



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1861.

Cavalry Wanted.

It is said that a requisition will be made upon the Governor of this State, by the United States Government, for a regiment of cavalry. The United States will furnish horses and all the equipments—Here is a nice chance for those disposed to enter the most desirable part of the service.

CROPS.

The Scranton Republican says: Luverne county will turn out a larger average of wheat this year than for years past. This county has suffered terribly from the ravages of the weevil, but this season, the first for some half dozen years, the wheat is comparatively free from it. The weather has been favorable both to grass and grain. The former has been housed in good condition, and the farmers are rapidly securing the latter.

Congress presents a sublime spectacle. It is a true type of the loyal feelings of the country. There are no party lines. The Douglas Democracy of the free States stand steadily by the government; leaving the shame of a factious opposition to the very few who, having been bold enough to go for disunion in 1860, now reap to advocate it in 1861. The government party in the House is about forty to one, and in the Senate about four to one. If the intolerance that characterizes the secessionists were repeated here, not a voice would be raised against our flag, and those now so ready to embarrass the President and his Cabinet, would be arrested and punished as dangerous traitors.

Two Vessels Recaptured from Jeff Davis's Pirates.

Two vessels recently captured by the rebel Privateer, Jeff Davis, the schooner Waring and the brig Cuba, were rescued by their crews and brought safely into New York.—The rescue of the Waring was owing mainly to the daring of the colored steward, named William Tomlinson, who with a small hatchet killed the rebel prize officers, and then compelled the prize crew to assist in working the schooner into port. The Cuba was recaptured by Capt. Strout and his men without bloodshed. The narratives in both cases are very interesting. We will publish a detailed account of both affairs on the outside of our next week's paper.

The Traitor Congress met at Richmond on Saturday last. Its members have nearly all rendered themselves conspicuous by their advocacy of ultra proslavery and disunion sentiments. Among these are Hunter, Mason, Poyor, and John Tyler, of Virginia; Toombs, Cobb, and Stephens, of Georgia; Reltt, Barnwell, Keitt, Chesnut, Meminger, Miles and Boyce, of South Carolina; and Curry, McKee and Shorter, of Alabama.—These were all recently leading Democratic politicians. The message of Jeff Davis 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.

Our Boys.

The Fourth Pennsylvania Reserve Regiment, to which the National Guards, Capt. G. B. Keller, is attached, left Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and are now at Washington. While on the way from Easton to Harrisburg, the Regiment stopped at Lebanon, and were treated to an excellent supper by the citizens of that place. To show in what estimation the Regiment is held by those who are qualified to judge, we append the following paragraph from the Harrisburg Telegraph:

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.—The Fourth Pennsylvania Reserve Regiment, Col. March which arrived here from Easton, a few days ago, left yesterday afternoon at four o'clock for Washington. The Regiment, over one thousand strong, is composed of men who will give a good account of themselves when they meet the enemy on the field of battle. The men are neatly uniformed, well equipped in every respect, and present an appearance creditable to the State.

When this Regiment goes into the field, we expect to hear a good account of its doings. We know that our own boys will do a full share towards building up a glorious reputation.

Col. Sickle's Regiment left Camp Washington for Harrisburg on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, and Col. Man's Regiment was to have left the same place for the same destination, yesterday. As soon as these regiments are fully fitted out they will move on to the seat of war.

The grand jury of the United States district court, sitting in Baltimore, has found bills of indictment for treason against John Merryman, Samuel Maester, Lewis Bitter, James McCarty, Philip Cassire, Michael Hooper, and Richard H. Mitchell.

"C. S. A." is the abbreviated title of the seceded States. The full designation is "Confederate Stealing Association."

