THE DAILY POST.

JAMES P. BARR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms—Daily, Six Dollars per year, strictly in advance. Weekly, Single subscriptions One Dollar per year; in Clubs of five, One Dollar

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

CITY MATTERS.

Col. Black's Scott Legion.

Col. Black is under special orders to be mustered into service and move at once. The orders were received on yesterday, Sunday, at noon. Capt. Patterson's McKee Cadets, Birmingham, will be mustered into the United States service at 9 a. m., to-day; Capt. Hull's Federal Guards, Allegheny, at 10 o'clock, and Capt. Wright's Eighth Ward Home Guards, at 11 o'clock; Capt. Beck's Finley Cadets, of Kittanning, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, and the other western companies immediately after. Col. Black is ordered direct to the seat of war, and moves in one or two days for the Shenandoah Valley. His orders come from Lieutenant General Scott, with whom he served through the Mexican war. To all young men desirous of serving their country, we say: Join one of the companies in this regiment, some of which are not yet full, and go under a brave and experienced officer.

The Case of John Cunningham—A New Trial Granted.

On Saturday morning, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, John Cunningham, convicted of murder in the second degree, in killing David Frew, was brought in to hear the decision of the Court upon the motion for a new trial made in his behalf.

Judge Mellon said that it was with great hesitation a majority of the Court had agreed upon a decision, differing from the opinion of the President Judge, owing to his long experience in such cases; but they felt it their duty, under the responsibilities resting upon them, to disagree with him.

Judge Mellon then delivered a brief but elaborate opinion, reviewing the evidence, which he said was chiefly circumstantial, the whole force of which depends upon its conclusiveness and its being explainable by no other hypothesis than the guilt of the prisoner. In the opinion of the Court, the case did not bear this aspect and for this and other reasons, which were given at length, the majority of the Court felt bound to grant a new trial.

Judge McClure dissented from the decision of his bretheren, but had written no opinion. He thought the fact of the case having been made out to the satisfaction of the jury was sufficient for the Court. He did not feel warranted in disturbing the verdict of so intelligent a jury and was of opinion that the new trial should have been refused.

The following paper was then placed on file:

After a careful review of the law and the testimony in this case the President Judge of the Court is constrained to dissent from the opinion of the majority in granting a new trial, I am of opinion that a new trial should be refused.

When a prisoner is convicted of a lower grade of homicide and obtains a new trial it by no means follows that he will be acquitted on a second trial, or found guilty of a lower grade than that of which he was convicted; for example: if on a second trial a prisoner is convicted of a higher grade of crime, the former verdict furnishes no reason for disturbing it.

In this case, as in all others where a new trial is granted, it becomes the duty of the Court to enter of record their solemn warning that a prisoner is voluntarily placing his life in jeopardy.

The Court, therefore, and each and every judge thereof, as in duty we are bound to do, now place on record our solemn warning and admonition, in which all the members of this Court concur.

The prisoner was then remanded to jail. He will probably be tried a second time at the October term.

FIRE.—About three o'clock on Sunday afternoon fire was discovered in the cellar store-room of Wilson, Carr & Co., 94 Wood street, above Diamond. The steam and hand engines were early on the ground and the first floor and cellar were soon flooded with water, extinguishing the flames. Immense piles of goods were thoroughly saturated with water, and the loss will be heavy, though it cannot be estimated; it is fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is a mystery, though as no fire had been used in the building for a week, and all was safe two hours before the flames broke out, incendiarism is suspected.

WESTERN GUN BOATS.—Captain John Rodgers, U. S. N., of Cincinnati, has received from the Department at Washington, drawings for the gun boats intended for service on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to be followed shortly by specifications for advertising for proposals for building the fleet. Those interested in building these vessels will be on the alert for the advertisement. It is the intention, we understand, to close the contracts as speedily as possible, in order to have the boats completed early in October. The fleet will probably number thirteen boats.

