

# STAR OF THE NORTH.



WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.  
BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1861.

**NEW TARIFF BILL.**—TRA AND COFFEE TO BE TAXED.—The new Tariff bill has passed the House substantially as reported by Mr. Stevens, leaving the duties on Iron, Steel, and most Textile Fabrics, as they now stand, largely increasing those on Sugar, Salt, Wines, and distilled Liquors, and imposing pretty heavy rates on Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, and Chocolate. Such are (we believe) the principal features of the bill as it goes to the Senate. It will be useless to give the details until it finally passes, for the Senate may modify it materially.

CONGRESS has voted the President more money and men than he asked for to prosecute this war in an effectual and speedy manner. A bill has been passed, voting the administration \$500,000,000, and five hundred thousand men. The government is bound to be sustained, and rebellion against it effectually crushed out. If money and men will sustain this government, and prove to other countries that it is not a failure, the President has the free and liberal use of both to accomplish that end.

A Republican Member of Congress presented a bill before that body, a few days ago, asking to have slavery abolished in all territory in Virginia now taken in possession by the Federal troops. Of course, it was laid by for the present. Such acts as this in the halls of Congress will not help the cause of the Union, but do much to weaken it. This is not the time to talk about abolishing slavery, in or out of Congress. All abolitionists ought to have a halter slipped around their necks the moment they open their mouths on the subject of abolishing slavery anywhere at this critical moment. They have the Government to sustain and the Union to reconstruct which should be done at all hazards.

MR. JOHN MERRYMAN, who was arrested by General Caldwell, and confined in Fort M'Henry, under the charge of treason, was handed over to the civil authorities on Saturday last, when he was released by the United States Court, on bail in the sum of \$40,000 to answer the charge in November next. This is precisely what Judge Taney desired to accomplish when he issued a writ of *habeas corpus* for the surrender of Merryman to the civil authorities, and for which he was so roundly abused as a sympathizer with treason. Merryman might have been brought before the Court immediately after his arrest with perfect safety, as the same evidence that induced the grand jury to find an indictment against him would have compelled the Judge to commit him for trial.

The Lexington Statesman of the 9th inst. chronicles the departure of "as gallant a corps of citizen soldiers as ever kept step to martial music, for the Confederate State service." The same paper understands that "twenty Kentucky companies are now concentrating at Camp Boone," and predicts that in two months there will be ten such brigades of Kentuckians in the Confederate service. We should like to know what is meant by neutrality in Kentucky. What are the Union men of that State, who recently gave a majority of 50,000 for Union Congressmen about, that they permit companies to be organized under their very noses for the rebel service?

THE FIGHT.—In remarking on the probabilities of a war between the Federal Government and the seceded States, an exchange very justly remarked as follows:

"Is it not too hastily assumed that the contest now opening, though it may be sharp, will be short? The prediction is advanced that the South will miserably fail for want of capital, credit, food, the means of warfare, or of subsistence. No doubt the people of that section will suffer many things. But war can be carried on when nothing else can be. When the 'Seven Years War' was raging in Prussia, Macaulay says: 'The coin was debased; the civil functionaries were left unpaid; in some provinces the civil government ceased to exist. But the war still led and gunpowder; and while the means of sustaining and destroying life remained, Frederick was determined to fight it out to the very last.'"

NEGROES SUPERIOR TO DEMOCRATS.—In order to show the sentiments of some of the representatives of this administration, and in what contempt they hold white men—Democrats—it may be well to refer to the opinions they have expressed in times past, when they did not want them to fight their battle. Here is a sample:

"Some niggers are far superior to some Democrats. Indeed, they are doubtless superior to the great mass of the Democratic party; while some Democrats are superior to some niggers, and perhaps to the greater portion of the African race. Yet all Democrats, however intellectually inferior they may be to the niggers, are entitled to live, and to enjoy their liberty, and the fruits of their labor. And while we are endeavoring to sustain these equal and universal rights, we ought not to be drawn into any discussion of the moral or social superiority of the niggers over the Democrats."—Joshua R. Giddings, in the *Ashtabula Sentinel*, of September 31, 1857.

