

MORNING TELEGRAPH



BY GEORGE BERGNER.

HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1861.

PRICE ONE CENT

The Telegraph.

RETURNING VOLUNTEERS.

The three months' volunteers, whose term of enrollment expired last week, have commenced to return. The first arrival was the Allentown Infantry, on Saturday morning, noticed in our last issue.

The quiet which usually characterizes our city was disturbed yesterday afternoon by the unexpected return of the fifth regiment of Col. Thomas C. McDowell, and the Maryland Artillery of Reading, connected with the twenty-fifth regiment. The regiment marched to Capitol Hill and stacked arms, and the crowd were crowded with people anxious to see and meet the gallant men who have suffered the most terrible hardships in the service of their country. Many of the men brought with them various "relics" in the shape of muskets and weapons taken from the enemy. In the ranks of the regiment were several "contrabands" from "Dixie's land," who excited the curiosity of the men. The men were toil-worn and covered with dust, but in other respects looked remarkably well. They quartered in the Capitol buildings during the night.

The excitement consequent upon the arrival of the regiment had scarcely subsided, when an announcement was made that the second regiment, Colonel Frederick S. Stambaugh, with which the State Capital Guards of this city are connected, was crossing the bridge. In a few minutes an immense crowd of people congregated at the depot to welcome the "boys," whose return last evening was entirely unexpected, previous advices indicating that they intended remaining with the division several days longer. During the march of the regiment at the depot up Market and Third streets, the sidewalks were thronged with thousands of men, women and children; and considering that the occasion was the Holy Sabbath, the demonstration of welcome was all that the returning soldiers could desire. The regiment was dismissed in Third street, and the State Capital Guards marched directly to their old quarters in the Exchange building, where they were greeted with cheers and warm congratulations by the relatives and friends assembled to receive them. With a few exceptions our boys enjoy excellent health, and seem to have been physically benefited by the hardships they have undergone during the past three months. They left Charlestown yesterday morning, marched eight miles to Harper's Ferry, where they forded the Potomac, and took the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, arriving here at Baltimore at eight o'clock in the evening. It is the intention of most of the company to enlist for three years, and on the return of the Cameron Guards, in a few days, measures will at once be taken to form a Dauphin county regiment. The companies of the second regiment were quartered at the various hotels last night. All the returning volunteers now in this city will be paid to-day, Major Taggart having arrived from Washington for that purpose.

WISCONSIN AND HER GOVERNOR.

Our readers have already been informed of the arrival of the fourth regiment of Wisconsin volunteers, whose tents are pitched just outside of Camp Curtin. The first, second and third regiments are now in the enemy's country, and every where have been spoken of in high and deserved terms of praise. It is safe to say that in no essential respect does the fourth fall below them. Indeed, it may fairly be questioned, whether a regiment can be found possessing a greater number of stalwart and hardy men. Not only the men, but their equipments, their excellent condition, and the generous provision made for their comfort, reflect the highest credit upon the State that sends them forth to do battle in defence of their imperiled country.

We take great pleasure in referring in this connection to the humane measures adopted by Gov. Randall on the further behalf of the troops from Wisconsin. The Executive care and benevolent oversight follow them in their march, and will exercise watch and ward over them wherever they may be. Agents accompany each regiment charged with the duty of looking carefully after the sick and disabled soldiers, and ministering to wants which else would not be met. Connected with the regiment now in this city is a gentleman, Rufus Cheaney, Esq., who possesses rare qualifications for the post to which he has been assigned. In him we are confident the unfortunate soldier will find a warm and active friend, and a compassionate helper in every hour of need.

ARRIVAL OF REGIMENTS.

The regiment from Camp Wright, under command of Colonel John S. McCalmont, arrived here yesterday morning and went into quarters at Camp Curtin. His regiment was ordered to Cumberland, but on their arrival at Hopewell, from which point they intended to march on foot, received orders to repair to Camp Curtin, preparatory to joining Gen. Patterson's division.