IMPORTANT COAL DISCOVERY.—The Trumbull (Ohio,) "Democrat" says considerable excitement prevails in Brookfield, owing to the recent discovery of veins of coal on the farm of Mr. Albert Christy, of that township. On about two hundred acres, veins have been found, between six and seven feet in thickness. The opinion that Brookfield has more coal mines than any other part of the country seems to be well founded.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT.—A telegraphic despatch to the Philadelphia *Press* says: The time of this fine regiment has about expired. They will be mustered out immediately but two of their leading officers were at the War Department to-day, to have the regiment accepted "for the war." A portion of the present members are unavoidably obliged to return home, but the regiment is preserved and will be recruited.

HORSE MARKET.—Mr. Boyd, U. S. A., visited Beaver the other day for the purpose of purchasing draft horses and mules for the army. Forty-eight were purchased at prices ranging between ninety and one hundred dollars, and several mules of the required size were also obtained. They were branded "U. S." on the left hip, and brought to Pittsburgh Saturday afternoon.

DON'T forget the Great Sale of Silver Plated Ware, commencing this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at McClelland, Weaver & Co.'s Auction House, Masonic Hall. This is the most extensive and varied stock of plated ware ever brought to this city, comprising tea sets, castors, goblets, salt stands, ice pitchers and bowls, tea table and desert spoons, forks, &c. This sale is positive, as the owners *must have money.*

DROVER ROBBED.—A drover from Ohio, named McLaughlin, was robbed of his pocket-book, containing over $500, at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, while getting off the cars on his return from Philadelphia, where he had sold some cattle, on Friday. Two or three persons jostled him and when they had gone he missed his money. No clue to the thieves.

COL. GRANT'S REGIMENT.—According to the Philadelphia *Press* this fine regiment has been ordered to march to Washington, and will leave early this week.—The McKnight Guards, Capt. James Barr, now recruiting at Masonic Hall, have been ordered to join the regiment at Philadelphia, and leave on Wednesday afternoon.

Application for the Discharge of a Recruit by Habeas Corpus Refused.

On Saturday application was made to the Judges of the Court of Quarter Session, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, for the body of Geo. W. Kremer, a boy of about eighteen, a private in Co. F, 11th regiment, Captain Beiter, now in Camp Wright. The writ was taken out by the father of the lad and C. Hasbrook, Esq., appointed for the petitioner. The father of the boy was called and testified that his son was seventeen years and ten months old; that about a month ago he was permitted to leave home and while absent enlisted in the company named and had since been mustered into the State service. His mother was very unwilling to have him go into the service and he (the father) had never given his consent regularly. He also stated that the boy was ruptured.

Lieut. Deford, of Co. F, also an attorney, testified that the boy had been mustered into the service some three weeks or more since, had been drilling regularly every day and had expressed to him his desire to remain. He passed the regular inspection and also a second one, at the instance of his mother, who came to camp and desired his release, averring that he was not capable of enduring the fatigues of the campaign. The officers had no desire to oppose the wishes of the parents, but still were not anxious to discharge him.

The Court, after consultation, expressed its unanimous views, through Judge McClure, who suggested that their decision could have no weight in any further application to another Court or Judge. They were of opinion that the consent of the father was implied from his acts and declarations at the time of enlistment, that the evidence as to the boy being under eighteen was not conclusively made out, as he or some one for him had declared him to be eighteen; that his name was on the muster roll, which would not be the case unless he was legally qualified; that he can be discharged, if sufficient reason is shown, by military authority; that the facts are not made out with sufficient clearness to warrant the interference of the Court; that the officers are willing to assist the parents in their desire and do not wish to impress the boy, who if ruptured, will be discharged by the surgeon.

