The Forward Movement at Washington-a Grand Spectacle-the Spirit Animating the Troops-Positions of the Columns.

At Gen. McDowell's headquarters, early on Tuesday afternoon, says the Washington Star, all was activity and bustle, and officers were contigually coming and going, every one seeming anxious to be on the march and in the van. The numerous companies of regu lars in the vicinity of Arlington House, comprising artillery, cavalry and infantry, soon had their tents struck and formed into col umn. They did not excel in prouptness of movement and mil tary enthusiasm the New York Eighth, which rapidly formed and marched, leaving their tonts on the ground in charge of a guard. The New York (Brooklyn) Regiment was a part of the column which formed on the road at the foot of Arlington Heights, and were preceded and fol lowed by regulars. They also left their tents on the ground. We noticed in the line several batteries of rifled held pieces. The scene from the hills in the neighborhood of the toll-gate was grand. Looking towards Washington, regiment after regiment were seen coming towards the road and across the long bridge, their arms gleaming in the sun. the left, towards Arlington, the column already mentioned was approaching, their rear being lost in the distance. The columns coming from both directions joined at the tell-gate and took their places in the line marching onwards. Cheer after cheer was heard as regiment greeted regiment, and this, with the martial music, and sharp, clear orders of commanding officers, made a combination of sounds very pleasant to the ear of a Union man. It was about five o'clock when the De Kalb regiment, the last from this side, cros sed the Long Bridge, and were greeted with loud cheers by the Twenty first New York Regiment, stationed in Fort Runyon. They were accomp nied by vivandieres, and follow ed by a long train with their camp equipage, baggage, &c.

Behind these, stretching out into dim per spective, came a long wagon train with camp stores, &c. We noticed several wagons loaded with muskets in boxes. The enthusiasm and elasticity of spirit of the troops ordered to march, their jokes with brother soldiers, their bayish naivette and abandon, were in-

Only one class of men were law spirited spleased. The troops left behind to guard the fortifications were loud in their murmurs because they too were not sent forward One of the Twenty-first New York said he thought it was a — hard case that after being kept inactive at Washington, other regiments should have the preference. Every man of the regiments wanted to join the movement. The position of the troops le post of honor as that of the advanced regiments, and they will take the field in time to

The column of the extreme right is com manded by Gen. Hunter; the right centre col umn by Gen Tyler. That consists of the fol lowing excellent troops, viz: The Maine Second, and First, Second and Third Connecticu Regiments, under Col. Keys; the New York Second and First and Second Ohio Regiments, under Brigadier General Schenck, and the New York Thirteenth, Sixty Ninth, Seventy Ninth, and First Wisconsin, under Col. Con coran, (probably), with Sherman's United tates light battery and six pieces of the New York Eighth, and a detachment of the Second United States Cavalry, under Capt Harrison. and Lieutenants Tompkins and Mason. Lieut. Mason was thrown from his horse and so much hurt as to have to be carried into a house upon a litter.

General Tyler's column biyouncked in and four and a half miles from

Fairfax Court House.

do good service, no doubt.

Colonel Miles, United States Army, commands the left centre column, and among other crack troops, has more than 2,500 regulars. A portion of the troops forming his column were two hours passing Bailey's Cross Roads to the intersection of the Columbia with the Little River Turnpike.

Colonel Heintzleman commands the col-United States cavalry and light artillery. Its loss of life. Our troops advanced as follows: route was by way of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and county roads in that vicin

There must be at least 50,000 troops actually on the march under General McDowell, exclesive of his reserve still resting in and ground his late entrenchments.

WASHINGTON, July 17 .- Senator Lane and Representatives Vandever, Colfax, Verree, Washburne and Porter, wko went with the advance guard of the Grand Army to Fairfax Court House this morning, returned to the city at nine o'clock this evening, having left that villiage at half past four this afternoon. They report that the skirmishers reached Fairfax at half-past eleven to day, and the advance guard entered the village exactly at

Trees had been felled across the road at three points to obstruct the march, but they feeble impediments. About half a mile this side of Fairfax an embankment had been thrown up across the road, a half mile in length, with embrasures for four or five guns and sand bag protections; but no guns were mounted. There were no pitfalls or

The pickets of the enemy this side of Fair fax retired this morning about an hour only before the head of the column came in sight, leaving the grain bags out of which their horses were fed, and the federal troops fed the grain to their own horses.

