

Forever float that standard sheet! where breathes the foe but falls before us W.th Freedom's soll beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

OUR PLATFORM.

THE UNION-THE CONSTITUTION-AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Monday Afternoon, August 12, 1861.

BRECKINRIDGE THE TRAITOR

It has been declared that John C. Breckinridge will resign his seat in the United States Senate. This declaration does not astonish us because we predicted that such a course would end his career of treason before he finally joined and openly attached himself to rebels in arms, and the approuncement can have no other effect upon our readers than that of warning them against other traitors in our midst who like the Kentucky Senator, only wait the propitious hour to proclaim their own treason.

The case of John C. Breckinridge is that of almost all the southern statesmen who have risen to position and power within the last thirty to dictate the articles that now appear in that years. They came before the country on the same platform, and entered the government with the same policy to control their legislative and executive action. Southern interests and condition, notwith the expectation of reaching the same policy to control their legislative and executive action. Southern interests and condition, notwith the expectation of reaching the same policy to control their legislative and executive action. southern rights, as they were termed, were arrogantly made to absorb the rights and interests of all other sections. The sectionalism of which these men now complain, was carried out to its fullest extent by themselves in their relation to the other states of this Union. On all questions, the south was a unit. On the subject of protection, they waged a bitter warfare against the labor and the enterprise of the north, making the policy to protect that labor the subterfuge to attempt the dissolution of this Union as early as 1832-'33, and ever since keeping up a united effort to abolish every tariff passed by Congress either as a matter of revenue or protection. Protection encouraged free labor equally with laws only to create revenue, because they argued and knew that the north would be compelled to sustain the government, and therefore a tariff of revenue would act the same in protecting the labor of the north, because of its relief from the support of the government. Southern statesmen have for years | social life has been drawn, disciplined and inacted on this principle of sectionalism, while they were denying the efforts of free labor to they were denying the efforts of free labor to with pride, to the power and energy of the deprotect itself, as the signs of a sectionalism partment in thus astounding the world by the which in their estimation was extremely fanati-

cal. The statesmen of the Breckinridge school have sternly acted on this principle, while Breckinridge himself has been one of the bitterest enemies of protection with whom the labor of the country has been compelled to contend for many years. It is not only on this subject. but on all others, that such as he have been bitter and malignant in their opposition to the of service the bravest and most skilful officers, north-and when they found that their opposition was abortive against the mighty progress line, was a condition of the department which and development of the labor of the country, they changed their opposition to protection to a tact on the territorial question, which was to make the control of the officers of the army resigned or withdrew from the service. We need not menpreserve for the south a controlling influence tion such men as Twiggs, who stood so high in in the legislature of the country. The enterprise | the confidence of the country, second only to and the people of the free states were to settle the Commander-in-Chief Lieut. Gen. Scott, and the people of the free states were to settle
and improve the territory of the country, solely
forbade the approach of the dark avalanche of for the uses of slavery-eternally for the in- treason that was sweeping the army list so fearfluence of the same institution that had beg. fully; or Gen. Johnson, one of the most skilful gared and destroyed other commonwealths-and and powerful Generals of the army. When when this was refused, when the labor that was dark war of rebellion, and the madness that free and independent, refused to yield to the minions of the slave power, that labor was deemed incompetent of self-government, and the slavearistocracy with John C. Breckinridge at their head, started this rebellion against the Union, so that in the destruction of this Union, the free masses of the north could be brought to a level with the slave population of the south.

The resignation of John C. Breckinridge should startle no lover of his country, but rather gratify the friends of freedom as a sign of the times which opens to them a new view of this treason. It will leave us no longer in doubt. when it takes place, as to our duty to our country and ourselves. Hereafter it will teach us how to treat the traitors who still linger in our midst, and who preach peace, as Breckinridge has done, while he was practicing acts of treason. And with all the high reputation of John us have faith in the wisdom, patriotism and C. Breckingidge—his reputed learning and acability of the administration of our National C. Breckinridge-his reputed learning and acknowledged statesmanship, there is no man whom the Union and government can better afford to loose than himself. Let him go, double damned and disgraced as an apostate and of victory and a return of peace. traitor.

