered a boat to go to the rescue of Haskell, but in the haste of doing so it was swamped, and one man who was on board pitched out. He unfortunately drifted in an opposite direction from that in which Mr. Haskell was floating, and the crew of the Atlantic had to bail out their boat and save their own companion before going to the rescue of Mr. Haskell.

By the time preparation was made to go after him with a boat, Mr. Haskell had been nearly three-quarters of an hour in the water. But the yacht Mist, which happened to be cruising in the neighborhood, and whose crew saw the accident, had Mr. Haskell's extremity, came up before the boat from the Atlantic reached him, and picked him up. He was somewhat tired, but not over-exhausted. The Mist also took off from the schooner his companion voyager in air and water, and carried them to Nahant."

GREAT BATTLES!

Fight at Bull Run. Washington, July 19. The first engagement of any character in Eastern Virginia during this campaign took place at Bull's Run, four miles south of Centreville, yesterday.

Previous to the approach of our army to Centreville, the enemy had retreated to Bull Run, a few miles further south, and had taken a very strong position, not so far distant from Manassas Junction.

The Fourth Brigade of Gen. Tyler's Division, under command of Col. J. B. Richardson, of the Michigan Volunteers, consisting of the Second and Third Michigan, the First Massachusetts, and the twelfth New York regiments, led the march in advance of Centreville, just after our occupation of that place.

They were escorted by two hundred cavalry, under Capt. A. G. Brackett, for reconnoitering purposes.

On arriving at the height opposite Bull Run, in the rear of the batteries, they found a long slope intervening, and in the distance, on the edge of the woods, the enemy could be seen.

other four batteries soon came up, and aided our fire.

The action commenced at halfpast twelve o'clock, but the enemy did not reply for half an hour, though they could be seen concentrating their forces from Manassas.

At 1 p.m., their battery of four guns opened, and shell and grape shot fell thick and hot among us. Two privates of Brackett's Cavalry were dismounted by the first fire.

Col. Richardson's Brigade then began to reconnoiter the woods, with a view to taking the enemy's guns in the rear if possible. The Massachusetts Regiment led the way, followed by the Michigan Second, the New York Twelfth deploying to the extreme right and dashing into the woods from the slope in beautiful style.

For a short time all was still, and Gen. Tyler thought the enemy was retreating, but in a few minutes a terrific volley of musketry opened upon us.

This continued but a few minutes, when our troops appeared on the edge of the woods bringing out the dead and wounded to ambulances in the field.

Captain Brackett says the firing of the musketry exceeded anything he ever saw in Mexico.

After the mistake was discovered, the howitzers were served until the ammunition was exhausted. The artillery was dragged out of the field by hand, all the horses having been killed.

Our main column then advanced, firing on the enemy with artillery and great advantage, while the shots told on us with fearful effect. Four companies of the Massachusetts Fifth Regiment, were exposed to the fire of the enemy from three positions. They stood their ground until they got into the cross fire of the Michigan Second, when they retired in much disorder.

Two of our howitzers came on the enemy, but did not fire, supposing them to be friends. Our men suffered terribly from the fire of our own musketry upon them by mistake.

Our forces were fired on in retreating, but General Tyler, on the hill, covered the retreat somewhat with artillery fire. The Michigan 2d and New York 12th suffered most.

At one o'clock the final cannonading on each side was tremendous. The enemy had eight guns in their batteries.

Our loss is estimated at one hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

The rebel loss is believed to be severe. It is impossible to forward the names of those killed and wounded.

The civilians had a busy time dodging the balls and shells. The day was hot, and no water could be obtained; nor were there rations on hand for the half-dead men who came out of the battle.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Colonel Richardson, Representative from Illinois, arrived here at 2 o'clock to-day from the seat of war. Up to the time he left Bull Run, (3 this morning) there had been no general fight since yesterday at 6. There were, however, occasional shots by skirmishers on both sides.

Gen. McDowell informed Mr. Richardson that he should first examine the location of the enemy's batteries, their extent, etc., before again engaging the foe.

It is Col. McClelland's belief from what he ascertained while at the seat of war, that the Confederates had yesterday upwards of 50,000 men at the Junction, or who could be there concentrated.

The report of certain special correspondents, that the capture of Manassas Junction was announced in Congress to-day is simply untrue.

N. B.—We have information from a gentleman direct from the field of battle of Thursday, who states that our loss of killed is at least 500.