The entrance of the federal troops into Fairfax is said by these gentlemen to have been inspiring beyond description. The main street was filled, as far as the eye could sce, with the soldiers marching with fixed bayonets and loaded guns, cheering lustily for the Union, whilst the bands played the "Star Spangled Banner." As soon as the 6,000 infantry in the column had passed, the cavalry, which were in the rear (the artillery being in front), dashed down the town on a gallop, in chase of the retreating Confederates. They followed them four miles toward Centreville, but the great heat preventing a forced march

of the infantry, they returned.

A few buildings were burned by the federal troops a mile beyond Fairfax, on account of a rumor that a soldier had been fired upon

The column which occupied Fairfax was composed of two brigades under Colonels Porter and Burnside, and consisted of two batteries of flying artillery, two Rhode Island regiments, the New Hampshire Second, the New York Eighth and Seventy first regiments, eight companies af regular infantry, five companies of cavalry, and perhaps one or two

W Official Despatch from General McDowell. Washington, July, 17 -The following sit.

Army.
We have occupied Fairfax Court House and driven the enemy towards Centreville and Manassas. We have an officer and three men slightly wounded. The enemy's flight was so precipitate that they left in our hands a quantity of flour, fresh beef, entrenching tools, hospital furniture and baggage. I en deavored to pursue beyond Centreville, but the men were too much exhausted to do so.

Most respectfully, yours, IRWIN McDowell, Brigadier General. [Note .- The distance from Fairfax Court House to Centreville, is about 8 miles. Centreville to Manassas Junction the distance is six miles.

Gen. Tyler's Division Attacked by Mask ed Batteries.

CENTREVILLE, Va., 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 en camped 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 reconnoi ter, while the remainder of the division remained in the vicinity of Centreville. Richardson proceeded with three companies, the Massachusetts First, first being the Kelsey county Fusileers and National Guards. They passed across an open ravine and again entered the road, which was densely sur rounded by woods, when they were received by a raking fire from the left, killing a numer 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 ri-fled guns were planted in front, supported by Capt. Bracket's company B. second cavalry with a line of infantry composed of the Michigan Second and the New York Twelfth, some distance in the rear. A steady fire was

ept up on both sides in this position. The rebels had two batteries of eight eces in a position commanding the road ey used their guns well, except that they fired sometimes 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 rein forcements. In the meantime, Richardson's brigade reconnoitered the roads.

While we were again thus advancing we were met with a raking fire. Our guns were again put in position, and poured grape and cannister 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 ed. Several of his pieces were disa-The New York Twelfth suffered next to the Massachsetts First. Total loss on our estimated at forty killed and sixty

At half past four Gen. Tyler ordered the roops to retire; it being necessary to relieve apt. Bracketts cavalry, which had done the most effective services. The day was exceedingly hot and the borses thirsty for water, The day was exceedwhich could only be obtained at Centreville. Only about a thousand of our forces were at any time engaged. The rebel force is estima. ted at four thousand. Col. Wilcox's division, including the Zouaves, moved from Fairfax station to night to flank the enemy.