A regiment from Camp Wayne, commanded by Col. Roberts, arrived here yesterday afternoon, and went to Camp Curtin. Other of the reserve regiments will speedily follow, and these, with the returning volunteers who must come here to receive their pay, will keep our city in a state of constant excitement for a week to come.

A REGIMENT AT CHURCH.

The Wisconsin regiment, now encamped in this city, marched to the Locust Street Methodist church yesterday afternoon at five o'clock, preceded by their excellent band, to hear a sermon from the Chaplain of the regiment, Rev. A. C. Barry. The spacious church was filled on the occasion, and the services were unusually interesting and impressive. The sermon of Mr. Barry was exceedingly able and eloquent, and one of the most patriotic we have listened to for a long time. Notwithstanding the sacredness of the place and the day, it was evident to us that many persons in the audience felt like testifying their appreciation of the discourse, and approval of the patriotic sentiments of the speaker, by outward demonstrations of applause. At the close of the discourse, which was listened to with marked attention by soldiers and citizens, the choir sang the patriotic hymn, "My country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty," the entire audience joining in this feature of the exercise and singing "with the spirit and with the understanding." The services closed with a fervent and impressive appeal to the Throne of Grace in behalf of the soldiers and the cause in which they are enlisted, by Rev. Franklin Moore, the eloquent pastor of the church. We noticed some of the general officers of the regiments with their ladies, in attendance. We congratulate the fourth Wisconsin upon their good fortune in securing the services of a man for Chaplain so well qualified, in every respect, for the position.

CELEBRATING THE VICTORY.

The announcement of the victory over the rebels at Manassas and Bull Run yesterday, the news of which was received here by telegraph between eleven and twelve o'clock last night, caused immense rejoicing throughout the city, among soldiers and citizens. The important event was celebrated by the simultaneous ringing of all the public bells, firing of cannon at Camp Curtin, and other jubilant demonstrations. The Governor's mansion was beautifully illuminated in honor of the brilliant victory. There was a scene of wild enthusiasm at Camp Curtin, and in the encampment of the Wisconsin regiment, when the glorious tidings were communicated to the soldiers. The excitement extended throughout the entire city limits, the whole population uniting in celebrating the overthrow of the traitors in their strongest hold. Thank God we still have a government able to withstand the assaults of traitors, enforce the laws, and maintain the Union and the Constitution. All honor to the heroes who have achieved this victory, which decides the fate of the whole campaign.

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. They are neatly uniformed, well equipped in every respect, and present an appearance creditable to the State. The Wisconsin regiment, which has been here for three or four days, received orders last night to leave for Washington this morning at five o'clock, and Col. Roberts' regiment, which arrived here last evening, was ordered to leave for Charlestown some time during the day.

PAYMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

The work of paying off the volunteers at Camp Curtin was commenced on Saturday evening, and kept the disbursing officer engaged until two o'clock yesterday morning. He was a welcome visitor, many of the men having been entirely out of money for some weeks, and some of them suffering for the want of it. We trust all will make good use of it, and not subject themselves, as too many have done in the past, to the humiliating necessity of begging money from our citizens to obtain tobacco and other articles. Some have already sent their money home, and others who are sensible will follow the example.

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BY TELEGRAPH. 2D EDITION.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.

FLANK MARCH UPON BULL RUN.

REBEL BATTERIES SILENCED.

The Secessionists Driven Back to the Junction.

Firing Heard at Washington During the Entire Day.

The City Wild with Excitement.

A Battle Momentarily Expected.

Enthusiasm of our Troops.

CENTREVILLE VIA FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, July 21.
We have successfully outflanked the enemy. At half past two o'clock this morning the various regiments about Centreville were formed for march. At three they were in motion in the direction of Perryville, leaving Bull's Run to the left. At six o'clock the first gun was fired by a thirty 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. At Gen. McDowell's headquarters, three miles beyond Centreville, the greater part of the army moved to the right to avoid a bridge some distance beyond, said to have been undermined. They will pass over upon pontoons prepared by Capt. Alexander of the engineer corps, and who has inspected the country minutely on previous reconnaissance, and to whom in great a measure the plan of the campaign is due.