ALL THAT IS EXCEPTENT IN GOVERNMENT - all that is glorious in the history of the past-all it is only just that the barbarous practice has that promises stability and prosperity in the future-cluster around the federal government, and excite the true patriot to its maintenance In its life and perpetuity, the hopes of civil and religious freedom throughout the world are centered. When it is overthrown by the machinations or the arms of traitors, these hopes will expire in the blackness of unending right. Hence the cause of the Union will survive defeat repeated over and over again. The price for which the Union party contends in this struggle, is nothing less than the life of the how long these forces will be used for our own only free republican government in the world; defence? Who can foretell the hour when they while patriots would rejoice to have the forces will cease to be such a defence, and turn to of such a government always victorious, yet such usurp and destroy the power and principles uninterrupted success can hardly be expected, they were organized to vindicate and maintain. when the foes they have to conquer were but a In this contest, particularly, it should be the short time since their peers, and are now in- aim of those in authority to devise means for debted to the fostering care and ennobling in- the moral elevation instead of the moral defluence of the very government they would gradation of the army and navy. It should be overthrow, for all they possess of manliness and our aim and object to teach every man to feel skill in war.

particular, the people of the north-west are perhaps the most steadfast, because they know the security of a strong government, and have learned to appreciate the benefits of the Union by the protection it has afforded them in their isolated position and condition, but it is also the honesty and love they have for liberty that the honesty and love they have for liberty that the honesty and love they have for liberty that Washington, July 31, 1861. the sacrifice of all other interests rather than it should suffer from internal treason, throes, or external envy and attack.

The Wampum Weekly Item, a leading Repub ments:

tion, in relation to the war in which our country is now engaged: surely this is no time for the exercise of editorial generalship, or the railing of a sensorious press. We have ever read with great interest the able and commanding leaders of the New York Tril une, and have held and cannot still resist the powerful sentimen of years, that its editor is a pure patriot, and worthy of the confidence and trust the great party he has so largely helped to form, has be-stowed upon him; but we cannot read his stricstowed upon in: but we cannot read ms sureture upon the Cabinet and the generalship of
the army, without a feeling of just indignation
at the want of common prudence which seems
to dictate the articles that now appear in that
At Sudley's Springs, which wairing the passage of the troops of the d'vision in our, front, the veteran editor—but we may be the means of preventing him from making proselites to a gerous, weak and what has already proven

a disastrous policy. The country from Washington to Richmond almost a magazine, and an army intervenes as brave and firm as that which can be brought against it, besides having the advantage of po-sitions of almost impregnable security. We should remember, in this war, that Greek is meeting Greek, and that every pass and battle-field will be a Thermople and Marathon. There will be no Buena Vista in this war; bu our success will be accomplished with blood and victory. We, for one, have the most unbounded confidence in the wisdom, prudence, and statesmanlike ability of our Cabinet, and the administration of our national affairs, in this terrible crisis of the country.

We regard Secretary Cameron as the most able and powerful head of the war department the United States has ever had. We have already spoken of the rapidity with which a powerful army has been brought into the field and marshalled into the stern conflict of war; with which raw material from every department of nured to the toils of war and the service of the country upon the field of battle; and we refer majesty of its movements, against a tide of circumstances, which, to a mind of less power and force, would have been perfectly over whelming.

Officers of the highest standing in its service. coldly resigning in this, the hour of their country's trial, and that too, to such an extent as to almost paralyze the action of the department—treason and a dastardly spirit of sec tionalism so sweeping from our ranks and rolls as to demoralize the army and render doubtfu every man born south of Mason and Dixon's We need not mensuch men could abandon the country to the seemed to rule the hour, confidence may well have been shaken in the faith of all. withdrawal of this vast array of military skill and ability had to be supplied by officers from the citizen's army; of course, vastly inferior in all that renders an officer competent upon the field of battle.