WASHINGTON, July 21. A most severe battle was fought to-day at Bull's Run bridge. The conflict was desper-ate, lasting over nine hours. The programme umn on the extreme left, composed of the was carried out until the troops met with a New York Fire Zouaves, the Michigan regi- succession of masked batteries which were ments, and other very fine troops, including attacked with vigor and success after severe

Col. Richardson, who distinguished him self in the previous engagement, proceeded on the left, with the four regiments of the Fourth brigade, to hold the battery hill on the Warrington road in the vicioity of the place where the last battle was fought,-Schenck's and Sherman's brigades, of Tyler's division, advanced by the Warrington road while Heintzleman's and Hunter's divisions, took the fork of Warrington 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 batcommanding the road. Our troops were then formed in battle array, the Second New York and the Second Ohio on the left, Second Ohio and Second Wisconsin and Seventy-ninth, Thirteenth and Sixty-ninth New York on the right. Col. Miles' division llowed in the rear.

battery at ten minutes of seven. The rebels half afterwards. When numers discovered in the army and incompared in the army was almost a success. The enemishing. 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. The Second Obio and Second New York militia were marched by flank through the woods by 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

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 on 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 tifteen 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 Thirteenth, who rushed up upon one of the enemy's bat-teries, firing as they proceeded with perfect eclat and carried it with the bayonet's point. The veil of triumph seemed to carry all before They found that the rebels had abandondespatch was to night received at the Head-uarters of the Army:

despatch was to night received at the Head-uarters of the Army:

ed the battery, only taking one gun, but this success was acquired only after a severe loss

Col. E. D. Townsend, Headquarters of the of life, in which the Sixty-ninth severely suffered, and it was reported that Lieut. Col. Cameron was amongst the first killed.

The Zouaves also distinguished themselves by their spirited assault upon the batteries point of the bayonet, but it 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 stand, but they had retreated towards Win- Gen. Rosencrantz takes his place in commeeting with every success, and that it regaired but the reserves of Tyler's division to push on to Manassas Junction.

Further Details of the Battle.

Washington, July 22, 1861.
After the latest information was received from Centreville, at half past seven o'clock last night, a series of events took place in the intensest degree disastrons. 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 Washing ton. The carnage has been tremendously heavy on both sides, and ours is represented as frightful.

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

It is thought that Gen. McDowell under took to make a stand at or about Centreville, but the panic was so fearful that the whole army became demoralized, and it was imle to check them either at Centreville or Fairfax Court House.

Gen. McDowell intended to make another stand at Fairfax Court House, but our forces being in full retreat he could not acc the object. Beyond Fairfax Court House the retreat was kept up until the men reached their regular encampments, a portion of whom returned to them, but a still larger portion coming inside of the line of intrenchments.

A large number of the troops in the retreat the wayside from exhaustion and scattered along the entire route all the way from Fairfax Court House. The road from Bull's Run to Centreville was strewed with knapsacks, arms, &c. Some of the tro deliberately threw away their guns and appurtenances the better to facilitate their trav-

Gen McDowell was in the rear at the re treat, exerting himself to rally his men, but with only partial effect. The latter part of the army, it is said, made their retreat in good order. He was completely exhausted, having slept but little for three nights. orders on the field did not at all times reach those for whom they were intended.

It is supposed that the force sent against our troops consisted, according to a prisoner's statement, of about 30,000 men. ding a large number of eavalry. He says further that owing to the reinforcements from Richmond, Strawsburg, and other points, the enemy's effective force was 90,000 men.

According to the statement of the Fire Zouaves they have only about six hundred men left from the slaughter, while the Sixty ninth New York regiment has suffered frightfully in killed and wounded.

Sherman's, Carlisle's and the West Point Batteries were taken by the enemy, and the eight seige thirty two pound rifled cannon. The latter being too combrous to remove they were left two miles the other side of Centre-Such of the wounded as were brought to the Centreville hospital were left there after having their wounds properly dressed

The panic was so great that the attempt rally them to a stand at Centreville was en-tirely in vain. If a firm stand had been made there, our troops could have been reinforced and much disaster prevented.

General McD well was thus foiled in his well arranged plans. It is sufficient that all the provision trains belonging to the United finger shot off. Several others were slightly States Government are saved. Some regimen- scratched. Total killed, 2; mortally w tal wagons were overturned by accident, or ed, 2; otherwise wounded, 8; in all, 12. sheels came off, and had therefore to be abandoned. Large droves of cattle were saved by being driven back in the advance of the retreat.

