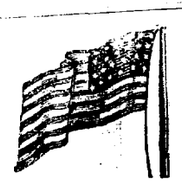
Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil 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.

Tuesday Morning, August 13, 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 announcement 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 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 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 acted on this principle of sectionalism, while they were denying the efforts of free labor to protect itself, as the signs of a sectionalism which in their estimation was extremely fanatical. 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 north—and when they found that their opposition was abortive against the mighty progress and development of the labor of the country, they changed their opposition to protection to a tact on the territorial question, which was to preserve for the south a controlling influence in the legislature of the country. The enterprise and the people of the free states were to settle and improve the territory of the country, solely for the uses of slavery—eternally for the influence of the same institution that had beggared and destroyed other commonwealths—and when this was refused, when the labor that was free and independent, refused to yield to the minions of the slave power, that labor was deemed incompetent of self-government, and the slave-aristocracy 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 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 traitor.

ALL THAT IS EXCELLENT IN GOVERNMENT—all that is glorious in the history of the past—all 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 night. Hence the cause of the Union will survive defeat repeated over and over again. The prize for which the Union party contends in this struggle, is nothing less than the life of the only *free republican government* in the world; while patriots would rejoice to have the forces of such a government *always victorious*, yet such uninterrupted success can hardly be expected, when the foes they have to conquer were but a short time since their peers, and are now indebted to the fostering care and ennobling influence of the very government they would overthrow, for all they possess of manliness and skill in war.

THE CABINET, THE ARMY AND THE WAR.

The people and the press of the great north and west, with a few insignificant and dastardly exceptions, are loyal to a man and a journal to the cause of the country. They adhere with faith to the Union, and prove the sincerity of this faith by an enthusiastic adhesion to the government in its efforts to crush rebellion. In this 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 induce them to regard this Union as being worthy 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 Republican journal in the state of Wisconsin, thus alludes to the efforts of the Cabinet of President Lincoln, and the condition of the army and 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, when they have digested its truths and sentiments:—

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 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 *Tribune*, and have held, and cannot still resist the powerful sentiment 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 bestowed upon him; but we cannot read his stricture 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 paper. Mr. Greeley must surely lose sight of many facts of significant importance, in desiring our army to push on, "pell mell," to Richmond—among which we may just hint the true condition, not with the expectation of reaching the veteran editor—but we may be the means of preventing him from making proselites to a dangerous, weak and what has already proven, a disastrous policy.

The country from Washington to Richmond, is almost a magazine, and an army intervenes, as brave and firm as that which can be brought against it, besides having the advantage of positions 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 Thermoplæ and Marathon. There will be no Buena Vista in this war; but 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 social life has been drawn, disciplined and inured to the toils of war and the service of the country upon the field of battle; and we refer with pride, to the power and energy of the department in thus astounding the world by the majesty of its movements, against a tide of circumstances, which, to a mind of less power and force, would have been perfectly overwhelming.

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 sectionalism so sweeping from our ranks and rolls of service the bravest and most skilful officers, as to demoralize the army and render doubtful every man born south of Mason and Dixon's line, was a condition of the department which required the sternest field of duty, the most exalted abilities and the purest patriotism. Nearly one-half of the officers of the army resigned or withdrew from the service. We need not mention such men as Twiggs, who stood so high in the confidence of the country, second only to the Commander-in-Chief Lieut. Gen. Scott, whose great heart and lofty patriotism sternly forbade the approach of the dark avalanche of treason that was sweeping the army list so fearfully; or Gen. Johnson, one of the most skilful and powerful Generals of the army. When such men could abandon the country to the dark war of rebellion, and the madness that seemed to rule the hour, confidence may well have been shaken in the faith of all. The 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 recognise 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 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 Secretary 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 us have faith in the wisdom, patriotism and ability of the administration of our National 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 of victory and a return of peace.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY AND NAVY is no longer permitted by the American government, and it is only just that the barbarous practice has been abolished. The sailor who will not do duty unless constantly followed by the *cat*, is not fit for service before the mast, below or aloft, and the soldier who must be taught discipline and obedience with blows, is unworthy to stand beneath the stars and stripes, or raise a rifle in defence of our national honor. Our army and navy should and must be composed of men. If they are not, and the soldier and sailor are used as mere machines, and kicked around as blocks of wood or a coil of rope, who knows how long these forces will be used for our own defence? Who can foretell the hour when they will cease to be such a defence, and turn to usurp and destroy the power and principles they were organized to vindicate and maintain. In this contest, particularly, it should be the aim of those in authority to devise means for the moral elevation instead of the moral degradation of the army and navy. It should be our aim and object to teach every man to feel alike—to feel that the struggle involves his personal interests, and that upon his personal efforts depend success. This can only be done by treating men as *men*. If one fails to do his duty don't scourge him like a dog, but remind him like a man, and if he again fail, and thus persists in his dereliction, drive him out of the ranks, or when a vessel arrives in port, land him as he enlisted, friendless and moneyless, and 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.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIV., DEP'T. N. E. VA.
WASHINGTON, July 31, 1861.

