

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA. Thursday Morning, July 25 '61. J. J. BRISBIN, EDITOR & PUBLISHER. W. W. BROWN, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

Mr. Roshon, a Photograph Artist, has taken views at the new Building a few doors North of the Diamond. His pictures are good and cheap. Handbill on next page.

Determined not to be outdone Mr. Scriber has made arrangements to take pictures cheaper and better now than ever before. Exceeding good pictures taken for twenty-five cents. Car on the hill behind the Court House.

The Democratic Watchman, now that our three months soldiers are about to return, is beginning to tremble in its boots. The Editors cannot conceive how to look those honest patriotic men in the face after abusing the cause for which they were fighting for the last three months.

An Interrogation. Will the Editors of the Watchman please tell the honest people of Centre County what favors they are expecting from the hands of Mr. Vallandigham the traitor Congressman from Ohio?

God help you, when their time comes, to visit you with their honest indignation.

An Imposition. On Tuesday last the news of a Great Battle was telegraphed to this place and as a matter of course every body was wonderfully excited and eager to hear the news.

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position for several years, he retired to a farm in Northumberland county. There he lived and enjoyed the confidence and respect of his neighbors, both for the integrity of his purpose and the hospitality and generosity of his character.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR THE VICTORY AT BULL RUN. Capture of Three Batteries.

SPIRITED ACTION OF THE ZOUAVES. HEROISM OF THE MUD SILLS. JEFF. DAVIS IN THE FIELD.

Negroes in the Southern Army. Rebels Reinforced by Johnson. Federal Troops Subsequently Repulsed.

Our Loss Two or Three Thousand. Immense Slaughter on Both Sides.

RETREAT TO WASHINGTON. Sherman's and Carlisle's Batteries Captured by the Enemy.

Rebel Force Ninety Thousand. TERRIBLE PANIC AMONG OUR TROOPS.

Re-Occupation of Potomac Fortifications. EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

FULL DETAILS OF THE GREAT BATTLE. COLONEL CAMERON 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 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 on our left.

Two forty five P. M.—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 Courthouse, 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 Secessionist's lines 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. He says our troops have taken three masked batteries and forced the rebels to fall back to Rappahannock. 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.

Col Cameron was a native of Pennsylvania, the next oldest brother of the Secretary of War. He was born, we believe, in Maytown, Lancaster county, learned the printing business, and studied law with Ex-President Buchanan in Lancaster city. In the profession of the law, he had but little taste or inclination to its dull routine of business, but was particularly brilliant and powerful as a journalist, in which capacity, had he directed the energies that he afterwards brought to bear in positions where it was not possible for him to gain distinction, no man in this country could have boasted a fairer reputation than that which James Cameron might have achieved with his pen. During Governor Porter's administration, Col. Cameron was appointed superintendent of motive power on the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, and after serving in that

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 smoke 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.

It is thought that General McDowell undertook to make a stand at or about Centreville, but the panic was so fearful that the whole army became demoralized, and it was impossible 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 accomplish 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 entrenchments.

A large number of the troops in their retreat fell on 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 troops deliberately threw away their guns and appearances the better to facilitate their travel.

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

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

According to the statement of the Fire Zouaves they have only about two 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 siege thirty-two pound rifle cannon.—The latter being too cumbersome to remove they were left two miles the other side of Centreville. Such of the wounded as were left there after having their wounds properly dressed. The surgeon in attendance there was Frank H. Hamilton.

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

General McDowell was thus foiled in his well arranged plans. It is sufficient that all the provision trains belonging to the United States Government are saved. Some regimental wagons were overturned by accident, or the wheels came off, and had therefore to be abandoned. Large drives of cattle were saved by being driven back in the advance of the retreat.

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

An officer just from Virginia at half past ten reports that the road from Centreville to the Potomac is strewn with stragglers. The troops are resuming the occupation of the fortifications and entrenchments on the line of the Potomac.

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

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

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

Additional Particulars. Col. Farnham badly wounded.—The Rebel Black Horse Cavalry Cut to Pieces.—List of Regiments Engaged.

WASHINGTON, July 22, P. M. Lieutenant-Colonel Fowler, of the New York Fourteenth Regiment, is among the killed.

Col. Lawrence, of the Fifth Massachusetts, is wounded. Capt. Ellis, of the Seventy-first New York, is badly wounded.

Col. Farnham and Major Logier, of the New York Fire Zouaves, are not killed, but are badly wounded.

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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 two thousand five hundred to three thousand. The fortifications around Washington are strongly reinforced by fresh troops.

Further Details of the Battle. After the latest information was received from Centreville, at half past seven o'clock last night, a series of events took place in the most interesting manner. 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 carriage 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 driving us back, when a panic among our troops suddenly occurred and a regular stampede took place.