The Court therefore ordered the lad to be remanded into the custody of the respondent and suggested to the father that it might be more consistent with the happiness of his child if no attempt was made to thwart his patriotic desires.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE EXTENSION FUND.—It will be remembered that on Saturday the 13th, Jno. W. Riddell, Esq., late City Solicitor, asked that the Court of Common Pleas make an order directing him to pay into Court some $10,000, being the amount of the fund in his hands, collected under the Act of Assembly authorizing the extension of Pennsylvania Avenue to Fifth street. The matter was laid over upon the suggestion of Judge Mellon, pending the consideration of certain rules which the Court would probably adopt and under which the money might be paid in. On Saturday, C. Magee, Esq., requested the Court to order all moneys collected for the purpose named to be paid into a bank designated for the Court, to be drawn out only upon the check of the City Solicitor, approved by the President or Associate Judge. In addition to the amount in Mr. Riddell's hands, a large amount is in possession of Thos. A. Rowley, late clerk of the Courts, and $500 in that of J. F Slagle, Esq., City Solicitor, who is ready to pay over. Mr. Riddell was requested to withhold for the present, the payment of any moneys in his hands and the matter was postponed until after the report of the Board of Auditors, who, it is expected, will suggest some method of paying the funds over to those entitled to receive them.

RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE.—The Twelfth Pennsylvania regiment, composed of companies from Pittsburgh and vicinity, who have been guarding the Northern Central railroad from the State line to Baltimore, since the First regiment, Colonel Yohe, left that point, were paid off yesterday, their term of service expiring this week. They will return to this city in a few days and be disbanded. The Twelfth have done effective service, and although not permitted to encounter the rebels in arms against the Government, their trials at Cockeyesville were far more severe upon the constitution than any actual engagement could be. Their conduct has been as praiseworthy as if they had been in a dozen fights. They were ever ready, always at the post of duty. No doubt the other three months' regiments will, as soon as arrangements can be made, be discharged.—*Harrisburg Patriot and Union.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN FASTING AND PRAYER.—The General Assembly of this Church, at its last meeting, passed resolutions with reference to a day of fasting and prayer—directing the clerk to forward the same to the President of the United States, asking him, in behalf of the Assembly, to invite all the people of the United States to fasting and prayer; appointing a committee to correspond with other bodies respecting said proposed fast day; and leaving it to the Moderator, after said consultation, to appoint the day. The President not having issued any proclamation, (and there being no prospect of uniformity of observance,) the Moderator deemed it his duty to do so, and has designated "Wednesday, the 7th day of August, to be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, throughout the United Presbyterian Church."

BOY SHOT AND KILLED.—On Thursday last a boy named Banner, residing in Knox township, Clarion county, was accidentally shot by his uncle, named Joseph Bolster. It appears that two boys had gone out to shoot a sheep-killing dog, and not being able to accomplish it, the uncle took the gun to kill the animal. The boy who was shot was sitting on the fence, and the other boy gave the gun to Bolster, who, in taking it, drew it along his leg, when the trigger caught in his clothes and the weapon exploded, lodging the contents in the breast of Banner, killing him almost instantly.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—The noon train on the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday brought to the city the body of Samuel D. Rickoy, a private in Company E of the 12th regiment, Col. Campbell. He died on Friday evening at Millville, three miles from Baltimore, from hemorrhage of the bowels, and his body was brought on by a comrade, H. B. Durand. The young man was but twenty-one years of age, the son of a widowed mother in Blairsville, but resided at Washington, Pa., where his remains will be conveyed. This is the second death that has occurred in the company.

A SUGGESTION.—A gentleman well known in this city will accompany Col. Black's regiment to the seat of war, and will furnish intelligence to the papers of western Pennsylvania. As there are many who are anxious to facilitate the transmission of letters from the volunteers to their friends, we suggest that they furnish him with a full supply of letter paper and stamped envelopes for their use. He will get them if left at our office.