Mr. Editor.—I think it is too bad, the fix we have got in. Just think of it; we have gone and held that meeting—we have resolved in favor of peace—of speedy and unconditional peace—and we have cautioned democrats against enlisting in this "unholy war" for the preservation of Chicago-republicanism and the Union, and what have we got for our pains? For republicans and what they said, we cared nothing; but to think that the Monroe Democrat should come down upon us, in the way it did last week was crushing; it was a lick that we did not expect, a literal pitching of "a thousand of brick" at our devoted heads. Now, Mr. Editor, I leave it to you, though I know you have no interest in our affairs, whether it was the clean thing in the Squire thus to make us the scape goats of his folly. After calling upon us to hold peace meetings in every town, township, borough and ward in the county, he should have stood by us like a man, and not attempt to make a union capital for himself, by bullying us like dogs for having, at some considerable wear of conscience, shown ourselves weak enough to believe that he meant what he said. In holding the meeting we but obeyed his behests, and in resolving for peace, at any cost, we but put forth our humble efforts to secure the unity, the integrity and the perpetuity of our noble democratic party. We are democrats, hearts, souls, bodies and pantaloons, and we are willing to go any length in the furtherance of democracy and its time honored usages. We have thus far believed the Democrat to be the head of the party, but after it commands, why should it turn around and kick us for our obedience: the head should not thus abuse the body which supports it.—It is all wrong. What would the Union be without its democracy!—and what will the democracy be, worth if we don't crush this war, give way to the South as we always have done, heal all differences and again secure Southern votes to its support? Why, just nothing. If the Squire heads us off in this way, in our efforts to restore the good old times when democrats grew rich in office and no questions were asked, we may as well turn republicans and run our chances, or forever say good-by to all dreams about good situations in the custom houses, mints, and post offices in the land.

It has been insinuated that since the Squire ordered us to hold the peace meetings, the posterior portion of his body has been taken with a sudden itching to rest itself upon a side-judge's seat for the next five years, and that his sudden conversion to Abe Lincoln's war policy is a forlorn remedy, grasped at in the agony of his affliction as a means to secure relief. I do not believe this slander, for I have always found the Squire to be a model of independence, a second Jackson at assuming responsibilities, and a man who will act regardless of consequences—after he has once satisfied himself that his course tallies with the views entertained at the Philadelphia Mint. His course has, I know, at times, appeared chequered with inconsistencies, but that has only occurred when he has failed to keep his eye on the chief fugleman, and gone off half-cocked. No, no. We don't believe the slander. There must have been a far weightier matter than the judgeship that led the Squire to desert us after getting us into a fix. If, perchance, we are mistaken in the man, and if he is really anxious for the side-judge, and his last essay is but the stretching out of a feeler for popularity we, up here, can't see how the giving advice at one time and abusing democrats for following it at another is going to help him any. The experiment is a dangerous one, and, like the Irishman's gun may kick out at both ends. One can't worship both God and mammon politically any more than one can do it religiously—and to attempt to do it must, in the end, bring confusion or defeat. Either we did right in following the Squire's advice or he did wrong in giving it; which is the right and which the wrong is a matter of anxious inquiry to the united democracy of

Barret-tp., July 23d, 1861.

The New York Tribune says, "The panic at Centerville is not a novelty in warfare. The best disciplined troops of Europe have been guilty of them far less excusably than our men in Virginia.—Such was the famous flight of the French and Sardinian troops from Castiglione to Brescia, the day after the great battle of Solferino. There the successful soldiers were resting from the fatigues of the fight when five Austrians, who had been hidden in the bushes, came out to surrender themselves. Instantly, the cry of "The Austrians are coming" was raised. From that simple incident arose a panic. For seventeen miles, all the way to Brescia, the road was filled with a flying mass of horse and foot; wagons and ambulances were emptied of their wounded, and every body seemed beside themselves with terror. Some fifteen thousand men were engaged in this panic, and the loss of life from it was very considerable."

Crops in Ohio.

A gentleman, resident of the southern tier of townships in this county, says the Cleveland Herald, in speaking, not only of his township, but of Northern Ohio generally, says that the present wheat crop is the best yield of the last ten years. Thirty and forty bushels per acre will be realized in many fields. The wheat is out of the way of weevil and rust, and the harvest will commence next week.—Oats, too, are very heavy, and grass on new meadows is good. There is time enough yet for corn, and the rain of Monday sent the water to the bottom of the potato hills.

In Ohio, if a man is not married at twenty he is drummed out of the town.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

A GREAT BATTLE FOUGHT.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1861—9 P. M. The following dispatch from an officer has been received.

FAIRFAX STATION 5:30 P. M.

The enemy accepted battle in full force. A great battle has been fought. The day is ours. The enemy totally routed. Great loss on both sides. I am on the way to Washington with full details.

From another source the following comes:

FAIRFAX STATION, 5:30 P. M.

The enemy routed. They accepted battle and were routed. Our victory is complete. Their batteries are silenced.—Ball's Run bridge taken.