To Capt. Jas. B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General:

SIR—In obedience to instructions 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, and commenced the march at half-past two A. M. on the 21st, the brigade of Colonel Franklin leading, followed by those of Colonels Wilcox and Howard. At Centreville we found the road filled with troops, and were detained three hours to allow the divisions of General Tyler and Colonel Hunter to pass. I followed with my division immediately in the rear of the latter.

Between two and three miles beyond Centreville we left the Warrenton turnpike, turning into a country road on the right. Capt. Wright accompanied the head of Colonel Hunter's column, with directions to stop at a road which turned in to the left to a ford across Bull Run, about half way between the point where we turned off from the turnpike and Sudley's Springs, at which latter point Colonel Hunter's division was to cross. No such road was found to exist, and about eleven A. M. we found ourselves at Sudley's Springs, about ten miles from Centreville, 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 two points, a mile or more apart. Two clouds of dust were seen, showing the advance of troops from the direction of Manassas.

At Sudley's Springs, whilst waiting the passage of the troops of the division in our front, I ordered forward the First brigade to fill their canteens. Before this was accomplished the leading regiments of Colonel Hunter's division became engaged. General McDowell, who, accompanied by his staff, had 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 outflanking them.—Captain Wright led forward the Minnesota regiment to the left of the road, which crossed the Run at this point. Major McDowell led the *Eleventh Massachusetts* up the road. I accompanied this regiment, leaving orders for the remainder to follow with the exception of Arnold's battery, which, supported by the First Michigan, was posted a little below the crossing of the run as a reserve.

At a little more than a mile from the ford we came upon the battle field. Rickett's battery was posted on a hill to the right of Hunter's division and to the right of the road. After firing some twenty minutes at a battery of the enemy, placed just beyond the crest of the hill, on their entrance left, 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 musketry, which soon disabled it. Franklin's brigade was posted on the right of a woods, near the centre of our line and on ground rising towards the enemy's position.

In the meantime I sent orders for the Zouaves to move forward to support Rickett's battery on the right. As soon as they came up, I led them forward against an Alabama regiment, partly concealed in a clump of small pines in an 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 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 Zouaves killed four and wounded one, dispersing them. The discomfiture of this cavalry was completed by a fire from Capt. Collum's company of United States cavalry, which killed and wounded several men. Col. Farnham, with some of his officers and men, behaved gallantly; but the regiment of Zouaves, as a regiment, did not appear again on the field. Many of the men joined other regiments and did good service as skirmishers.

I then led up the Minnesota regiment, which was also repulsed, but retired in tolerably good order. It did good service in the woods on our right flank, and was among the last to retire, moving off the field with the Third United 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 our right. The Brooklyn fourteenth then appeared on the ground, coming forward in gallant style. I led them forward to the left, where the Alabama regiment had been posted in the early part of the action, but had now disappeared, but soon came in sight of the line of the enemy drawn up beyond the clump of trees. Soon after the firing commenced the regiment broke and ran. I consider it useless to attempt to rally them. The want of discipline in these regiments was so great that the most of the men would run from fifty to seven hundred yards to the rear, and continue to fire—fortunately for the brave ones—very high in the air, and compelling those in the front to retreat.

During this time Rickett's battery had been taken and retaken three times by us, but was finally lost, most of the horses 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 been detatched by the general as a reserve at the point when we left the turnpike. It took post on a hill on our right and rear, and for some time gallantly held the enemy in check.