MALICIOUS.—About three weeks since some scroundrel entered the boarding house of Mr. P. M'Garr, Third street, near Ferry and daubed the floor and walls with tar. Unable to remove the adhering tar from the walls new paper was applied, and on last Friday night the offence was repeated, the walls being again daubed as before, doubtless by the same persons who did the cowardly act the first time. We hope they may be caught and punished.

WM. A. YOUNG, charged with stabbing Francis Welsh and Owen Hughes, in the Fifth Ward, last week, will have a hearing before Alderman Jones at ten o'clock this morning. Welsh is still in a critical condition, but his physician entertains hopes of his recovery.

Meeting of the Public Safety Committee.

The general committee of public safety held a meeting on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Oase, from the Executive Committee, stated that they had transacted no specially important business since last meeting. The most important item was with reference to a tax for the relief of volunteers' families, which the County Commissioners have agreed to levy on the 25th inst., provided there is no formal protest from the people, which has not as yet been made.

The Finance Committee, though the chairman, R. Miller, Jr., reported $52,85 as the total receipts for the week. Of this $47 was returned by R. C. Fleeson, Esq., having been collected by Mrs. W. H. Whitney to purchase a flag for the Washington Infantry, which company being already supplied, the money was applied to the relief fund. The remaining $5,85 was from citizens of the First ward, Pittsburgh. This makes the total receipts to date: $20,741,90. Mr. Miller stated that the total amount collected in the townships for the fund was 964,75, of which $400 was from one gentleman in Pitt township; the remainder as follows: Wilkins, $105; McClure, $224,75; Versailles, $15; Lower St. Clair, $200; Penn, $20. Twenty-four of the township committees who took out books for the purpose of making collections have made no returns and eighteen townships and three boroughs have not called for the books. From one ward in Pittsburgh and one in Allegheny no returns have been received. The report was accepted and placed on file.

No report from the Relief Committee was received.

The following, offered by Mr. Howe, was adopted:

Resolved, That the rule requiring weekly meetings of this committee be suspended—and that special meetings be called from time to time by the chairman of the committee or by a majority of its Vice Presidents, as the public exigencies may require; notice of such meetings to be given through the newspapers.

The Committee then adjourned.

ANOTHER REGIMENT OFF TO THE WAR.—The Eighth Regiment State Reserves, Col. George S Hays, received telegraphic orders from Gen. McCall, on Friday afternoon, to leave Camp Wilkins and take passage at ten o'clock on Sunday morning by Pennsylvania Railroad, for Harrisburg The announcement was made to the men at afternoon parade and they were directed to be ready to go at the time designated The necessary arrangements for transportation of the troops was made and yesterday morning twenty cars, in two trains, were ready on Liberty street, for the men, with enough baggage cars to carry their accoutrements. The men were marched in from camp and, reaching the city about ten o'clock, embarked in presence of a large concourse of men women and children, friends of the departing soldiers.—The regiment is composed of the following companies:

A. Armstrong Rifles; Capt. L. S. Cantwell.

B. Jefferson Riflemen; Capt. R. E Johnston.

C Anderson Cadets; Capt Geo. S. Gallope.

D. Brownsville Greys; Capt. C. L. Conner.

E. Duncan Guards; Capt. E. P. Shoenberger.

F. Hopewell Rifles; Capt. J. Eichelberger.

G. Fayette Guards, Capt. J. B. Gardner.

H. Clarion Union Guards; Capt. Wm. Lemon.

I. Greene County Rangers; Capt. S. M. Baily.

K Hopkins Infantry, Capt. A. Wishart.

The West Newton Guards, Capt. A. G. Oliver, an unattached company, also went with the regiment.

The officers of the regiment are as follows:—Colonel, George S. Hays; Lieut. Colonel, S. D. Oliphant; Major, J. W. Duncan; Adjutant, H. W. Patterson; Quartermaster, Joseph Fricker; Sergeant Major, Alfred T. Clark, jr; Surgeon, H. Lichtenthalier; Chaplain, Rev. William Aiken.