THE DEMOCRACY are loyal and have ever been; they have proved that fact in other wars, and are proving it in this to a perfect demonstration. And yet, sorry to say it, some few lead-hardy persons are denouncing the Democrats as traitors, disunionists and secessionists. As far as our acquaintance extends to this country, there is not one so

One of the strangest items we have read of late is that which informs us that several persons have been arrested in New York City for circulating petitions in favor of peace. It seems scarcely possible that in this age, which boasts of its progress towards universal freedom, such a statement as this can be a fact. Yet, we have the uncontradicted assertions of the New York journals, to testify to its truth, and it presses itself upon the public mind with all the startling effect of a great official wrong. The Republicans have embraced on their banners, for the last five years as one of their cardinal principles the sacred doctrine of "Free speech." Some of their most impressive arguments against the South were based on the charge that this guarantee of the Constitution was constantly violated in that section, and that it was dangerous for a man to speak his honest sentiments there. Can it be, that after their professed devotion to freedom of all kinds, they have the assurance to attempt to carry the country into a condition like that which prevailed while Mr. Adams was President, when the men were punished for candid dissent from the views of the Administration? One thing must never be forgotten in America, that, however erroneous a man's sentiments may be, he has the right under the Constitution to exercise them in whatever way he pleases, so long as he commits no overt act of opposition to the legal authorities of the country. Any other doctrine would be subversive of one of the dearest rights, which we have always believed to be secured to us by the Constitution. Does the Republican party endorse these acts of its New York creatures? If so, it is high time that the people should be on the alert, or a worse calamity than sectional strife will be upon them.—*Exchange*.

CONTRABAND NEGROES.—The Abolitionists, says the Northumberland Democrat, have always denied the right of property in slaves pretending by virtue of such a denial that slaves could not be taken as property into the Territories. This was one of the corner stones in their platform, but in their anxiety to liberate the negro they have overreached their pretensions, and not only given indication that their real purpose in prosecuting this war is to get the slave free from his master, but have also, through their characteristic stupidity, made an unequivocal admission of property in slaves. Who ever heard of a man's wife or children, or his apprentice, being made contraband of war? Nothing can be taken as contraband that is not in the strictest sense property. Gen. Butler believes that under the Constitution a slave is property—hence, his consistency. The Administration and its supporters, either overjoyed at a new process of liberation, or thro' an oversight or ignorance, reiterate "contraband niggers," forgetting that it is a flat repudiation of a long cherished heresy of their party. "Property niggers," "contraband of war." Who expected such a confession from the Republicans?

MAJOR GENERAL McCLELLAN.—This officer, who commands the Federal Forces in Western Virginia, is a son of the great surgeon, George McClellan, of Philadelphia, who died a few years ago. The General is a West Pointer, fought in Mexico, went to Europe on a military commission a few years ago to examine into the science of war in the camps of the great powers in the Crimea; afterwards resigned to become Vice President of the Illinois Central railroad, and then accepted the Presidency of the Ohio and Mississippi road, from which he was called by Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, as Major General of the Ohio volunteers, and from this into the regular army, by the President, to accept the position he now holds. He is thirty-four years of age, and presents a very youthful appearance. So says the *Washington Sunday Chronicle*.

THE BLOCKADE.—The British Consul at Richmond has laid before the British Minister, Lord Lyons, official documents respecting recent cases where the blockade of the Chesapeake had been broken by private individuals by permission of the government. It appears, from the alleged facts communicated by the British Consul, that passes have been issued by General Butler, permitting private individuals and vessels to pass through the blockade. Copies of these passes, purporting to bear General Butler's signature, were taken from the parties, and are among the documents communicated.

Lord Lyons, it is understood, has called the attention of the Government to these facts, and requests an explanation. The questions involved are of the highest importance. It appears that the British agents at the several ports at the South are keeping a most vigilant watch respecting the blockade ports, and it is quite probable they may give us trouble whenever any pretext or opportunity may occur.

SOUND DEMOCRACY.—The Convention which nominated Col. Charles J. Biddle for Congress, in Philadelphia, passed the following admirable resolution. It embodies the sentiments of Democrats and true patriots everywhere:

Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of the candidate whom we have this day nominated, if elected, to do all in his power to sustain the present government in its effort faithfully to execute the laws of the country, and at the same time to use all honorable means to terminate the present unnatural conflict between the States as soon as possible, and restore peace to our distracted country.