'These are matters which a patriot will recognize as forming the basis of true reasoning in regard to the onward march of our army. These dastardly croakers could not say more if we had a well-disciplined and veteran army in the field, and even then, in the financial condition ones—very high in the air, and compelling as appears by his reports, crossed the Run withtion of the country, a forward movement must depend upon circumstances which may still be beyond the immediate reach of War Department.

These things can only known to the Sccretary of War and the Commander-in-Chief; and they, if they have any regard for the lives of those entrusted to their charge, must be "governed accordingly.'

We repeat what we have already said: let Government, and not by strained strictures force its action faster than a proper prudence would suggest, or disastrous defeats will still crowd our columns, which might be filled with shouts

Flogging in the Army and Navy is no longer permitted by the American government, and been abolished. The saltor who will not do duty unless constantly followed by the cot, is not fit for service before the ment, below or aloft, and the soldier who must be tanget discipline and obedience with blows, is unworthy to stand beneath the strus and striptes, or raisea nile in defonce of our national honor. Our ammy and in the United States cavalry, if I could rally a few regiments, we commenced on the United States cavalry, if I could rally a few regiments of infanty. In this I utterly land, and we continued our retreat on the road we had advanced on in the morning. If they are not, and the soldier who soldier and saltor are will cases to be such a defence, and turn to surp and destroy the power and principles will cases to be such a defence, and turn to surp and destroy the power and principles in the power of the moral decrease of the ment of a battery of the abstract of the moral decrease of the ment of a battery of the analysis of the moral decrease of the ment of a control of the moral decrease of the ment of a control of the moral decrease of the ment of a control of the moral decrease of the moral decrease of the ment of a control of the moral decrease of the moral decrease of the moral decrease of the ment of a contro been abolished. The sailor who will not do

THE CABINET, THE ARMY AND THE personal interests, and that upon his personal was desirous of forming a strong rear guard, but neither the officers of the regular army, by treating men as men. If one fails to do his day don't scourge him like a dog, but remind could induce them to form a single company.—

The cause of the country. They address with faith carriests in his days listing. the cause of the country. They adhere with faith persists in his dereliction, drive him out of the to the Union, and prove the sincerity of this ranks, or when a vessel arrives in port, land faith by an enthusiastic adhesion to the governhim as he enlisted, friendless and more along and an arrives are section of artillery and a few companies of cavalry. Most of the road was favorable for infantry, but unfavorable for cavalry and arrives in port, land faith by an enthusiastic adhesion to the govern- him as he enlisted, friendless and moneyless, and tillery. ment in its efforts to crush rebellion. In this the punishment will do more good than if you open every vein in his body with the lash.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

Official Report of Col. Heintzelman.

To Capt. Jas. B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General Sir-In obedience to instruction3 received on the 20th inst., the division under my command was under arms, in light marching order, with two days' cooked rations in their haversacks,

lican journal in the state of Wisconsin, thus and commenced the march at half-past two A alludes to the efforts of the Cabinet of President M. on the 21st, the brigade of Colonel Franklin Lincoln, and the condition of the army and leading, followed by those of Colonels Wilcox navy. The article is so just and truthful, that we transfer it in full to our columns, believing that our readers will be gratified for its reprint, division immediately in the rear of the latter. and Howard. At Centreville we found the road Between two and three miles beyond Centre-

It is with extreme regret that we find some of the ablest journals of the country railing against the Cabinet and the policy of the administration, in relation to the way in which the country railing against the Cabinet and the policy of the administration, in relation to the way in which the country railing against a companied the head of Colonel Hunter's column, with directions to stongt a model with the column and the c turned in to the left to a ford across Bull Run, at which latter point Colonel Hunter's division was to cross. No such road was found to er'st, and about cleven A. M. we found ourselves at Sudley's Springs, about ten miles from Centre-ville, with one brigade of Colonel Hunter's division still on our side of the run. Before reaching this point the battle had commenced. We could see the smoke rising on our left from