A special messenger has arrived with news from Ball's Run up to 4 o'clock this afternoon. The troops were first ordered to move at 6 p. m. yesterday, but this order was subsequently countermanded. Last night a council of war was held, at which all the General Commanders of divisions and Colonels of regiments were present. All the batteries moved forward at dusk. The main body of infantry started at 2:30 a. m., and were four hours and a half passing a given point at Centerville.

Col. Heintzelman moved with 5,000 men to the left of the road, as a feint to draw the enemy to that point.—Col. Hunter with his division, 5,000 more, moved to the right. The Central Column, of 30,000 men, was to commence the conflict on the road to Manassas Junction. Gen. McDowell started an hour after from Centerville in a carriage with Dr. Army of Albany, Henry Bereans, Gen. McDowell's father-in-law, and Caleb Lyon of Lyonsdale.

After mounting the hill, two miles from Centerville, some obstructions delayed the center column for a short time. It marched on until about the Run, when the bridge over it, which had been mined and covered with tar, blew up and burst into flames as our troops approached.—Here Gen. McDowell mounted his horse and joined the staff.

Cannonading had commenced on the left at 8 o'clock, and gradually extended along the whole line, and continued from 9 to 10 o'clock almost without intermission.

During this time the head of the column almost reached the Run, but the bridge having been destroyed, did not attempt to cross, but turned to the right and appeared to be entirely stationary, the head being a quarter to a half of a mile from the bridge, from 10 to 12 o'clock, while the cannonading continued very briskly.

From 12 to 1 o'clock the cannonading was intermittent. The center column moved about this time to the right, was joined by the right wing, and crossed at the turnpike bridge. This was held by a body of our troops that crossed last night over a bridge which they had taken with them, ready constructed, to throw across the stream above. Having flanked and captured the batteries which protected the turnpike bridge, they had taken possession of it and held it till our center approached.

The left column of Col. Heintzelman kept up the feint, by occasional cannonading, while 1,000 of his men, with axes, were cutting their way through the very dense woods, making a road and marching to cut off the communication by rail to Richmond. Col. Heintzelman had carried the heights, which they had neglected to fortify, and was doing terrible execution among the rebels at Manassas Junction itself. An observer judged that it would ordinarily take three months to do what these lumbermen did in half a day.

At 1 o'clock six points were strongly attacked by our forces, and heavy cannonading at all was going on. During the whole of the engagement, the rebels were retreating, but stubbornly and with determined resistance. At times volleys of musketry were heard, lasting for 70 minutes. Our artillery bore the brunt of the battle, and the gunners suffered severely. Terrible execution was done among the enemy. Our infantry fired admirably and behaved ably praise.

The loss on each side is not yet ascertained, but it is very great. Col. Cameron of the 79th is among the killed. Col. Hunter is slightly wounded. It is reported that Gen. Schenck has been killed.

There is no doubt that the whole force at Manassas, the "Flower of the Southern Army," as Judge Campbell called it, all the Rebel reserves, were engaged.—At Centerville, where is a full view of the Bull and Blue Ridge, was a large concourse of Congressmen, Senators, and Representatives, and many were with the Army beyond.

When the army left Centerville, a bald eagle appeared over the heads of the soldiers, wheeled round and slowly sailed north. This was considered by the troops a good omen.

An officer brought news to Centerville, which was received with great enthusiasm, that Beauregard sent a flag of truce to General McDowell, which he refused to receive, saying that he would accept nothing but an unconditional surrender. Soon after, Col. Blenker's brigade, which had been at Centerville during the action was ordered to the left doubtless to join Heintzelman.

The enemy were very bold last night, and yesterday picked up blankets that our men, who were within hailing distance, had left.

The 69th has resolved unanimously not to go home till the 3d of August. The Pennsylvania 4th, in painful contrast with this, was met returning toward Long Bridge.

Twenty-six of the wounded in Thursday's skirmish are in the hospital at Alexandria; the killed were nine. There are twenty-four cases of measles at Centerville, the legacy of the Rebels.

Eleven o'clock.—One of your correspondents who has just returned from the field of the battle, which he left at about 3 o'clock, leaving Centerville at about 5

o'clock, gives the following account of the engagement:

The plan of the attack was as follows: There were three Divisions, Col. Richardson commanding on the left and stationed at the place where the fight occurred on Thursday last. Col. K. was to begin the fight by a feint, in order to divert the attention of the enemy. The Center Division, commanded by Gen. Tyler, was stationed about two miles from them, and the Right Division, commanded by Col. Hunter, must have been three miles from the center.