I had one company of cavalry attached to my division, which was joined during the engagement by the cavalry of Col. Stanton's division. Major Palmer, who cannonaded them, was anxious to engage the enemy. The ground being unfavorable, I ordered them back out of range of fire. Finding it impossible to rally any of the regiments, we commenced our retreat about half-past 4 P. M. There was a fine position a short distance in the rear, where I hoped to make a stand with a section of Arnold's battery and the United States cavalry, if I could rally a few regiments of infantry. In this I utterly failed, and we continued our retreat on the road we had advanced on in the morning.

I sent forward my staff officers to rally some troops beyond the Run, but not a company would form. I stopped back a few moments at the hospital to see what arrangements could be made to save the wounded. The few ambulances that were there, were filled and started to the rear. The church which was used as a hospital, with the wounded and some of the surgeons, soon after fell into the hands of the secession cavalry, that followed us closely. A company of cavalry crossed the rear and seized an ambulance full of wounded. Capt. Arnold gave them a couple rounds of canister from his section of artillery, which sent them scampering away, and kept them at a respectful distance during the remainder of our retreat.

At this point most of the stragglers were in advance of us. Having every reason to fear a vigorous pursuit from the enemy's fresh troops, I was desirous of forming a strong rear guard, but neither the officers of the regular army, nor the coolness of the regular troops with me, could induce them to form a single company.—We relied entirely for our protection on one section of artillery and a few companies of cavalry. Most of the road was favorable for infantry, but unfavorable for cavalry and artillery.

About dusk, as we approached the Warrentown turnpike, we heard a firing of rifled cannon 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 vehicles, and was compelled to abandon his pieces as they were under the fire of those rifled cannon. The cavalry turned to the left, and 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 from the reserve advanced a short distance beyond Centreville, near one-third of the artillery lost might have been saved, as it was abandoned at or near this crossing. Such a rout I never witnessed before. No efforts could induce a single regiment to form after the retreat had commenced.

Our artillery was served admirably and did much execution. Some of the volunteer regiments 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 report from the Zouaves, as Col. Farnham is still at the hospital. Since the retreat more than 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. Fairbanks, 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. HEINTZELMAN,
Col. of the 17th infantry, commanding the 1st Division.

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 Centreville, July 20, Sherman's, Schenck's and Keyes' brigades, of this division—Richardson's brigade having been left in front of Blackburn's Ford—moved at half past two A. M., on the 21st inst., to threaten the passage of the Warrenton turnpike bridge, on Bull Run.

I arrived in front of the bridge with Schneck's and Sherman's brigades, and Ayers' and Carlisle's batteries, about six A. M., Keyes's brigade having been halted by your order to watch the road coming up from Manassas, and about two miles from the run. After examining the position, and posting Sherman's and Schenck's brigades and artillery, I fired the first gun at half past six, A. M., as agreed upon, to show that we were in position.

As my orders were to threaten the passage of the bridge, I caused Schenck's brigade to be formed into line, its left resting in the direction of the bridge, and the battery which the enemy had established to sweep the bridge and its approach, so as to threaten both. Sherman's brigade was posted to the right of the Warrenton turnpike, so as to be in position to sustain Schenck, or to move across Bull Run in the direction of Hunter's column.

The thirty-pounder gun attached to the Carlisle battery was posted on the Warrenton turnpike, with Ayer's battery considerably in its rear. Carlisle's battery was posted on the left of Sherman's brigade. In this position we awaited the appearance of Hunter's and Heintzelman's columns, as ordered, until such time as the approach to the bridge should be carried, and the bridge rebuilt by Captain Alexander, of the Engineers, who had on the spot the necessary structure for that purpose.

Soon after getting into position, we discovered that the enemy had a heavy battery, with infantry in support, commanding both the road and bridge approaches, on which both Ayers and Carlisle at different times tried the effects of their guns without success; and a careful examination of the banks of Bull Run satisfying me they were impracticable for the purpose of artillery, these batteries had to remain comparatively useless until such time as Hunter's column might clear the approach by a movement on the opposite b nk.