I ordered faward the First brigade to fill heir canteens. Before this was a complished the leading regiments of Colonel Hunter's division leading regiments of Colonel Hunter's ally sion became engaged. General McDowell, who, accompanied by his stuff, he'l passed us a short time before, sent back Capt. Wright of the engineers and Major McDowell, one of his aids, with orders to send forward, two regiments to prevent the enemy from outflanting them.—
Captain Wright led forward the Minnesota regiment to the left of the roal, which crossed the Run at this point. Major McDowell led the Eleventh Messe chusetts up the road. I accompanied this regiment, leaving orders for the emainder to follow with the exception of Ar-

enemy, placed just beyond the crest of the hill, on their entrance left, the distance being contowards the enemy's position.

In the meantime I sent orders for the Zouaves to move forward to support Rickett's bat-tery on the right. As soon as they came up. I led them forward against an Alabama regiment, Sources killed four and wounded one, dispersing them. The discomfiture of this cavalry was completed by a fire from Capt. Collum's ed that the enemy had a heavy battery, with company of United States cavalry, which killed and wounded several men. Col. Farnham, with

order. It did good service in the woods on our right flank, and was among the last to retire,

During this period of waiting the thirty moving off the field with the Third United pounder was occasionally used with consider States infantry. Next was led forward the first able effect against bodies of infantry and cavalthe action, but had now disappeared, but soon O'Rourke, of the engineers, I was promptly no I consider it useless to attempt to rally them. Seemed to be moving heavy reinforcements to The want of discipline in these regiments was so great that the most of the men would run

At this time I ordered Col. Sherman, with his

taken and retaken three times by us, but was finally lost, most of the houses having been killed, Captain Rickett being wounded, and First Lieut. D. Ramsay killed. Lieutenant Kirby behaved very gallantly, and succeeded in carrying off one caisson. Before this time heavy reinforcements of the enemy were distinctly seen approaching by two roads, extending and outflanking us on the right. Colonel Stewart's brigade came on the field at this time, having brigade, which arrived just as the left of Sherfor some time gallantly held the enemy in brigade to follow Sherman, accompanying the

division, which was joined during the engagement by the cavalry of Col. Stanton's division.

About dusk, as we approached the Warrentown turnpike, we heard a firing of rified can-non on our right, and learned that the enemy had established a battery enfilading the road. Captain Arnold, with his section of artillery, attempted to run the gauntlet and reached the bridge over the Cub run, about two miles from Centreville, but found it obstructed with broken ehicles, and was compelled to abandon his about eight, P. M., we reached the camps we ing column. The order was executed without had occupied in the morning. Had a brigade the least confusion, and the brigade joined the from the reserve advanced a short distance be vond Centreville, near one-third of the artillery lost might have been saved, as it was abandon-

ments behaved very well, and much excuse can be made for those who fled, as few of the enemy could at any time be seen. Raw troops cannot be expected to stand long against an unseen enemy. I have been unable to obtain any rethat the driver had deserted and taken away port from the Zouaves, as Col. Farnham is still part of the horses, which made it impossible to about half way between the point where we port from the Zouaves, as Col. Farnham is still port from the turnpike and Sudley's Springs, at the hospital. Since the retreat more than at the hospital of the Zouaves have disappeared. three-fourths of the Zouaves have disappeared.

I beg leave to express my obligations to the officers of my staff, viz :- Captain H. S Wright, Lieut. E. S. W. Snyder, Lieut. F. N. Farquhar, of the Engineers; Captain Chauncey McKeever, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut J. J. Sweet, of the Second cavalry, and Lieut. J. D. Fair-banks, of the First Michigan, for the able and fearless performance of their duties, and to recommend them to your favorable consideration Very respectfully.