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The Rebels at the bridge across Bull's Run, where their retreat was cut off, all the horses being killed.

It is reported that the Rebel Black Horse Cavalry made an attack on the rear of the retreating army, when the latter turned and fled, killing all but six of the party.

The Seventy-first New York lost about half of their men.

The following regiments were engaged in the fight—First, Second, and Third Connecticut; Second Maine; regiments of Regulars, composed of companies of the Second, Third and Eighth and Fourteenth New York Militia; First and Second Rhode Island; Seventy-first New York; Second New Hampshire; Third Massachusetts; First Minnesota; First Michigan; Eleventh and Thirtieth New York; Twentieth Maine; Second, Fourth and Fifth Maine, and the Second Vermont, besides the several batteries.

The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded.

Officers. Killed.—Captain McCook, Capt. Gordon, Company H. Eleventh Massachusetts; Capt. Fox, Company H. Second Rhode Island; Colonel Slocum, Second Rhode Island; Col. Colquhoun, Twenty-second New York; Colonel Wilcox, of the First Michigan.

Wounded.—The Colonel of the New York Second, Colonel Farnham, of the Fire Zouaves; Colonel Hunter, Colonel Gordon, Colonel Clark, of the Eleventh Massachusetts; Captain Reckets, of the Artillery. Two New York Regiments have gone over to Virginia.

It is also reported that 4000 of our troops have been sent back towards Fairfax, from the other side of the river.

It was the remnant of the Fire Zouaves that was attacked by the Black Horse Cavalry, and repulsed them, leaving but six of them to return. This gallant regiment now numbers but a couple of hundred.

It is probable that the number of killed and wounded is magnified, by the large number who are missing—probably wandering through the woods.

It is represented in many quarters that the Ohio Regiments shared the greatest consternation, probably from the want of confidence in the officers. It is known that on the day previous to the battle the number of soldiers who were absent was reported by General Schenck. It was only through the importunities of Col. McCook, in whom they placed confidence, that they were prevented from making a more formidable rebellion.

The Pennsylvania Fourth was not in the battle, having left for home on the morning of the battle, their time of service having expired.

It was known to our troops at the time of the battle yesterday, that Johnson had formed a connection with Beauregard on the night of the first action at Bull's Run. Our men could distinctly hear the cars coming in to Manassas Junction and the cheers with which the Confederates hailed their newly arriving comrades. They knew that the enemy was our superior in numbers and in their own position.

These facts were further confirmed by prisoners taken, deserters and spies, but were not probably known at Washington, and the news, in leading our men into action, only obeyed orders.

Gen. Schenck, as well as other field officers, acted admirably. He collected his forces and covered their retreat, and up to the last minute, was personally engaged in the endeavor to rally his men to make a stand at Centreville.

It was the arrival of fresh reinforcements to the enemy, in especial numbers, that turned the scale of battle. The enemy, before now, might, perhaps, have more to boast of, if they had followed up their advantage last night.

Killed and Wounded probably Overestimated. WASHINGTON, July 22.—Received 9 P. M.—The estimated number of killed and wounded at the battle of yesterday, is gradually decreasing by arrivals from the woods and the hospitals. Six hundred of the Ellsworth Zouaves are already arrived.

It is now understood that Col. Wilcox, of the First Michigan Regiment, acting Brigadier-General, is not dead, as reported, but badly wounded.

Later From Washington. SHERMAN'S BATTERY NOT TAKEN. GENERALS JOHNSON, AND JACKSON AND COLONEL HUNTER OF THE REBELS REPORTED.

WASHINGTON, July 23. Up to this time the War Department have refused all flags of truce for the purpose of bringing off the dead and wounded.

Col. Cameron lies on the field where he died at the head of his column, as they charged upon a battery.

A gentleman from the Valley of Virginia says that Gen. Johnston left Winchester on Thursday night, and reached Manassas Junction during the battle on Sunday, with a force of 20,000 strong. He left behind only his sick, to the number of 1800.

It was confidently asserted at Winchester that General Johnston and Col. Hunter were killed at the Junction, and it was rumored, but not confirmed, that Gen. Jackson was also killed.

Our lines are now drawn in to the original points from which the enemy advanced to Fairfax. They only run two miles from Alexandria. Our pickets and outposts will no doubt be fearfully harassed and butchered by the heavy siege guns to throw balls seven miles will no doubt be turned upon us, but Washington can be held against any force the rebels can bring.

Col. Wilcox commander of the Second Brigade, Third Division is a prisoner and is badly wounded.

President Lincoln drove over the Potomac and visited the camps. He spoke a few encouraging words to each regiment and requested all to remain for the present. They all voted unanimously to stay.