Col. Richardson, with his Brigade, strengthened by Hunt's Battery of Artillery and another, were in position last night. This morning at 2 o'clock, the head of the advancing column, which was to form the center and right wing, commenced moving and proceeded some three miles beyond Centerville, where it divided, a part moving straight forward a mile or so. The remainder turned to the right, and after marching three miles, took up position on line with the other two divisions. The column was five hours in moving. The large siege piece, 32-pounder, was with the center.

At 6 1/2 o'clock this morning, Gen. Tyler's Division commenced the attack by firing a single gun. No reply was made, a second was fired, with the same result. From that time till about 9 o'clock, there was but little firing. At the latter hour, Col. Richardson and Gen. Tyler commenced a heavy cannonading, which was continued by Gen. Tyler, without any reply for an hour and a half, when the enemy began to return his compliments. About this time, the right wing of the Army, Col. Hunter, with which was Gen. McDowell, joined in the cannonading, which was kept up by the whole line, with but little intermission, until about 3 o'clock, except that from Col. Richardson's wing.

No reports were heard after 3 o'clock. Shortly after Col. Hunter commenced cannonading he made an attack with the infantry of the 1st and 2nd Brigades, which your correspondent observed from a distance. A third brigade strengthened them, and they drove the enemy into the woods. This took place directly in front of the center of our line, but at a distance of about two miles. There was every exhibition of a desperate fight, but up to 2 o'clock all appearances indicate a success on our side. About noon Gen. Schenck's Brigade, which formed a part of the center of the line; were ordered to make a movement upon the enemy in front, and about midway between the center and the right wing. They marched about a mile and a half through the woods, and 1st Ohio Regiment, which is a part of this brigade, having emerged from them, was drawn up in line of battle, in a field. The 2nd Ohio was immediately behind them, and at the edge of the wood. The 2nd New York was marching by the flank, and preparing to form in line of battle in the rear of the Connecticut regiments.

When these regiments were in this position, the enemy, from a battery concealed in a trench so deep as to hide guns and men, commenced an rapid fire of shells, grape and canister. Our men fell upon their faces and most of the shot passed over. But six of the New York 2nd and two of one of the Ohio Regiments were wounded.

Gen. Mansfield will take a command in the army to-morrow. The rebels bayoneted the bodies of the wounded soldiers left on the ground, and in some instances stripped and tied them to trees. In the course of the battle, the New York Fire Zouaves bravely attacked, and succeeded in turning the cavalry of the enemy, but with great loss to themselves. It is said that their Colonel, Farnham, was killed.

Col. Sherman's Brigade suffered more severely than any of the others. Among the killed was Col. Stocum of the Second Rhode Island, and Col. Cameron of the 79th New York. Gov. Sprague's horse was killed under him. Col. Hunter was very severely but not dangerously wounded by a piece of shell which cut open one side of his face.

It is impossible to form any correct estimate of the number of killed and wounded. Some set it as high as 2,000 but this is mere conjecture. The loss of the enemy must have been at least as great as ours. Both armies fought bravely and desperately. A large number of commissioned officers were killed.

Early in the afternoon a cousin of Ex-Congressman Roger A. Pryor came up to some of the Wisconsin troops, mistaking them for a part of a corps in his own army, and said, "Boys, we are whipped." The boys took him into custody.

Gen. Mansfield will doubtless command the regiments which have moved over to-night.

Collector Goodrich of Boston, who left Bull's Run at 11 o'clock this morning—has just arrived. About 9 o'clock last night, the commanders of divisions and of brigades, and colonels of regiments, were called into Gen. McDowell's quarters at Centerville to receive their final instructions for to-day. The night was clear, and the moon shone upon thousands of soldiers bivouacking in the open air for miles and miles. At 2 o'clock, they began to move to their respective positions, filling up all the roads, and marching forward and by the flank.

The first firing was about six o'clock from artillery stationed on the left, on the hill which overlooks Bull's Run. To the right of the road another battery soon began to play upon the enemy. The latter only was responded to by the rebels.