S P. HEINTZELMÂN. Col. of the 17th infantry, commanding the 1st

General Tyler's Official Report.

Headquarters First Div., Dep't. N. E. Va., \ Washington, July 27, 1861.

GENERAL-In obedience to order No. 22, dated Ford-moved at half past two A. M., on the good order. 21st inst., to threaten the passage of the Warrenton turnpike bridge, on Bull Run.

I arrived in front of the bridge with Schneck's nold's battery, which, supported by the First and Sherman's brigades, and Ayers' and Car-Michigan, was posted a little below the cros-lisle's batteries, about six A. M., Keyes's brising of the run as a reserve.

gade having been halted by your order to watch
At a little more than a mile from the ford we
the road coming up from Manassas, and about came upon the battle field. Rickett's battery two miles from the run. After examining the was posted on a hill to the right of Hunter's position, and posting Sherman's and Schenck's division and to the right of the road. After firing some twenty minutes at a battery of the half past six, A. M., as agreed upon, to show

As my orders were to threaten the passage of on their characterist, the distance being considered too great, it was moved forward to within about 1 000 feet of the enemy's battery.

Here the battery was exposed to a heavy fire of maketry, which coon disabled it. Franklin's brigade was posted on the right of a woods, increase and the battery which the enemy increase and its brigade was posted on the right of a woods, increase the presence of the bridge, and the battery which the enemy is not the control of the bridge, and the bridge and its brigade was posted to the right of the War-towards the enemy's position. renton turnpike, so as to be in position to sustain Schenck, or to move across Bull Run in

The thirty-pounder gun attached to the Car-lisle battery was posted on the Warrenton turnpartly concealed in a clump of small pines in a old field. At the first fire they broke and the greater portion of them fled to the rear, keeping up a desultory firing over the heads of their comrades in front, at the same time they are the rear contrades in front, at the same time they are comrades in front; at the same time they were zelman's columns, as ordered, until such time comrades in front; at the same time they were charged by a company of secession cavalry on their rear, who came by a road through two strips of wood on our extreme right. The fire of the Engineers, who had on the spot the necessary of the Engineers, who had on the spot the necessary of Colonel McCoon, of Wisconsin, and Time tonduct of individuals, 1 beg leave to refer you to the reports of commanders of brigades, the proposals must be for the hull, spars, right of Colonel McCoon, of Wisconsin, and Time tonduct of individuals, 1 beg leave to refer you to the reports of commanders of brigades, highly of Colonel McCoon, of Wisconsin, and Time tonduct of individuals, 1 beg leave to refer you to the reports of commanders of brigades, highly of Colonel McCoon, of Wisconsin, and Time tonduct of individuals, 1 beg leave to refer you to the reports of commanders of brigades, highly of Colonel McCoon, of Wisconsin, and Time tonduct of individuals, 1 beg leave to refer you to the reports of commanders of brigades, highly of Colonel McCoon, of Wisconsin, and Time tonduct of individuals, 1 beg leave to refer you to the reports of commanders of brigades, highly of Colonel McCoon, of Wisconsin, and Time tonduct of individuals, 1 beg leave to refer you to the reports of commanders of brigades, highly of Colonel McCoon, of Wisconsin, and Time tonduct of individuals, 1 beg leave to refer you to the reports of commanders of brigades, and the bridge rebuilt by Captain Alexander, of the proposal smust be for the hull, spars, right to the proposal smust be for the hull, spars, right to the proposal smust be for the hull, spars, right to the proposal smust be for the hull, spars, right to the proposal smust be for the hull, spars, right to the proposal smust be for the hull, spars, right to the proposal smust be for the hull, spars, right to the proposal smust be for the hull, spars, right to the proposal smust be for the hull, spars, right to the proposal smust be for the hull, spars, right to the proposal smust be for the hull, spa

some of his officers and men, behaved gallantly; and Carlisle at different times tried the effects but the regiment of Zouaves, as a regiment, did not appear again on the field. Many of their guns without success; and a careful the men joined other regiments and did good service as skirmishers.