Some time ago the *Bucks County Intelligencer* tried the experiment of denouncing Mr. Henry Black, a former resident of that county, but now of Philadelphia, as a secessionist and traitor, for no other reason than because Mr. Black was an active Democrat, and not quite so ferocious in his animosity to the South as the *Intelligencer* deemed that the crisis demanded as a proof of loyalty. Whereupon Mr. Black prosecuted the publishers of the paper for libel. The case was tried in Philadelphia before Judge Allison and the jury brought in a

THE TARIFF.—Pennsylvania would never have voted for niggerdom, except through the potent assistance the Republicans received by a delectable and hypocritical use of the Tariff issue. They were the great protectionists of the age, and succeeded as usual in humping the iron interests into the basket that Republican success would insure a heavy Tariff on their staple production.—Well, how is it? Old Abe—'honest old Abe'—while avowing himself as a protectionist before the election, declared immediately afterwards that he did not understand the subject but would give it attention! His Secretary of the Treasury, under whose supervision the whole subject passes, was known to be a free trader at the time of his appointment, and in his report recommends a high Tariff on Tea and Coffee, but a reduction on Iron! While Mr. Chase would put ten and fifteen cents per pound on Tea, five on Coffee, and two and a half on raw sugar, he would reduce the duty on pig iron from six to five dollars per ton—on bar iron from fifteen to fourteen—on railroad iron from twelve to ten, and in that proportion on all the varieties of iron!—A principal reason assigned for the reduction on iron is that it is necessary in order to increase the revenue. How? Certainly only by encouraging importation—by inducing our people to import their iron instead of purchasing from home manufacturers. This is the protection the wolf gives the lamb.

Of course, at any future election, if a seedy party wants votes badly, it need only cry out "protection," and the iron men will all fall into its jaws again.—*Lock Haven Democrat*.

DANGERS OF THE HOUR.—The most alarming among all the signs of the times is the disregard shown by many of the leading political journals to the spirit and the letter of the Constitution of the United States. It is no longer concealed, it is boldly avowed day after day that the Constitution must be invaded, overstepped, or in other words, trampled upon, in order to carry on and carry out this war. This is corruption of the rankest sort. This is the utter abandonment of political morality; and the country is in the last stages of desirable existence, when good men on whom we have relied as the supporters of national virtues, tell us that the Constitution is not to stand in the way of the President, in the management of our public affairs.—Such men should remember that the Constitution is above the President. No man swears allegiance to the President, but all men owe it to the Constitution. And when the doctrine becomes popular, as it is today, that in times of great public danger and national exigencies, the character of all our political rights may be disregarded by those who are sworn to defend it, then our liberties are already gone, and they can be recovered only by such a struggle as it takes to cast out devils from one possessed.—*New York Observer, Presbyterian*.

PART OF THE REPUBLICAN CREED.—Joshua R. Giddings, a late leading Republican Congressman, the recently appointed Consul to Canada, used the following language, in a speech made a few years since. If we are to judge of the persistence with which the Republicans in Congress vote down every proposition looking to a settlement of our unfortunate civil war difficulties, short of an annihilation of the Southern people and freeing the negroes, we must come to the conclusion that old Giddings' prediction is about to be verified. Compare the following extract of his speech with the doings in Congress during the past week and see what conclusion you come to:—

"I look forward to the day when there shall be a SERVICABLE INSURRECTION IN THE SOUTH; when the black armed man with British bayonets, and led on by British officers, shall assert his freedom, and wage a WAR OF EXTERMINATION AGAINST HIS MASTER; when the torch of the incendiary shall light up the towns and cities of the South, and blot out the last vestige of Slavery. And though I may not mock at their calamity, nor laugh when the fear cometh, yet I will hail it as the dawn of a political millennium!"

ANOTHER DARING BURGLARY.—On Wednesday evening last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the Boot and Shoe Store of John M. Woods, on Mill Street, this place, was burglariously entered by a set of thieves, rascals, and several pairs of Boots and Shoes extracted therefrom. It appears that the workmen, who are in the employ of Mr. Woods, and also his son, are in the habit of sleeping in the store, and had gone down to the river to bathe. On returning they sat down on the front steps prior to retiring. The burglars, who had made their entrance through a back window, doubtless hearing them in conversation, made their escape. Several drawers and boxes were found open, and tracks of bare feet were plainly visible on the counter.—Suspicion is directed to a couple of youths, whose felonious propensities will be suddenly checked, in case they continue their midnight depredations much longer. They doubtless have accomplices much older in years and in crime. Efforts should be made to ferret them out at once.—*Danville Intelligencer*.