During this period of waiting the thirty-pounder was occasionally used with considerable effect against bodies of infantry and cavalry, which could be seen from time to time moving in the direction of Hunter's column, and out of the range of ordinary guns. Using a high tree as an observatory, we could constantly see the operations of Hunter's and Heintzelman's column the time they crossed Bull Run, and through one of my staff, Lieut. O'Rourke, of the engineers, I was promptly notified as to any change in the progress of their columns up to the time when it appeared that the heads of both were arrested, and the enemy seemed to be moving heavy reinforcements to support their troops.

At this time I ordered Col. Sherman, with his brigade, to cross Bull Run, and to support the two columns already in action. Col. Sherman, as appears by his reports, crossed the Run without opposition, and after encountering a party of the enemy flying before Hunter's forces, found Gen. McDowell and received his orders to join in the pursuit. The subsequent operations of this brigade and its able commander having been under your own eye and directions, I shall not follow its movements any further, but refer you to Col. Sherman's report, which you will find herewith.

So soon as it was discovered that Hunter's division had been arrested, I ordered up Keyes's brigade, which arrived just as the left of Sherman's was crossing the run, and having satisfied myself that the enemy had not the force nor the purpose to cross Bull Run, I ordered Keyes's brigade to follow Sherman, accompanying the move in person, as I saw it must necessarily place me on the left of our line, and to the best 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 ordered Col. Keyes to incline the head of his column a little to the right of the line of march taken by Sherman's brigade, to avoid the fire of a battery which the enemy had opened.

This movement sheltered the men to a considerable degree, and resulted in closing on the rear of Sherman's brigade; and, on reaching the high ground, I ordered Colonel Keyes to form into line on the left of Sherman's brigade, which was done with great steadiness and regularity. After waiting a few moments the line was ordered to advance, and came into conflict on its right with the enemy's cavalry and infantry, which, after some severe struggles, it drove back, until the further march of the brigade was arrested by a severe fire of artillery and infantry, sheltered by some buildings standing on the heights above the road leading to Bull Run.

The charge was here ordered, and the Second Maine and Third Connecticut regiments, which were opposed to this part of the enemy's line, pressed forward to the top of the hill until they reached the buildings which were held by the enemy, drove them out, and, for a moment had them in possession. At this point, finding the brigade under the fire of a strong force behind breastworks, the order was given to march by the left flank across an open field until the 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 Run.

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 our 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 ascending it in time to get at the battery, when I discovered that our troops were on the retreat, and that, unless a rapid movement to the rear was made, we should be cut off, and through my aid, Lieutenant Upton, Colonel Keyes was ordered to file to the right and join the retreating column. The order was executed without the least confusion, and the brigade joined the retreating column in good order.

When this junction was made, I left Keyes' brigade and rode forward to ascertain the condition of Schenck's brigade and the artillery left this side of Bull Run, and on arriving there found Ayers' battery and Lieutenant Haines' thirty-pounder waiting orders. I immediately ordered Lieutenant Haines to limber up and 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 wagon of this piece had been placed, out of the reach of the fire, and found that the driver had deserted and taken away part of the horses, which made it impossible to meve it.

I then returned to Ayers' battery, which I found limbered up, and ordered it to move forward and cover the retreat, which was promptly done by its gallant officers, and when the cavalry charge was made, shortly afterward, they repulsed it promptly and effectually. I then 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 reached Centreville.

Before ordering Colonel Jameson to cover Ayer's battery, I passed to the rear to find General Schenck's brigade, intending, as it was fresh, 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 see General Schenck again until near Cub run, where he appeared active in rallying his own, or some other regiments. General Schenck reports that the two Ohio regiments left Bull Run after the cavalry charge, and arrived at Centreville in good order.

In closing this report, it gives me great pleasure to express my admiration of the manner in which Colonel Keyes handled his brigade, completely 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 responded in every instance in a manner 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 merits the highest commendation. Colonel Terry rendered great assistance by his gallantry and excellent conduct. Lieutenant Hascall, Acting Assistant Adjutant Generals Lieutenants Walter and Ely, rendered gallant and effective assistance."

It gives me pleasure to be able to confirm the above from personal observation, and to express my personal satisfaction with the conduct of this brigade. For further particulars as to gallant conduct of individuals, I beg leave to refer you to the reports of commanders of brigades, hereunto attached. Colonel Sherman speaks highly of Colonel McCoon, of Wisconsin, and Lieutenants Piper and McQuester—all of his personal staff.