I they led with Mineauter again the color of their guns without success; and a careful without success; and a careful the men joined other regiments and did good service as skirmishers.

I they led with Mineauter again the color of their guns without success; and a careful with the manual manual more approximent, and my thanks are due to Captains Baird and Merrill, Lieutenants Houston, Abbott, Upton, of Neurike and Audenride, for gallant conduct and the prompt and valuable assistance they rendered me. Lieutenants Abbott and Upton were both wounded and each had a horse killed materials to be used the materials and my thanks are due to Captains Baird and men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for their guns without success; and a careful the men joined other regiments and did good service as skirmishers. I then led up the Minnesota regiment, which ratively useless until such time as Hunter's was also repulsed, but retired in tolerably good column might clear the approach by a move-

States infantry. Next was led forward the first Michigan, which was was also repulsed, and retired in considerable confusion. They were rallied and helped to hold the woods on ourright. The Brooklyn fourteenth then appeared on the ground, coming forward in gallant style: I led them forward to the left, where the Alabama Heintzelman's column the time they crossed the proceeding the confusion of the staff Lieuter and them to the confusion of the staff Lieuter and them they crossed the confusion of the staff Lieuter and them they crossed the confusion of the staff Lieuter and the confusion of regiment had been posted in the early part of Bull Run, and through one of my staff, Lieut. came in sight of the line of the enemy drawn tified as to any change in the progress of their up beyond the clump of trees. Soon after the columns up to the time when it appeared that firing commenced the regiment broke and ran. the heads of both were arrested, and the enemy

but those in the front to retreat.

During this time Rickett's battery had been of the enemy flying before Hunter's forces, taken and retaken three times by us, but was found Gen. McDowell and received his orders to

origade came on the field at this time, having brigade, which arrived just as the left of Sher the point when we left the turnpike. It man's was crossing the run, and having satisfied myself that the enemy had not the force nor took post on a hill on our right and rear, and the purpose to cross Bull Run, I ordered Keyes's theck.

I had one company of cavalry attached to my

I had one company of cavalry attached to my

I had one company of cavalry attached to my possible position, when we should have driven the enemy off, to join Schenck's brigade and the two batteries left on the opposite side. I order Major Palmer, who cannonaded them, was auxious two batteries left on the opposite side. I orderious to engage the enemy. The ground being unfavorable, I ordered them back out of range unma a little to the right of the line of march

whole line was sheltered by the right bank of Bull Run, along which the march was conducted, with a view to turn the battery which the enemy had placed on the hill below the point at which the Warrenton turnpike crosses Bull

The march was conducted for a considerable distance below the stone bridge, causing the enemy to retire, and giving Capt. Alexander an opportunity to pass the bridge, cut out the abattis which had been placed there, and prepared the way for Schenck's brigade and the two batteries to pass over. Before the contemplated movement could be made on the enemy's battery it was removed and placed in a position to threaten cur line; but before the correct range could be obtained Colonel Keye's carried his brigade, by a flank movement, around the base of the hill, and was on the point of aspieces as they were under the fire of those rifled cending it in time to get at the battery, when cannon. The cavalry turned to the left, and I discovered that our troops were on the retreat, after passing through a strip of woods and some fields, struck a road which led them to some camps occupied by our troops in the morning, through which we regained the turnpike. At about eight, P. M., we reached the camps we had occupied in the morning. Had a brigade to file to the right and join the retreating column. The order was executed without the least confusion, and the brigade igined the

When this junction was made I left Keyes' brigade and rode forward to ascertain the coned at or near this crossing. Such a rout Inever dition of Schenck's brigade and theartillery left witnessed before No efforts could induce a this side of Bull Run, and on arriving there witnessed before No efforts could induce a single regiment to form after the retreat had commenced.