COL. WILLIAM HOPKINS.—This veteran Democrat, and truly honest man, has been nominated for the State Legislature by the Democrats of Washington county. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives during the celebrated Buck-shot War, and distinguished himself by promptness, ability and inflexible integrity. He has since filled a number of important public positions. We hope he may be elected. The state wants the services of such men, at this time.—*Exchange*.

MR. GREELEY SAYS that he does not regret the affair at Fort Sumter because it has shown the patriotism of the North. Rather an expensive business to so useless a discovery—no one but Greeley's school of politicians ever doubted it. The *Intelligencer* of the North, will hardly pay

SOME of our military editors are becoming so fierce for blood, says the *Police Gazette*, that they are actually going stark mad for fear that a patriot may arise in the land who will discover a method of reconciling the nation, and restoring the fraternal bond that have been broken, without the necessity of piling up thousands of slaughtered human beings on the fields of battle. One of them goes so far as to assert, that any man who dares to propose a compromise of any kind, will seal his political death.

Well, we have no political death to seal, so then we shall escape the terrible doom that must of necessity fall on the head of some other, and therefore we have no personal fear on that score. And again, we are free from the effects of the anæsthesia, for the reason that we have no compromise to propose, other than that provided for by the Constitution and the laws, and to them we expect always to adhere. It may be possible that some able and wiser head can discover a way by which the Government (like our merciful Creator did with a fallen and rebellious man) can be just, and yet the justifier of those who have committed such grievous wrongs against society and government. Nebuchadnezzar, who was a more powerful man than any of our military editors, issued a decree that no person in his dominions should pray to the living God for the space of thirty days, under the penalty of death. Yet a Daniel was found, who had more respect for his God than the edicts of the King, and he refused obedience to the decree, and in consequence thereof was cast into the lions' den. The God whom Daniel worshipped sealed the mouth of the lions, and he walked around the den as safely as if he had been in the king's palace. Our military editors would do well to read this little story, and learn wisdom therefrom.

FOR a man to sit in his sanctum, and fulminate his bill of excommunication against every one who does not obey his behest, or who dares to exercise the part of a freeman and the rights inherit to his political condition, is supremely ridiculous; and if he is vain enough to suppose that he can thereby deter other men from doing what they consider right and just, we can only say that he is an eligible candidate for the lunatic asylum.

WE think that the 'true course' for the Government to pursue is, to carry on the war vigorously and energetically, and not to relax in a single measure necessary to the successful vindication of the law. Nevertheless, if any man can suggest a method for the settlement of the whole difficulty with the honor to the Government, and that will insure the integrity of the country, and restore the fraternal relations of the people, he will not only be gladly heard, but instead of sealing his political death, he will be elevated to the dignity of a saviour of his country, and his name and memory will be revered as long as a freeman lives to treasure it up in his heart.

WE would suggest to these gentlemen who are so afraid that human gore will be poured out to stain the land, a way by which they can give more force to their counsels, and entitle themselves to be heard by the people. Let them exchange the pen for the rifle, and join themselves to the men for whose blood they thirst, and then the people will believe that they have a right to say whether the thing shall be settled without a fight or not. Otherwise it will be thought that they are only valiant when other men fight their battles, and they are themselves at a convenient distance from cannon balls and Minnie bullets.

WE visited, in company, with one of the proprietors, a few days since, the Stony Brook Powder Mills, situate this side of Orangeville. We found them in good running order, making powder as fast as their facilities permit, and that which is said to be of the very best quality. They dispose of all their manufacture, and could find market for a great deal more if they only had it. These war times will bring powder into market, and no doubt cause a high price to be paid for it.

WHENEVER and wherever you see a man clamorously denouncing every effort to settle our National difficulties, without incurring the loss of life and treasure that must eventually ensue, if the struggle goes on, and demanding with all the fury of his nature, that less than a complete annihilation of the entire South will do, it may be set down as a fixed fact that that individual is not going to pitch his life for the success of his doctrines. It is an undeniable truth, that boisterous language and a cowardly heart, always go together!