Up to nearly 11 o'clock the infantry had taken no part in the engagement, but the artillery kept up a rapid fire. Mr. Goodrich saw one our shells bursting in the air like a balloon, and heard them constantly whizzing a quarter of a mile to the left.

No killed or wounded were brought in while he was on the ground. He heard no musketry firing on the way home. Gen. McDowell was aware of the immense disparity of forces, knowing Johnston had re-enforced Beauregard,

The 15th, 25th, and 26th Regiments, New-York, have crossed the Potomac, and marched toward Fairfax.

If we can hold possession of Bull's Run, we have beaten the Rebels at Manassas, as we thus cut off their supply of water, and they will soon be obliged to retreat.

It is said by deserters and spies from Manassas, that the Rebels have no real information respecting the numbers of our forces, their estimates varying from 20,000 to 150,000. Probably Beauregard, however, has knowledge on this point, which he does not communicate.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Monday, July 22, 1861.

After the latest information was received from Centerville at 7 1/2 o'clock last night, a series of events took place in the interest degree disastrous. Many confused statements are prevalent, but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have entered in a degree which has cast a gloom over the remnants of the army, and excited the deepest melancholy, throughout Washington.

The carnage is tremendously heavy on both sides, and on ours it is represented as frightful. We were advancing and taking their masked batteries gradually, but surely, and driving the enemy toward Manassas Junction, when the enemy seemed to have been re-enforced by Gen. Johnston, who, it is understood, took command and immediately commenced driving us back when a panic among our troops suddenly occurred and a regular stampede took place.

It is thought that Gen. McDowell undertook to make a stand at or about Centerville, but the panic was so fearful that the whole army became demoralized, and it was impossible to check them, either at Centerville or at 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 the intrenchments.

A large number of the troops in their retreat fell on the way side from exhaustion, and scattered along the route all the way from Fairfax Court House.

The road from Bull's Run was strewn with knapsacks, arms, &c. Some of our troops deliberately threw away their guns and accoutrements, the better to facilitate their travel.

Gen. McDowell was in the rear of the retreat, exerting himself to rally his men, but only with partial effect.

The latter part of the army, it is said, made their retreat in 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 force sent out against our troops, consisted, according to a prisoner's statement, of about 30,000 men, including a large number of cavalry. He further says that owing to reinforcements from Richmond, Strauburg and other points, the enemy's effective force was 90,000 men.

The panic was so great that the attempt to rally them to a stand at Centerville was entirely in vain. If a first stand had been made there, our troops could have been re-enforced and much disaster prevented. Gen. McDowell was thus foiled in his well arranged plans.

It is supposed all the provision trains belonging to the United States Government were saved. Some regimental wagons were overturned by accident or the wheels came off, and had therefore to be abandoned. Large droves of cattle were saved by being driven back in the advance of the retreat.

An officer just from Virginia (10:30) reports that the road from Centerville to the Potomac is strewn with stragglers. The troops are resuming the occupation of the fortifications and intrenchments on the line of the Potomac.

The following is an account of the insurrection of the panic which has resulted so disastrously to our troops. It receives unusual interest from the subsequent event:

All our military operations went swimmingly on, and Col. Alexander was about erecting a pontoon across Bull's Run.—The enemy were seemingly in retreat, and their batteries being unmasked, one after another, when a terrific consternation broke out among the teamsters who had incautiously advanced immediately after the body of the army, and lined the Warrenton road.

Their consternation was shared in by numerous civilians who were on the ground, and for a time it seemed as if our whole army was in retreat. Many baggage-wagons were emptied, and their horses galloped across the open fields, all the fences of which were torn down to allow them a more rapid retreat. For a time perfect panic prevailed, which communicated itself to the vicinity of Centerville, and every available conveyance was seized upon by agitated civilians. Wounded soldiers cried on the roadside for assistance, but the alarm was so great that numbers were passed by.

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

The reserve force at Centerville was immediately brought up, and marched in double quick step in the following order: Col. Einstein's 27th Pennsylvania Regiment, with two guns.

The Garibaldi Guards, and Colonel Blenker's 1st Rifle Regiment, with his batteries, followed at several miles distant by the De Kalb Regiment.

re-enforcement. The right was in good order. The battery erected on the hillside, directly opposite the main battery of the enemy, was doing good execution, and additional guns were being mounted. On his arrival at Fairfax Court-House, he was overtaken by a Government messenger, who reported that our army was in full retreat toward Centerville. They were followed by less agitated parties, who stated that the report of the retreat was owing to the fact that the alarm among the teamsters had communicated itself to the volunteers, and even in some instances to the regulars, and the lines were broken, and that a retirement of our forces across Bull's Run was rendered necessary.