It is supposed here that Gen. Mansfield will Pope: take command of the fortifications on the other side of the river, which are able, it is said military engineers, to hold them against force the enemy may bring. Large ri-

sent over and mounted.

Col. Marston, of a New Hampshire regiment, reached here this morning. He was wounded. Heintzleman was also wounded in the wrist. In addition to those reported vesterday it is said that Col. Wilcox, comman der of a brigade, was killed. Also Capt. Mc-Cook, brother of Capt. McCook of Ohio.

Cause of the Panic.

The following is an account of the inauguration of the panic which has operated so disastrously to our troops. It receives unusual interest from the subsequent events. All our military operations went on swim-mingly, and Col. Alexander was about erect-The first range gun was fired by Sherman's ing a pontoon across Bull Run. The enemy were seemingly in retreat, and their batteries did not return his shot until an hour and a being unmasked one after another, when a half afterwards. When Hunter's division terrific consternation broke out among the Carlisle's howitzers, followed by slight skir- who were on the ground, and for a time it seemed as if the whole army was in retreat.

Many baggage wagons were emptied of their contents and the horses galloped across the open fields. All the fences were torn to allow them a more rapid retreat. For a time a perfect panic prevailed, which communicated itself to the vicinity of Centreville, and every available conveyance was seized upon by the agitated civilians. The wounded soldiers on the roadside cried for assistance, but the alarm was so great that num-

bers were passed by.

Several similar alarms occurred on previous occasions when a change of batteries ren-dered the retirement of the artillery necessary on our part, and it was most probable that alarm was owing to the same fact.

The following comprises some of the officers killed and wounded:

KILLED. Major of Fire Zouaves. Lieutenant Colonel of Fire Zouaves. Captain Gordon, Company H, 11th Mass. Captain Foy, Company H, 2d R. Island. Colonel Slocomb, 2d Rhode Island. Colonel McCook's brother (a private.) Colonel Cameron, 79th Highlanders.

WOUNDED. Colonel of 2d New York. Colonel Farnham (Zouaves.) Colonel Hunter. Colone! Corcoran. Colonel Clarke, 11th Massachusetts. Captain Rickerts, Artillery. Colonel Wood (Brooklyn) New York. Colonel Wilcox, 1st Michigan.

Advance of Patterson's Column. General Patterson's army, 25,000 strong, moved from Martinsburg, Va, on Tuesday morning of last week, leaving the First Pennsylvania regiment to guard that town, and

Captain Tompkins! Rhode Island Battery had the lead, supported by the Twenty first Pennsylvania regiment and followed by the Just below Bunker Hill. Colonel Stewart.

with 600 rebel cavalry, drew up for a charge upon the Twenty first, but failed to see the Rhode Island Battery, which opened with powerful effect with shot, shell and grape, Col. Stewart's charge was immediately bro-

ken, and the Second United States Cavalry, under Col. Thomas, charged and pursued him two miles, capturing one captain and one pri vate, who have been sent back to Martins burg. The remainder of Stewart's force sent tered into the woods, and the Second return-Our whole force then encamped for the

our advance guard was coming into Darksville, three miles back from Bunker Hill, the secession pickets were just leaving and the Twenty first fired upon them. One shot took effect in the hip of Mrs. Jos. Chap man, making a severe but not serious flesh wound. Dr. Worthington, of the Ninth, coming along a few moments after, gave her every attention, and she is now doing well.

Gen. Patterson subsequently left Bunker Hill and took a position at Charlestown, and at last accounts was at Harper's Ferry. Vision.

The Affair at Barboursville, Va. Washington, July 19 .- The following has just been received at headquarters United States army here:

ville, Cabell county, on the 16th inst. G. B. McCLELLAN,

Major General, etc.