DOUGLAS' SPEECH.—Our readers may profit something by giving the very able and patriotic speech of the late lamented STANLEY A. DOUGLAS, a careful reading, which will be found on our first page. It speaks of war in its true light, and there can be no misunderstanding the doctrine advanced in this speech. It is the last public act of this man's life, and we hesitate not in saying that all who read his speech will pronounce it a noble act.

THE telegraph despatches received at this place, for the last two days, have been exaggerated considerably. They are decidedly too steep—take everybody by surprise.—The papers give a much more favorable account of the late battles for the Federal troops. The despatches here would have it that we were defeated at Manassas Junction and driven back.

MOVEMENT OF THE ARMY.—We give in another column the particulars of the movement of the Army opposite Washington, for Manassas Junction, and of the first encounter with the enemy that took place on their onward march. Doubtless before this paper reaches many of our readers we shall be in receipt of the news of a much more extensive battle, and the capture of Manassas by our brave troops.

## THE WAR NEWS.

### A BATTLE AT BULL'S RUN.

CENTREVILLE, Va. July 18.—Evening.—The first engagement of any character in Eastern Virginia, during this campaign, took place at Bull's Run, four miles south of Centreville, this afternoon.

Gen. Tyler's division encamped last night at Centreville, and this morning proceeded towards the point. The morning was passed in safety, and the troops turned from the Little River turnpike road to the Manassas road. On the road, information was received that a masked battery was placed on the left of the road, where the Richmond and Manassas road of the Fourth Brigade was ordered to reconnoitre, while the remainder of the division remained in the vicinity of Centreville.

Colonel Richardson proceeded with three companies of the Massachusetts First, being the Kelsey company of Fusiliers and the National Guards. They passed the morning reconnoitring the road, which was densely surrounded by woods, when they were received by a raking fire from the left, killing a number of the advance. They gallantly sustained their position, and covered the retreat of a brass cannon of Sherman's battery, the horses of which were completely disabled by a fire, until relieved by the Michigan Second and New York Twelfth, when they fell back.

The Federal forces then took a position on the top of a hill. Two rifled cannon were placed in front, supported by Captain Brackett's company B, of the Second Cavalry, with a line of infantry composed of the Michigan Second and the New York Twelfth, some distance in the rear. A steady fire was kept up on both sides in this position.

While the troops were again thus advancing they were met with a raking fire. Our guns were again put in position, and poured grape and canister among the enemy until the supply was exhausted. These guns were commanded by Captain Ayres. Gen. Tyler commanded in person and acted gallantly. Captain Ayres, of the artillery, lost one killed and three wounded. Sherman's brigade was disabled.

The New York Twelfth suffered next in the Massachusetts First. Among the killed are the following:

Lieut. Smith, of company G Massachusetts First; Edwin Field and Sergeant Forest, of the Boston Fusiliers.

Lieut. Loring, of Brackett's cavalry, among the wounded; also, Oliver E. Simpson, of the Massachusetts First, and Captain Lacey, of Connecticut.

The total loss on our side is estimated at thirty killed, and forty wounded.

At half-past four o'clock, General Tyler ordered the troops to retire, it being necessary to relieve Captain Brackett's cavalry, which had done the most effective service. The day was exceedingly hot, and the horses thirsting for water, which could not be obtained at Centreville. Only about 1,000 of our troops were at any time engaged. The rebel force is estimated at 4,000.

Col. Wilcox's division including the Zouaves, moved from Fairfax Station to-night to flank the enemy. The battery will undoubtedly be taken to-morrow.

This battery is thought to be one of a line of batteries, from Acotunk Creek to Manassas Junction.

CENTREVILLE, Va., July 19.—In addition to the killed yesterday, at the battle of Bull Run, as far as ascertained, were two of the New York Sixty-ninth.

Our troops did not retreat, as represented in some quarters yesterday, but only retired to prepare for a more effectual engagement.

ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.—A special despatch to the *Star*, from Fairfax, says that this morning heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Manassas Junction.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A telegraphic despatch, received at the War Department at eleven o'clock to-day, says that the battle is still going on at Bull Run, three miles from Manassas Junction.

THE REBELS STILL IN POSSESSION OF THE BATTERY.—WASHINGTON, July 19.—A gentleman just arrived from Centreville, which he left at six o'clock this morning, reports all quiet during the night, and no movement anticipated at that time to take place to-day. The only alarm during the night was by the firing of the pickets.