A general battle is expected to-day or to-morrow, and which will probably decide the fate of the whole campaign. If Johnson has not yet formed a junction with Beauregard, he will be entirely cut off by this manoeuvre. Thrown back upon the mountains, his army will be utterly demoralized and probably fall into the hands of McClellan, who is advancing beyond the Blue Ridge; and if he has formed a junction with Beauregard, it opens our communication with General Patterson's column; and thus reinforced, the Federal army can crush out opposition.

If we are driven back the army can retreat upon Centreville and keep open communication with Washington. If Beauregard remains where he is, his communication in the rear are endangered, and Manassas being situated in the apex of a triangle formed by railroads, a movement in his rear would destroy his communications with Richmond. The only danger the federal troops run by this flank march would be by the sudden advance of Beauregard upon Centreville, interposing communication and cutting off our supplies. But this manoeuvre would be desperate, as cutting himself off from supplies, place himself in an exhausted country and between the federal troops and the Potomac.

The sixty-ninth New York was assigned the post of honor in advance. The members of this regiment have agreed unanimously to serve, although their time is out. All the New York regiments will follow this example. For five hours one steady column of troops passed through Centreville. The morale of the soldiers is excellent, all are anxious for a battle, and when informed of the purpose to advance, the enthusiasm was beyond all description.

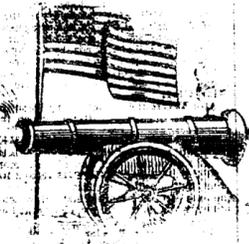
It is supposed Beauregard's forces are larger than ours. A battle is imminent at any moment. It may not take place till to-morrow night. Telegraphic wires are rapidly following the army and officers were opened this morning at Fairfax Court House, with Buell and Benton as army operators.

The orders to move yesterday evening at six o'clock were countermanded till early this morning, our troops meantime 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, and silenced their batteries and drove the Secessionists to the Junction. The city is wild with joy. Firing was heard in this city to-day from the direction of Bull Run from eleven till about three, and after a short cessation till nearly five, and at seven this evening the reverberation of cannon was still audible.

A gentleman arrived to-night says that three o'clock this afternoon the Second and Third New Jersey regiments were ordered to march forward from Vienna, the first sending back their baggage to Camp Trenton. Other troops were hurrying forward to the scene of hostilities, and there is much military excitement and bustle in the direction of all the camps.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.



LATEST FROM SEAT OF WAR.

A BLOODY BATTLE.

GLOBIOUS UNION VICTORY.

The Rebels Driven from Bull Run.

Several Batteries Taken in Rapid Succession.

A GENERAL ROUT AT MANASSAS.

GREAT SLAUGHTER ON BOTH SIDES.

THE ENEMY WHIPPED AT ALL POINTS.

OUR VICTORY COMPLETE.

HEROISM OF THE MUD SILLS.

STORMING OF THE BATTERIES—UNPARALLELED BRAVERY.

SPIRITED ACTION OF THE ZOUAVES.

JEFF DAVIS IN THE FIELD.

A Regiment of Negroes in the Rebel Army.

Colonel James Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Among the Killed.

FULL DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, July 21.
The following bulletins were received in official quarters during the progress of the battle, from the telegraph station about four miles from Bull Run.

Fairfax eleven A. M.—Rapid firing from heavy guns and frequent discharges of musketry. Eleven-forty—Fighting very heavy and apparently more on our left wing.

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

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

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

Two forty-five P. 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 vigorously fought for the old stars and stripes, and from all indications here our troops have at least stood their ground.

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

Our couriers has not yet returned. Quartermaster Balfour, 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 Blackburn's ford.

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

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

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

SECOND DISPATCH.

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

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

THIRD DISPATCH.