ANOTHER BATTLE. WASHINGTON, July 21. A most severe battle was fought to-day at Bull Run bridge. The conflict was desperate, lasting over nine hours. At half past 2 this morning the various regiments about Centreville were formed for march. At three they were in motion in the direction of Perryville, leaving Bull Run to the left.

At six o'clock the first gun was fired by a 30 pound rifled cannon, sent ahead to batter the masked batteries that might be encountered on the road. There was no reply from the enemy, and the advance moved on to Gen. McDowell's headquarters, 3 miles beyond Centreville.

For five hours our steady column of troops passed through Centreville. The programme, as stated above was carried out, until the troops met with a succession of masked batteries, which were attacked with vigor and success, after a severe loss of life. The Secretary of War has received a dispatch that fighting was renewed at Bull Run this morning. Our troops engaged the enemy with a large force, and silenced their batteries, and drove the Secessionists to Manassas Junction. The city is wild with joy.

of seven. The rebels did not return his shot until an hour and a half afterwards, when Hunter's division came up, and the battle became general.

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. During charges were made by our infantry in unmasking them.

The Second Ohio and Second New York militia were marched by the flank through the woods by a new made road, when they came on a battery of 8 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 their battery opened upon us.

Our troops were kept for fifteen or twenty minutes under a galling fire, not being able to exchange shots with the enemy, although within a stone's 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 Thirtieth, who rushed up upon one of the batteries, firing as they proceeded, with perfect effect, and attacking it with the bayonet's point. The yell of triumph 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 most severely suffered, and it was reported that the Lieutenant Colonel was amongst the first killed.

The Zouaves also distinguished themselves by their spirited assaults on the batteries at the point of the bayonet, but it is feared that their loss is immense.

Up to the hour of 3 o'clock, p. m., it was generally understood that we had hemmed in the enemy entirely, and that they were gradually retiring; but Hunter had driven them back in the rear, and that Heintzelman'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 Mississippian was taken prisoner by Hasbrouck, of the Wisconsin Second. He turned out to be Brigadier Quarter Master Pryor, cousin of Roger A. Pryor. 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 19th Mississippi," was the answer.

"Then you are my prisoner," said Hasbrouck.

From the statements of this prisoner it appears that our artillery has caused great havoc 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.

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 in the form of a triangle, the apex fronting the centre of our column. The area seems to have been filled by masked batteries.

The whole country was thrown into an intense state of excitement on Monday by the receipt of intelligence that our army had received a terrible repulse at or near Manassas Junction.

Our army was gradually but steadily driving the enemy towards Manassas, when the enemy seemed to be reinforced by Gen. Johnston, and immediately commenced driving our troops back. A panic then took place it is said among the teamsters of the army, who happened to be out of their place, who communicated their fright to the soldiers; and a regular stampede took place. General McDowell ineffectually endeavored to rally the troops successively at Centreville and at Fairfax Court House. They threw away their guns, knapsack, and everything and kept up the retreat to Alexandria. When the battle commenced the enemy's effective force was 30,000, but by reinforcements from Richmond and other places they had 90,000 effective men.

Our army was about 50,000 strong. Our loss is reported at from 2,500 to 3,000, but the stragglers are coming in rapidly and it is thought that the loss is not so great.

It is also reported that Sherman's Battery, and others were taken by the enemy, but this report is contradicted. The retreat of the army to Alexandria is also contradicted, a successful stand and rally having been effected at Centreville.

LETTER FROM MISSOURI.

Sincerity and Honesty of the Rebels.—Example to Accomplish their Purposes as Exemplified in Missouri.—How Gov. Jackson was "Going to take the State out, or take her to Hell."

LOUISIANA, Missouri, July 16, 1861. W. M. BRESLIN, Esq.—While, at last, we have rest from the fearful and alarming excitement to which we have been subjected during the last season, I will give you a few ideas concerning this rebellion as deduced from facts and experience.

While I assured you, a few weeks ago, that Missouri would remain in the Union we expected the ordeal through which we knew she must pass to be a severe one, but confident in our hopes that she would rise from the furnace of chaos in which she was being smelted, we were deceived.

I will allow you that a host of intelligent readers to make their own deductions from a narration of facts which I shall give you regarding the plans for subverting the General Government in the State of Missouri, for the same means were employed in all the seceded States, varied only to suit circumstances.

In January last our Legislature passed a Convention bill and appointed an election of Delegates to meet at Jefferson City on the 28th of February.