United States Reserve Home Guards, of this place, numbering one hundred and seventy men, were attacked by five hundred rebels under Capt. Duncan, three miles North of Harrisonville. The fight lasted six hours at the end of which time the rebels retreated.

The loss of the Rebels was fourteen killed. Van Horn's force was attacked while at dinner. They planted their flagstaff in the ground, never giving an inch, nor moving the flag until after the rebels retreated.

Gen. McClellan to Take Command of the Army on the Potomac.

Gen. Rosencrantz to Command in Western Virginia.

THE POTOMAC CORPS D'ARMEE TO BE REORGANIZED. OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS TO BE RESUMED.

Reinforcements on their Way. BRINGING IN THE WOUNDED MEN.

WASHINGTON, July 22. Gen. McClellan has been summoned by the Government from Western Virginia to Washington to take command of the army on the Potomac. Gen. Rosencrantz takes command in his place in Western Virginia.

The Corps d'Armee at Washington is to be instantly organized and increased, and the orders have already been given, to that effect.

Officers of Regiments already raised and being raised, will be accepted with such rapidity as to insure that that will be accomplished in a few days.

Large reinforcements from various sections are on their way hither, orders being telegraphed for them yesterday, while the battle was in progress.

The Government entertains no fears for the safety of the Capital. Preparations for offensive operations are going on vigorously.

Gen. McDowell has returned to his headquarters at Arlington Heights, and the regiments comprising his command will resume their positions.

Last night some three hundred Wagons came to Fairfax Court House with wounded and others on horseback were taken to Alexandria. The rebels charged with great inhumanity upon the wounded soldiers on the battle field, killed the wounded and fired into the hospitals. We had not sufficient artillery on the field which is much to be regretted as it would have changed the aspect materially.

At the battle yesterday the Massachusetts, Rhode Island and the New York Regiments were the most out up.

The Sixty-ninth, Seventy-ninth and Seventy-first New York Regiments, and the Fire Zouaves were severely dealt with.

The loss on our side is something over two thousand. Col. Earnest of the Fire Zouaves was slightly wounded.

It is rumored here that the New York Seventh Regiment have tendered their services again.

FROM HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY. WASHINGTON, July 21st.—Received 9 P. M.—The orders to Gen. McDowell to move forward at 6 o'clock yesterday, were suspended until early this morning. Our troops in the meantime were employed in cutting a road through the woods, in order to flank the enemy's batteries.

The Secretary of War has received a dispatch that the fighting was renewed at Bull Run this morning. Our troops engaged the enemy with a large force, silenced their batteries, and drove the Secessionists to the Junction.

The city of Washington is wild with excitement and joy. The firing was distinctly heard here in the direction of Bull's Run, from eleven until three P. M. At seven this evening the reverberation was still audible.

A gentleman who arrived here to-night says that at three this afternoon the Second and Third New York Regiments were ordered to march forward from Vienna, first sending back their baggage to Damo, Trenton. Other troops were hurrying forward to the scene of hostilities. There is great military bustle and excitement in the direction of all the camp.

For the Democrat. The Next Treasurer. The people have a right to say who shall be their public servants, and it is, therefore, for them to decide who shall be the next County Treasurer.

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RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

Columbia, the gem of the ocean, The home of the brave and the free, The shrine of each patriot's devotion, A world offers homage to thee. Thy mandates make heroes assemble, When liberty's form stands in view, Thy banners make tyrants tremble, When borne by the red, white, and blue. When borne by the red, white, and blue, Thy banners make tyrants tremble, When borne by the red, white, and blue.

When war waged its wide desolation, And threatens our land to deform, The ark then of freedom's foundation, Columbia rode safe through the storm. With her garland of victory o'er her, When so proudly she bore her bold crew, With her flag proudly floating before her, The boast of the red, white, and blue. The boast of, &c.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither, And fill it up to the brim, May the wrath they have won ever wither, Nor the star of their glory grow dim, May the service united aid ever, And hold to their colors so true, The army and navy forever, Three cheers for the red, white, and blue. Three cheers for, &c.

We wish it perfectly understood that we will insert the name of no man as a candidate for office unless that name be accompanied by One Dollar and Fifty Cents. We will in no case break this rule.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. We are authorized to announce the name of FRANCIS JONON, of Spring Mt, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican county Convention.

THE MVRKEYS. BALKRAYS, July 18, 1861. White Wheat, per bushel 85 Red, do 80 Rye, do 40 Corn, do 40 Oats, by weight, do 25 Barley, do 40 Buck wheat, do 40 Clover Seed, do 4.00 Potatoes, do 1.00 Lord, per pound 10 Pork, do 10 Tallow, do 12 Butter, do 10 Eggs, per dozen, 10 Plaster, ground, per ton, 10.00

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