The most intense excitement is everywhere existing to hear further from the field of battle. Every returning spectator of the events is immediately surrounded to relate his observations. The demand for intelligence is unsatisfied. 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. Our troops advanced as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Zouaves also distinguished themselves by their spirited assault on the batteries at the point of the bayonet, but it is feared that their loss is immense. Up to the hour of three o'clock P. M. it was generally understood that we had hemmed in the enemy entirely and that they were gradually retiring, that Hunter had driven them back in the rear, that 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 Mississippi soldier was taken prisoner by Hasbrouck, of the Wisconsin Second. He turned out to be Brigadier Quartermaster Prior, cousin of Roger A. Prior. He was captured with his horse, as he by accident rode into our lines. He discovered himself by remarking to Hasbrouck, "We are getting badly cut to pieces."

"What regiment do you belong to?" asked Hasbrouck. "The Nineteenth Mississippi," was the answer. "Then you are my prisoner," said Hasbrouck.

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

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

The position of the enemy extended in three lines form a triangle, the apex fronting the centre of our column. The smoke of the battle could be seen from eminences in Washington. At seven o'clock this evening guns were still heard firing at short intervals.

XXXVIIth Congress—Extra Session.

Passage of the Duties Remission Bill in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

SENATE.—Mr. KING presented resolutions from the legislature of New York, in relation to the Reciprocity treaty with England. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. HALL reported a bill to increase the medical corps of the navy.

Mr. HALL offered a resolution that the Naval Committee be empowered to inquire into the circumstances of the surrender of the navy yard at Pensacola and at Norfolk, with power to call for persons and papers. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. TRUMBULL from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to confirm the bonds of postmasters, with a recommendation that it do not pass. If the bonds are good no bid is needed. Laid on the table.

Mr. FESSENDEN from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to remit certain fines, and it was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON (Ten.) introduced a bill to provide for the transportation of arms and munitions of war to loyal citizens in the States now in rebellion, and to provide for organizing them into regiments, &c. He said that the loyal citizens in those States felt that the government was bound to protect them against invasion and insurrection, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill to provide for the holding of the Circuit and District courts in certain districts during the temporary insurrection. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill in relation to the police force of Washington was taken up. It provides for the appointment of the police by the President of the Senate and speaker of the House. Passed.

The bill to reimburse the Seventy-first regiment's expenses for employing a band was taken up, and passed.

The bill for the construction of one or more iron-clad ships of war was taken up. It provides that the Secretary of the Navy appoint a Board of Naval Officers, to examine, and if the board report favorable, the Secretary be authorized to have said ships built. Laid over.

The resolution approving the acts of the President was taken up.

Mr. LATHAM proceeded to speak. He said there was such a marked discrepancy in the opinions of the Senators with whom he held friendly relation that he felt it his duty to explain his own opinions. Some gentlemen on the floor differ from those who heretofore recognized and listened with pleasure to the eloquence of his friend from Kentucky (Mr. Breckinridge), and also to the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard). But he was pained that he did not hear one single word of condemnation of the breaches and infractions committed on the constitution by the States now arrayed in hostility against the government.

The gentleman could find with logical reasoning infinitesimal flaws in the conduct of the President, but not one word in condemnation of those who openly trample the constitution under foot. Whatever necessity required the President to do to enforce the law and government, was right and proper, even though he might have committed an infraction of the authority delegated to him. But he would not sanction the writ of *habeas corpus* in Maryland, because he thought that State showed her allegiance by sending members to Congress, and that there was no necessity for such a suspension then, except it was evident that the judiciary of that State was disloyal.

No man doubts the loyalty of the Chief Justice. His character is pure and unspiced. Neither could he justify the President for increasing the regular army, for the object could have been accomplished by a volunteer force.

Important Changes of Command.

GEN. BANKS TO SUCCEED PATERSON.

Gen. Dix to Command at Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

General Patterson is to be superseded by General Banks, under orders from Washington in this city.

General Banks is transferred from the department of Annapolis to that of Northeastern Virginia, and is to be succeeded in the command at Baltimore by Gen. John A. Dix.