Our artillery was served admirably and did ordered Lieutenant Haines to limber up and ordered Lieutenant Haines to limber up and much execution. Some of the volunteer regi- move forward as soon as possible. This was promptly done and the piece moved on towards Centreville. I then went into the wood where the ammunition wagen of this piece had been placed, out of the reach of the fire, and found move it.

I then returned to Ayers' battery, which I found limbered up, and ordered it to move forward and cover the retre-t, which was promptly done by its gallant officers, and when the avalry charge was made, shortly afterward, hey repulsed it promptly and effectually. I hen collected a guard, mainly from the Second Maine regiment, and put it under the command of Colonel Jameson, with orders to sustain Captain Ayres during the retreat, which was done gallantly and successfully, until the battery eached Centreville.

Before ordering Colonel Jameson to cover Ayer's battery, I passed to the rear to find General Schench's brigade, intending, as it was tresh, to have it cover the retreat. I did not find it in the position in which I had left it, and supposed it had moved forward and joined the retreating column. I did not so, Consol the retreating column. I did not see General Schenck again until near Cub run, where he appeared active in rallying his own or some other regiments. General Schenck reports that Centreville, July 20, Sherman's, Schenck's and other regiments. General Schenck reports that Keyes' brigades, of this division—Richardson's the two Ohio regiments left Bull Run after the igade having been left in front of Blackburn's cavalry charge, and arrived at Centreville in

In closing this report, it gives me great plea sure to express my admiration of the manner in which Colonel Keyes handled his brigade, comdetely covering it by every possible accident of the ground, while changing his positions, and leading it bravely and skillfully to the attack at the right moment, to which the brigade reat the right moment, to which the highly sponded in every justance in a marner highly creditable to itself, and satisfactory to its commanding officers. At no time during the conflict was this brigade disorganized, and it was

the last off the field, and in good order.

Colonel Keyes says:—"The gallantry with which the second Maine and third Connecticut regiments charged up the hill upon the enemy's artillery and infantry was never, in my opinion, surpassed, and the conduct of Colonels Jameson and Chatfed in this instance and throughout the day marks the highest artillery and infantry was never, in my opinion, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with the day merits the highert commendation. provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand Colonel Terry rendered great assistance by his gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided gallantry and excellent conduct. Lieutenant with a condenser for distilling potable water.— Lieutenants Walter and Ely, rendered gallant and effective assistance.

ersonal staff.

every instance, prompt and gallant assistance, and ready to receive her officers, and my thanks are due to Captains Baird and men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel were both wounded and each had a horse killed under him, as also had Lieutenant O'Rourke:

materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish. ng our losses at Bull Run.

If have the honor to be, with great respect, our most obedient servant,

DANIEL TYLER. Brig. Gen. Commanding Division
Brig. Gen. McDowell, Commanding Department Northeastern Virginia.

CASULTIES. First Brigade, Killed. W'd. Mis'g. Slig'y Wd. Col. E. D. Keyes, 19 $$ 50 $$ 118 $$ 18 Second Brigade, Gen. Schenck, Third Brigade, 21 21

Col. Sherman, 110 258 253 — First Brigade had four officers wounded, none killed and five missing. Second Brigade had three officers killed, none

wounded, and one missing.

Third Brigade had three officers killed, fifteen wounded and three missing, which are included in above average.

Grand total—Killed, 160; wounded 279;

Grand total—Killed, 160; wounded 279;

left at Blackburn's ford.

without giving names. As this regiment did not cross Bull Run, they must have been accurately informed as to their killed and wounded. This taken in connection with the fact that three of their officers are reported as deserters, known to be in New York city, leads to the best that their effects that their effects the taken of the regiment of the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the wealth of the work to reprise the regiment of lief that, their officers having set the example, the men were not slow to follow.

A CARD TO THE LADIES DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES.

fallible n correcting, regulating, and removing a constructions, from whatever cause, and 1. ways successful as a preven-

New Advertisements. POST OFFICE

Died.