It is ascertained that about twenty were killed and wounded yesterday at Bull Run. The rebels are still in possession of the batteries, and it is expected that they will make a stand at that point.

Col. Wilcox's brigade arrived at Centreville, from Fairfax Station, last night.

The Federal forces lie over to-day to reconnoitre, and the attack of the batteries is expected to-morrow.

A negro, who has arrived from the rebels reports that his master, Col. Fontaine, of Warrington, was killed, together with a large number of rebels. This statement is corroborated by a member of the Massachusetts First, who was in the engagement.

The list of killed on our side is not yet made out.

### LATER FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD AT MANASSAS JUNCTION.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—(Received 9 P. M.)—The orders to Gen. McDowell to move forward at 6 o'clock yesterday were suspended until 8 o'clock this morning. Our troops in the meantime were employed in cutting a road through the woods in order to flank the enemy's batteries.

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

The city of Washington is wild with excitement and joy. The firing was distinctly heard in the direction of Bull's Run, from 11 till about 3 P. M., when a cessation took place till nearly 5 P. M. At 7 this evening the reverberation of cannon was still audible.

A gentleman, who arrived here to-night, says that at 3 o'clock this afternoon the Second and Third New Jersey Regiments were ordered to march forward from Vienna, first sending back her baggage to Camp Trenton. Other troops were hurrying toward the scene of hostilities. There is great military bustle and excitement in the direction of all the camps.

ANOTHER WASHINGTON DESPATCH.—WASHINGTON, July 21.—12 night.—The most intense excitement is everywhere existing to hear the news from the field of battle. Every recurring speckler is immediately surrounded and the demand for intelligence on the subject of the battle. Many rumors prevail which serve to confuse the truth.

The smoke of the battle could be seen from the eminences in Washington. Numbers of members of Congress, and even ladies, went to the neighborhood of Bull's Run to witness the battle. One of them reports that Col. Hunter of the Third Cavalry, acting as Major General, was seriously, if not mortally, wounded. It is stated with confidence in all quarters, that Col. Cameron, of the Seventy-ninth New York and brother to the Secretary of War, and Col. Slocum, of the Second Rhode Island, were killed.

STILL LATER.—WASHINGTON, Midnight, July 21.—A most severe battle was fought to-day at Bull's Run bridge. This conflict was desperate, and the day was long. The progress made as stated in the first despatch, was carried out until the troops met with a succession of masked batteries, which were attacked with vigor and success.

Our troops advanced as follows: Col. Richardson proceeded on the left with four regiments of the Fourth Brigade, to hold the battle-field till the Warrington road in the vicinity of the ground where the last battle was fought. The flank movements have been previously described. Schenck's and Sherman's brigades, of Tyler's division advanced up the Warrington road, while Heintzelman's and Hunter's division took the route of the Warrington road, between Bull's Run and the Manassas Junction. Col. Key's brigade remained at Centreville.

Information was received by General 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 the Second Ohio on the left; the Ohio and Wisconsin, on the 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 to seven.—The rebels did not return his shot until an hour and a half afterwards. When Col. Hunter's division came on the battle, it became general. The latter's movement, to gain the enemy's rear, was almost a success.

The enemy's position was opened up by several of Capt. Canale's howitzers, followed 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, another 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 mile of the main road, when they came on a battery of eight guns, with four regiments flanking it 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 to attack the work when this battery opened upon us and killed, on the third round, Lieut. Dompney of company G, New York Second, and Wm. Maxwell, a drummer, also 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 a stone's throw of their batteries. They succeeded it, 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 and abandoned the battery, taking only one gun; but this success was acquired only after a serious loss of life, in which the Sixty-ninth were the greatest sufferers, and it was reported that Lieut. Col. Zouaves also distinguished themselves by their spirited assaults on the batteries at the point of the bayonet, but it is feared that their loss is immense.

Up to three o'clock P. M. it was generally understood that the rebels had hemmed in the Federal batteries, firing as they were gradually retiring; that Hunter had driven them back in the rear; that Heintzelman's command was meeting every success; and that it required but the reverse of Tyler's division to push on to Manassas Junction.

A Mississippi soldier was taken prisoner by Hasbrouck, of the Wisconsin Second.—He was turned out to be Brigade Quartermaster Pryor, a cousin of Roger A. Pryor. He was captured with his horses by accident riding 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 statements of this prisoner, it appears that the artillery has created, great confusion among the rebels, of whom there is from thirty thousand to forty thousand in the field, under the 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 negro regiment in the rebel ranks, but says it is difficult to get them into proper discipline in battle array.