From my own personal staff, I received, in every instance, prompt and gallant assistance, and my thanks are due to Captains Baird and Merrill, Lieutenants Houston, Abbott, Upton, O'Rourke 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 under him, as also had Lieutenant O'Rourke.

I enclose herewith a table of casualities showing our losses at Bull Run.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

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

CASUALTIES.

	Killed.	W'd.	Mis'g.	Slig'y Wd.
First Brigade, Col. E. D. Keyes,	19	50	118	18
Second Brigade, Gen. Schenck,	21	21	16	—
Third Brigade, 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; missing, 423.

Fourth Brigade was not at Bull Run, being left at Blackburn's ford.

Col. Tompkins reports 140 others missing, 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 belief that, their officers having set the example, the men were not slow to follow.

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No. 2 Jones Row, Harrisburg, Pa.

"Ladies," by sending him $1 00 to the Harrisburg Post Office, can have the Pills sent free of observation to any part of the country (confidentially) and "free of postage" by mail. Sold also by S. S. STEVENS, Reading, JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, Philadelphia, J. L. LEMBERGER, Lebanon, DANIEL H. HERSHEY, Lancaster, J. A. WOLF, Wrightsville; H. T. MILLER, York; and by one druggist in every city and village in the Union, and by S. D. HOWE, ole proprietor, New York.

N. B.—Look out for counterfeits. Buy no Golden Pills of any kind unless every box is signed S. D. Howe. All others are a base imposition and unsafe; therefore, as you value your lives and health, (to say nothing of being humbugged out of your money,) buy only of those who show the signature of S. D. Howe on every box, which has recently been added on account of the Pills being counterfeited. del-dawswly

Died.

On Sunday the 11th inst., JOHN THOMAS, son of Chas. A. and Mary V. Wilbe m. Aged 7 months and 13 days.

[The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Front street above Broad on Tuesday morning the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock.]

Lancaster *Express* please copy.

New Advertisements.

POST OFFICE.

HARRISBURG, August 12, 1861.

The new style of Government 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 notice, after which no letters under cover of the old issue will be sent from this office.

GEO. BERGNER, P. M.

☞ Small Post Offices in the vicinity can exchange their envelopes at this office.

TO THE VOTERS OF DAUPHIN CUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I offer myself as a Candidate for County Treasurer at the ensuing election, subject to the action of the People's County Convention. Should I be so fortunate to be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity.

ISAAC NAGLE.

Dauphin, Aug 12 1861.-td

LOST.—On Thursday evening last, going from the Methodist church either on Market street between Fifth, a PAIR OF GOLD SPECTACLES. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at this office. aug12-3t

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL

LANDING AND EMBARKING PASSENGERS AT QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full powered clyde built steamships as follows:

KANGAROO, Saturday August 10, ERIN, Saturday August 24; EDINBURG, Saturday August 31, and every Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN.....$75 00 | Steerage.....$30 00
do to London.....$80 00 | do.....

Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months, $60 00.

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New York, Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st Cabin, $75, Second Cabin, $40 00. Steerage from Liverpool, $40 00. From Queenstown, $30 00.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

JNO. G. DALE, Agent,
16 Broadway, New York.
Or C. O. Zimmerman, Agent, Harrisburg.

jy22-tf

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 nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, 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 provisions for *sixty days*, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the *highest* attainable speed, which must be *stated in the* offer, together with the length *of time it can* be maintained and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposals must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvass work, boats, anchors, and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions, and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

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

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea, and deliver her at such navy yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by name of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to meet any defects that may be discoved within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfilment of the condition of speed, fuel, and factory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful shipbuilders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine engine 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 them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September 1861. aug12-law4w

WANTED.—AGENTS TO SELL PACKAGES of STATIONARY and JEWELRY, at prices one third less than can be purchased elsewhere.—Call on or address (stamp enclosed,) J. L. BAILEY, m23-3md No. 154 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

CRAB CIDER!!!—Strictly pure, sparkling and sweet—has received a Silver Medal or Diploma at every State Agricultural Fair since 1856. For sale by WM. DOCK & CO. jel1-d

FOR SALE.

FROM One to Five Hundred Dollars worth of CITY BONDS. Enquire of C. O. ZIMMERMAN, No. 26 South Second street. mar18