On Sunday the 11th inst., John Thomas, son of Chas L and Mary V. Wilhelm. Aged 7 months and 12 days

[The relatives and friends of the family are respect.

faily invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of

his father, Front street above Sroad on Tuesday morn

I ancaster Express please copy.

HARRISBURG, August 10, 1861. The new style of Government Stamped En-The new style of troveriment Stamped Envelopes, is now ready and for sale at this office. Exchanges will be made of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue, during a period of SIX days from the date of this netice, after which no letters under cover of the old issue will be sent from this office.

old issue will be sent from this office.

GEO. BERGNER, P. M. Small Post Offices in the vicinity can exhange their envelopes at this office. Harrisburg, Aug 12, 1861.

TO THE VOTERS OF DAUPHIN COUNTY. PELLOW CITIZENS: I offer myseli as Tallido Wolff and the for County Treaturer at the change of election, subject to the cition of the People County's convention. Should be so or mente to be elected by the myself to discharge the duries of said office with fairly myself to discharge the duries of said office with fairly Dauphin, Aug 12 1°61,-4c*

UST .- On Thursday evening last, in going from the Mothod fix church eather on the cor Market street between 16 ft h. a PAIR 0.0 80 (D STRACTES The finder will be suitably rewarded by pairing them at this office.



STEAM WEEKLY SETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL

ANGERS AND EMBARKING PA-GE of QUIENSTOWN, (helend.) The tire, wo or and Philadelphia Stamson country, a spaceting their full powered trydened in the state follows:

Steams apa as tolower:

KANGAROO, Saturday August 17; ETNA Scharlac

August 24; EOINSURG, Saturday August 31; and every

Saturday, as Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

fares—fersons wishing to bring such air fraud-casts tekets here at the following rates to New York From liverpoot or Queenstown; let Cabia, 476, 555 and 556, therago from Liverpool 340 00. From the enstance,

These Steamers have superior soften not them to persongers, and carry experienced Surgeons. To your built in Water-light from Sections, and have some Fire Annibilators on board.

JNO. G. DADE, SKIEL, 15 Broadway, Now York, Or C. O. Zimmerman, Agent, Start Course, j: 22-if

PROPOSALS FOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Bureau of Construction, Washington, Aug. 8, 1861.

IN CONFORMITY with the act of Congress approved the 5th August, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.
The load draft of water not to exceed six feet

lascall, Acting Assistant Adjutant Generals To be schooner rigged, and have a rudder at

each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to bave the highest It gives me pleasure to be able to confirm the attainable speed, which must be stated in the above from personal observation, and to express offer, together with the length of time it can my personal satisfaction with the conduct of be maintained and the quantity of coal that this brigade. For further particulars as to gallant conduct of individuals, I beg leave to refer which should not be less than for eight days.

Lieutenants Piper and McQuester-all of his paratus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel From my own personal staff, I received, in of war complete and ready in all respects for

I enclose herewith a table of casualities show-kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodations, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck

the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any navy yard the bidder can see the list of equip-

ments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to

ernment. It must likewise be stated in the of-Fourth Brigade was not at Bull Run, being fer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced Col. Tompkins reports 140 others missing, in their specifications and plans; and the bid without giving names. As this regiment did must be accompanied by name of guarantors

days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discoved within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfilment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine en-gine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option. The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September 1361. aug12-law4w

ANTED.—ATENTS TO SELL PACK-AGES of STATIONABY and JEWELRY, at prices one third less than can op purchased elsewhere.—Call on or address (stamp enclosed.) J. L. BAILEY, NO. 154 Court Street, Boston, Mars.

CRAB CIDER!!!—Strictly pure, spark ling and sweet—has received a Silver Medal or Diploma at every State Agricultural Fair since 1856. For ale by jell-d WM. DOCK & CO.

FOR SALE.

ROM One to Five Hundred Dollars worth of CITY BONDS. Enquire of C. O. ZIMMERMAN, No. 28 SouthSecond street.