The less of the killed and wounded at the battle of Carrick Ford, in which Gen. Garnet of the rebel forces was killed, and his troops routed, fell entirely upon the Obio Fourteenth; they occupied the post of dan ger, and behaved like veterans under the fire of infantry and artillery. There was no flinching, but, on the contrary, a coolness low our disordered troops any distance. and determination, not only characteristic of the men, but their gallant Colonel, who rode up and down the ranks cheering them on, as regardless of danger as though by his own fireside. Captain Benham, in his plain brown suit, walked his horse up and down the ranks five of his captains were shot down. He giving his orders clearly and calmly as in was struck by the balls of the enemy just the terrible day of Buena Vista. The losses as he exclaimed, "Scots, follow me." on our side were as follows:

Fourteenth Ohio-killed-Samuel Mills Company A, shot through the head : Henry Reifeldiver, Third Sergeant, Company Mertally wounded-Daniel Mills, Company A, in leg-since died; John Kneehouse, Com pany A, shot in the side, seriously wounded-Henry Murrow, Company B, in side; Cas per Smalf, Company D, in wrist, slightly wounded—Captain Fisher, Company C. if face; Privates S. Richards, in arm: Eichard Henderson, in calf of his leg: Orderly Chas. Greenwood, alongside his head. Smith, Company K, buckshot in hip-flesh Lieutenant Sherman, Company K.

Proclamation of General Pope. St. Louis, July 19 .- The following procla

mation has been issued by Brigadier General dering their removal impossible.

St. Charles, Mo., July 19.

To the People of North Missouri:—By virtue of the proper authority, I have assumed command in North Missouri. I appear among you with a force strong enough to maintain the authority of the Government and too strong to be resisted by any means in your possession usual in warfare.

Upon your own assurances that you would respect the laws of the United States and preserve the peace, no troops have hitherto been sent to your section of the country .-The occurrences of the last ten days, howev er, have plainly exhibited your lack, either of the power or of the inclination to fulfil your pledges, and the Government has therefore found it necessary to occupy North Mis souri with a force powerful enough to compel obedience to the laws, and as soon as it is made manifest that you will respect its au thority and put down unlawful combinations against it you will be relieved of the presence of the forces under my command, but not until then.

I therefore warn all persons taking up arms against the Federal authority, who attempt to commit depredations upon public or private property, or who molest unoffending and peaceful citizens that they will be dealt with in the most summary manner without awaiting civil process. John Pope, Brigadier General U. S. A. Commanding.

A Williamsport Soldier Shot,-On the night of the 3d inst., Peoples Lower, a young man from Williamsburg. Blair county, and a member of Capt. Neff's company was shot through the right breast and instantly killed. An alarm was sounded from the 24th Regt. (Irish Brigade,) who were having a jollification having had in their possession a large sup ply of bad whiskey-(eight barrels of which had been captured that day.) This called in the picket guard of which company C. (Neff's comp.) formed a part, and the sentinel a member of comp. F. 3d Regt-who was drunk at the time, fired upon Lower before commanding a halt. Mr. Lower was a young man of about twenty years of age, was born and raised near Williamsburg and when he left this he was among the liveliest of his company eager to do his country service. He was shot down while on duty by a drunken sentinel. It is needless to say that after this occurrence the whole eight barrels of the "contraband" had their heads knocked in and the poisonous stuff, which had been the cause of the death of this noble youth, spilled on the ground .- Hollidaysburg Register.

.... Hoofland's Balsamie Cordial, an advertisement of which will be found in another column, will cure the worst cases of colds, coughs, &c., &c.

LATEST NEWS

General McClellan Ordered to the Command of the Army of the Potomac. LARGE INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

Major General McClellan has been summoned by the Government from Western advanced to Bunker Hill, 10 miles south, Virginia to repair to Washington and take where the rebels had boasted of making a command of the Army of the Potomac. mand of the army of Western Virginia.

The Corps d' Armee at Washington is to be instantly re-organized and increased by the addition of 100,000 men. The necessary orders have been given. Offers of regiments already raised are being made and accepted with such rapidity as to ensure that this will be accomplished within

Large reinforcements from various directions are already on their way, orders having been telegraphed for them while the battle was in progress. Ill val

The Government entertains no apprehensions whatever for the safety of the Capitol. Preparations not only for defensive, but also for the speedy renewal of offensive operations are going on vigorously.