This Convention was to constitute the last link in the grand scheme of secession. Simultaneously with the passage of the Convention Bill a canal of Legislative traitors selected the candidates to represent the Districts, nearly every man a Secessionist under a Union guise which the first toad breeze was to blow away; such candidates issuing addresses to their several precincts, bearing in their composition a determination to be elected at all hazards.

"Resolved by the people of Missouri in Convention assembled: That the communication made to this Convention by the Honorable J. G. Green, as Commissioner from the State of Georgia, so far as it asserts the constitutional rights of secession, meet with our disapproval.

4th. That the Convention do advise Georgia, and the several seceded States to desist from the revolutionary measures commenced by them, and unite their voice with ours in restoring peace and concord to the Union and its members.

5th. That the Convention do advise the Secessionists to follow the reading of these resolutions, and seeing no hopes for them in this Convention they ought to discontinue their efforts to carry out a new game. This they declared by the creation of a State Serpent, or Journal, as it was otherwise called) which was to sting and poison the Union.

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a short time ago we were our warm friends menaced us with howling mobs and revolvers. Old men, who had done us no wrong, were invited to be the slaves of some of these rebel villains were unceremoniously born, went on beyond their own doors at night, and made a practice of shaking the hands with, or to recognize their Union fellow workhoppers. The business places of loyal men were abandoned as dangerous, and such a spirit of intense animosity was manifested as would have exhausted the forbearance of any man, and in the end just desperation, they would have slain the serpent, and the Union would have been saved.

Now, Mr. Editor, you suppose there is any other purpose with the leaders of this rebellion? Do you suppose they are sincere in their professions of loyalty? Do you suppose they are sincere in their professions of loyalty? Do you suppose they are sincere in their professions of loyalty?

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valid without making a defence of it, either on legal or constitutional grounds. What would be the effect? In this approving what the President has done in the past, we invite the President to do the same in the future, and the law of the country will be prostrate at the feet of the Executive and in his discretion he may exercise any power he chooses for judicial authority. Again Mr. President, though there are few of us here who take the view of the constitution by this right, which I am addressing to the people, we will not be deterred by any circumstances from protesting in our own language against what we consider a usurpation of the President. Let us call the attention of the Senate to the President's usurpation of the Senate by the name of the constitution and the people I represent. You have practically martial law all over this land. The house of private citizens are seized without legal process. The right of the citizen to bear arms is rendered nugatory by their being taken from them without judicial process, and upon mere suspicion. Individuals are arrested without legal process. The other day since Congress met a military officer in Baltimore appointed a marshal of that city. Will any man defend the act? Do you suppose the President is not substituting the rule of a military commander for laws of the land? What more authority has this officer to appoint marshal for the city of Baltimore than you have as President for one of your banks? The constitution guards the people against any seizure without a warrant of judicial authority. Has not the President of Missouri, by his usurpation of the law, sweeping act, laid his hands upon the private correspondence of the whole community? Who defends it, as conformable to the Constitution? If an old Sir Isaac Newton, who had no legal process for a resolution to inquire into it, in the name of the public liberties—I am told that at this moment, in the jail in this city there are individuals who have been taken without legal process, and Maryland and other States, and now here and there cannot get out, and in some instances have actually been forgotten. I was told of one instance where a man was put in jail here, without getting his friends to see him, and he was kept in the Department, and they looked into the case, and found nothing against him, and he was discharged. But in the rush of the events, the very existence of this man, and his application to the Department, was forgotten. We may have then a joint resolution to approve these acts and make them valid, but we cannot make them valid in fact. I know that Congress has no power to repeal its legislative functions may appropriate money, but it has been expended by the President without a warrant of law. But whatever unconstitutional act he may have committed, it is now a fact, and a joint resolution. It stands there and it will stand forever. Nor can this Congress prevent a succeeding Congress from holding any officer of the President responsible for his usurpation of the constitution. I am sure that I will record the protest of those who are unwilling to see the country divided into two parts, Maryland and other States, and now here and there cannot get out, and in some instances have actually been forgotten. I was told of one instance where a man was put in jail here, without getting his friends to see him, and he was kept in the Department, and they looked into the case, and found nothing against him, and he was discharged. But in the rush of the events, the very existence of this man, and his application to the Department, was forgotten. We may have then a joint resolution to approve these acts and make them valid, but we cannot make them valid in fact. 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