The Rhode Island Battery was taken by the rebels at the bridge across Bull's Run, where their retreat was cut off.—Their horses were all killed.

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

The 71st New-York Regiment lost about half their men.

The following Regiments were engaged in the fight:

The 1st, 2d and 3d Connecticut Regiments.

The 1st Regiment of Regulars, composed of the 2d, 3d, and 8th Companies. Two hundred and fifty Marines.

The 8th and 14th New-York Militia. The 1st and 2d Rhode Island.

The 71st New-York. The 2d New-Hampshire.

The 5th Massachusetts. The 1st Minnesota.

The 1st Michigan, the 11th and 38th New York, the 2d, 4th, and 5th Maine and the 2d Vermont Regiments, beside the several batteries.

KILLED.

Lieut. Col. Fowler, of the 11th New-York.

The Lieut-Colonel and Major of the Fire Zouaves.

Col. Stocum, of the 2d Rhode Island. Col. Stocum, of the 27th New-York.

Col. Wilcox, of the 1st Michigan. Capt. Gordon, Company H, 11th Massachusetts.

Capt. Fax, Company H, 2d Rhode Island.

WOUNDED.

Col. Farnham and Major Lozier, of the Zouaves, badly wounded.

Col. Lawrence, of the 5th Massachusetts.

Col. Tompkins, of the 2d New-York. Col. Hunter, United States Army.

Col. Corcoran, of the 69th New-York. Col. Clark, of the 11th Massachusetts.

Capt. Ellis, of the 71st New-York. Among those reported killed are Lieut-Col. Nugent and Capt. Thomas Francis Meagher of the 69th.

The Latest War News.

Great activity prevails in and around Washington, the energies of the Department and the Army being devoted to recovering from the effects of the disaster of Sunday night. The regiments are taking possession of their old quarters, and are putting themselves in order once more. The lists of the killed, wounded, and missing are yet most incomplete, and by necessity inaccurate. The estimates of the casualties still differ from each other greatly, though none of them are as high as at first reported. It is certain that the losses on our side were most strangely exaggerated in the earlier dispatches. The very highest estimate is not over 1,000, and 500 is probably too large a figure.

The Fire Zouaves, as admitted by all, made a splendid fight, charging upon the Rebel cavalry with an impetuosity against which nothing could stand. They suffered severely, but it is believed that not more than 100 are missing or wounded. The 69th New-York Regiment covered itself with glory. It is feared that Col. Corcoran was killed, though there is room for hope that he was only taken prisoner. This Regiment suffered, also, terribly. The 71st New-York Regiment behaved with admirable bravery; on Tuesday morning they only mustered 600 men out of 900; 25 or 30, however, returned in the course of the forenoon, and it is supposed that their entire losses will not exceed 60 men.—Col. Wilcox of the 1st Michigan Regiment was not killed, as at first reported; he has been heard from, and is a prisoner among the Rebels.

It is said that Secretary Cameron, after a visit to Centerville and the vicinity of Bull's Run on Saturday, was so strongly impressed with the difficulty of forcing the enemy's position, that he returned in great haste to Washington for the purpose of changing the orders concerning the army movement. It being too late for this, however, he sent on all the available troops to strengthen the reserve. It appears, also, that a conviction of the hopelessness of the attack weighed upon most of the officers of our army. Gen. McDowell considered a victory of so much importance that he felt it necessary to risk defeat. It is stated by some of those engaged in the fight, that our men were exhausted with hunger, having eaten only dry bread on Sunday, and that if they had been properly fed they would have fought with a better heart. Greater courage they could not have shown.

Throughout the country the enthusiasm which burst out like wildfire when the first proclamation of the President was issued has been renewed by the reverse of the other day. Regiments are offering themselves to the Government everywhere. Nine regiments were accepted last night, and 30 more will be taken, within six days; 70,000 men have within the last thirty six hours been accepted.—Vigor marks every branch of the service now, and the spirits of all have recovered from the depression of Monday, rising even higher than before.

It is positively reported that the rebels are in retreat from Manassas Junction toward Richmond; this report is strengthened by the fact that their baggage wag-