We can add but little reliable news this morning to that obtained yesterday, except that it is by no means certain that our loss is as large as represented by frightened civilians and others. The surgeon at Official From General McClellan's Di- Centreville it is reported sets it down at six hundred. There is no doubt a large number who fled or were foolish enough to throw away their arms, have been taken prisoners and are confounded with the killed and wounded. It does not appear that Beverly, July 19, 1861. ed and wounded. It does not appear that Col. E. D. Townsend: One of Gen. Cox's the Pennsylvania troops were in the heat regiments, the Second Kentucky, defeated and drove 600 of Wise's men out of Barbours the reports therefore of whole companies from neighboring counties being cut up, are probably the fears of some who thought it must be so.

Almost the entire available force of the enemy was thrown into Manassas a few days previous to the attack, so as to outnumber our forces. They must however have suffered severely, as they did not fol-

Col. James Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and brother of Secretary Cameron, fell gallantly fighting, at the head of his regiment, the 79th (Highland), at the moment while

Among those out of the ranks of the army who were on the battle field was George R. Smith, State Senator, Pa. He killed by cannon shot through the left breast. He was in the thickest of the fight, and his carriage was struck and shows marks of several bullets in several places. When the men began to retreat he mounted the fence, and in patriotic appeals urged them to stay by the guns. He was among the last to leave, and remained with the wounded all night, attending to their wants.

> Sherman's Battery or the greater part of it has returned to Washington. The reason why the other batteries were taken was, because the horses attached, as well for sale cheap at JOHN KENNEDY & Co's. as the reserve horses, were shot down, ren-

It is estimated that only 20,000 of our troops in all were engaged, and not more than 15,000 at my one time.

Gen. Patterson's term of service (being a three months man,) will expire on Saturday next, as well as most of the troops under his command. Some have already been discharged. He is succeeded by Major Gen, Banks. The Great Battle.

The Washington Star of Monday after noon says: Our army suffered a heavy reverse, but by

no means such an overthrow as panic strick-civilians and the soldiers who fied in advance of the retreat imagine and allege.

The great body of our troops are slowly retreating to day in remarkably good order, recovering most of the munitions, baggage, &c., thrown away by those stricken with the panic. Heintzleman's brigade is coming in in as good order as that in which it left Al-

exandria. The army will again occupy the positions from which it started out last week, in and around the entrenchments and forts constructed for this city's security on the other side of the Potomac.

In the belief of General Scott they are impregnable, and this city is as secure from the enemy as it was a forthight ago, quite, not-withstanding yesterday's disasters at a point twenty eight or thirty miles distant from us. The fresh troops under General Mansfield and those of General McDowell's reserve not in the engagement, together, make an army

quite as large, we apprehend, as that under General McDowell in yesterday's battle. From sunset last evening up to this hour, they have been steadily getting into position, as a matter of precaution, and we have been informed that measures have been taken to concentrate here still another great army, now scattered at various points distant less than twenty four hours from us by rail. They will doubtless commence pouring into the city within a few hours.

Some of the dirtier class of locofoco papers continue to charge the present difficulties on the republican party in the face of the fact Mr. Everett and many other eminent men declare that this movement of rebellion has been in progress for thirty years, and that too among men claiming to be demo crats and trusted as such. Such men are naturally tories and only wait opportunity to turn traitors.

Hooffand's German Bitters never fail. Read the advertisement in another column.

The Proposed "Cotton Loan."-The New Orleans Delta casts upon Messrs. Davis, Ste. phens, Benjamin & Cu., a perfect storm of condemnation for attempting to enter the cotton marts of the South as a trading firm to pick up cotton. The Delta disapproves of the scheme in toto, and in terms so harsh and contemptuous that it appears that all freedom of opinion is not crushed out, even in a city where so much oppression has been felt on account of free speech. It characterizes the attempt as "the foolish scheme of converting "the Provisional authority now in charge this Confederate Government into a great ' cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, and other toint. stock trading, company, for, perhaps, the immediate enormous profit of the managers and their friends, and to the ultimate in-"jury, loss and grievous disappointment of the great body of people."

BORRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS,

The Philadelphia Argus, in speaking of the late obtains the late of the Prankin Institu ys: "In noticing medicines, we are always extrem Dyspepsia, headache, and indigestion, persons are more or less affected pan us by taking moderate exercise, whole som lose of Eurhave's Holland Bitters one

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Trains leave Lewistown Station as foll westward. 7 % a. m. 11 11 p. m. 2 45 p. m

D. E. Robeson, Agent & Galbraith's Omnibuses convey passengers and from all the trains, taking up or setting ther down at all points within the borough limits.

and Way, 1 30 p. m. Western " NOTICE.

THE Assessor's Transcripts for 1861 for

Oliver, McVeytown, Wayne and Newto Hamilton, in the hands of School Boards of those districts, ought to be forthwith returned to the Commissioners Office, as they are needed for the purpose of making out the assersors' lists. George Frysinger, Clerk. Lewistewn, July 24, 1861.

NEW GOODS at the cheap store of John Kennedy & Co. 50 sacks prime Rio Coffee, 50 do Laguyra Coffee, at wholesale or retail prices, at

JOHN KENNEDY & Co's. BARRELS Pennsylvania Syrup and 200 barrels White, Light Brown, and Brown Sugars, at wholesale rs, at wholesale or retail prices
JOHN KENNEDY & Ca's

A and Y. Hyson, 10 setts new style Queensware, 50 setts caps and sancers, and Queensware of all kinds, low for cash, at JOHN KENNEDY & Cas.

LARGE lot of Fresh Teas, Imperial

A LARGE lot of Dry Goods, New England Rum and extra Gin, just received at JOHN KENNEDY & Co's.

RESH lot Corn Starch, do do Essence of Coffee, do do Mas n's best Shoe Blacking

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Mifflin county, to distribute the fund in the hands of George Sigler, administrator of Mary Sigler, late of Crawford county, Ohio, dee'd, will attend to the duties of the appointment at his office, in Lewistown, or THURSDAY, the 22d day of August, at 19 Selock A. M. Those interested in said estate are requested to attend.

C. HOOVER, Auditor. REGISTER'S NOTICE.

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IIIE following accounts have been exam ined and passed by me, and remain filed on record in this office for inspection of heirs, legatees, credi ors, and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of the county of Mifflin, to held at the Court House, in Lewistown, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of August, 1861, for allowance and confirmation:

1. The account of Franklin Koch, admr of Daniel Koch, late of Snyder county, dec'd, who was guard an of the minor children o Ludwick Yetter, dec'd.

2. The account of Joseph Kerns, guardian of Lavinia M. Kerns, minor child of Thom as G. Kerns, late of Derry township, dec'd.

3 The account of John Peachey, surviving executor of John Glick, late of Menno tuwnship, deeld. 4. The account of Henry Clum, executor of Forgritta Notter, late of the borough of

Lewistown, dec'd,
5. The account of Peter Barefoot, admr. of Mary Barefoot, late of Armagh township,

dec'd 6. The account of Shem Zock, admr. of and trustee appointed to sell the real estate of John Byler, late of Mifflin county, dec'd. 7. The account of Shem Zook, executor of John Zook, late of Menno township, dec'd.

8. The account of Joseph C. Wilson and John F. Wilson, admrs. of Thomas I. Wil son, late of Menno township, dec'd. The account of Jacob Hoover, admr. of

David Rothrock, late of Berry township. 10. The account of H. J. Walters, admr. of James Irwin, late of the borough of Lewistown, dec'd.

11. The account of Andrew Reed, trustee for the sale of the real estate of David Bris-bin, late of Lancaster county, dec'd. SAMUEL BARR, Register. Lewistown, July 24, 1861.

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