The positions of the enemy extend in three lines in the form of triangle, the apex fronting the centre of our column. The area seems to have been filled with masked batteries.

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### THE LATE ENGAGEMENT.

Our latest accounts from the seat of war bear date July 23d. In the last, our Pennsylvania troops were engaged. It will be seen that our troops were compelled to retire by the superior force of the enemy. Many confused statements are prevalent, but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered to a degree which has cast a gloom over our army, and excited the deepest melancholy in Washington.

The carnage has been tremendously heavy on both sides, and ours is represented as frightful. We were advancing and taking the masked batteries gradually but surely, driving the enemy towards Manassas Junction, when the enemy seemed to be re-energized by Gen. Johnson, and immediately commenced driving us back, when a panic among our troops suddenly occurred, and a regular stampede took place.

It is thought that Gen. McDowell undertook to make a stand at Centreville, but he was unable to rally his army, and the whole army became confused, and it was impossible to check them, either at Centreville or at Fairfax Court House. The retreat was kept up until the men reached the regular encampments, a portion of whom returned to them. A large number of the troops were scattered about the way side from exhaustion, and scattered along the whole route, from Fairfax Court House. The road from Bull Run to Centreville was strewn with knapsacks arms, &c. Some of the troops deliberately threw away their guns and other articles, to better facilitate their retreat.

Gen. McDowell was in the rear while the retreat exerting himself to rally his men, but with only partial effect. He was completely exhausted having slept but little for several nights. His order 7-10 failed to reach those for whom they were intended.

It is supposed that the forces sent against our troops consisted of about 30,000 men. It is also stated that owing to the reinforcements from Richmond, Strasburg, and other points, the enemy's effective force was 50,000 men. According to a Fire Zouave's statement they have only about two hundred men left from the slaughter, while the 68th New York and other regiments have suffered frightfully in killed and wounded.

Sherman's Cavalry, and the West Point batteries were taken by the enemy; and the eight siege 32 pound rifle cannon, the latter being too cumbersome to move. They were left 140 miles the other side of Centreville.

Such of the wounded as were brought to the Centreville Hospital were left there after having their wounds properly dressed. All attempts to rally the army to a stand at Centreville, were in vain. If a firm stand had been made there our troops would have been re-energized and much disaster prevented. Gen. McDowell was thus isolated in his well arranged plans. It is supposed that all the provision trains belonging to us were saved. Some regimental wagons were overturned by accident, and had to be abandoned. Large droves of cattle were saved by being driven back in advance of the retreat.

An officer just from Virginia reports that the road from Centreville to the Potomac is strewn with stragglers. The troops are resuming the occupation of the fortifications and entrenchments on the line of the Potomac. A great many of our officers were killed and wounded. Wagons are continually arriving in Washington with the dead and wounded, (some of them) relating to the greatly listened the probable events of last night and early this morning. We are not able to give the number killed and wounded in this battle, but can only say that our loss was thought to be heavy.

One other battery not mentioned above, was taken. It was the Rhode Island battery, the horses all being killed. This happened at the bridge across Bull Run, where the rebel retreat was cut off. The loss on our side has been estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000. This is said to be the lowest.

It has been reported that Gen. Patterson's Division arrived in the vicinity of Manassas Junction this morning, and commenced an attack upon the rebel forces. This was not the case. He was within 25 miles of the night yesterday, but the exhausted condition of his men prevented him from coming to the aid of Gen. McDowell.

Montour County Aided.—The Treasurer of Montour county paid, on last Tuesday, into the State Treasury nearly \$5,000—the State Tax for 1861—thereby saving 5 per cent to the county, and the efficient and judicious management of the present tax collector, Commissioners, the county is indebted for this prompt action on the part of the Treasurer. *Danville Democrat*.

"NO PARTY."—Mr. Goodwin, a genuine Wilmot Republican, has been appointed Postmaster in our neighboring borough of Kingston, in place of A. H. Reynolds, Esq., Democrat, removed. This was not the case. He was within 25 miles of the night yesterday, but the exhausted condition of his men prevented him from coming to the aid of Gen. McDowell.

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