The destination of the regiment is supposed by some to be Hagerstown, but others say it is to take the place of the Twelfth on the Northern Central. The present destination of the regiment is known to be Harrisburgh.

Colonel Jackson, who is in command at Camp Wright, has also received orders from Gen. McCall to march all the companies now remaining here, embracing the Ninth and Eleventh regiments and some unattached companies. As soon as the proper arrangements for transportation can be effected the troops will be sent off—probably on Wednesday or Thursday.

LEG BROKEN.—Aaron Dunworth, an employee on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his leg broken between the knee and ancle, at Altoona, last week, while endeavoring to replace some cars on the track in the yard at that place. A rope with an iron hook on the end was used for the purpose, but by some means the hook gave way, or became detached, and flew out of its place, striking Mr. D. on the leg, and producing an ugly flesh wound and the fracture.

THE ERIE REGIMENT came down from Camp Wright early on Saturday morning and took a special train of cars on the Pittsburgh, & Cleveland Railroad at six o'clock. They were expected to reach Erie in the evening.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT will meet for the adjourned term at ten o'clock this morning and continue in session for a week or ten days. Several alleged counterfeiters are in prison awaiting trial.

THE boat race on the Allegheny did not take place on Saturday afternoon, having been indefinitely postponed.

MR. JAMES P. BARR—SIR: Please give Mr. Gilbert Uptertongraft the credit of throwing the first water on the building of Wilson, Carr & Co., of the Vigilant fire company, and oblige a member of the Vigilant. Yours, VIGILANT.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246 Penn street, attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

EIGHTH CENSUS

OF THE

United States of America,

1860.

In Advance of the Official Publication.

THIS small volume contains the results of the "Eighth Census of the United States," so far as it has reference to population, and is issued in advance of the official census, for the convenience of the many inquirers who, under the present unhappy position of our country, are desirous of ascertaining with exactness the population of its several political and civil divisions.

Price, 25 cents. For sale by

W. S. HAVEN, Wood Street.

This pamphlet shows the regular advance from be time when the United States numbered 3,929, 827 souls, to the present time when it numbers not less than 31,420,631 souls. 1y9

JOSEPH MEYER ..... ANTHONY MEYER.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,
Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE & CHAIRS.

No. 424 Penn street, above the Canal.
Have on hand a large assortment of Fancy and Plain Furniture, in Walnut and Mahogany of their own manufacture, and warranted equal in quality and style to any manufactured in the city, and will sell at reasonable prices 6:22:tf

PEACHES.—20 bags prime bright dry Peaches, just received and for sale by
HENRY H. COLLINS
jy20

FIRST EDITION.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

LATER FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

LOUISVILLE ITEMS.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

FORT KEARNEY, July 19.—The Pony Express passed here at 4 o'clock p. m., with San Francisco dates to the 10th.

The Union Democratic Convention completed its labors at Sacramento yesterday, having nominated the following ticket, which is not regarded as a very strong one outside of the party supporting it: Governor, John Conner; Lieut. Governor, Richard Irwin; Congress, Southern District, Henry Edgerton; Congress, Northern District, Joseph McKibben; Judge Supreme Court, B. S. Whiteman; Clerk Supreme Court, Geo. S. Evans; Surveyor General, Joseph Gardner; Comptroller, Joseph E. Mittman; State Printer, John R Ridge. This ticket was carried by what was called the Broderick element in the Convention. The Breckinridgers, who recently adjourned their Convention without making a nomination, it is understood, will reassemble and make a nomination for all the State officers for the purpose of defeating the Union Democracy, and think of opening the way to a reorganization of an old fashioned Democratic party, which will include all wings. The Breckinridgers thus become the main reliance of the Republicans for carrying the State at the ensuing election.

A fire broke out on the 3d of July at Marysville, in Charles Corss' stable on the east side of C street, opposite the United States Hospital, and before it could be arrested, destroyed property to the value of $20,000.

The prospecting party which left this city some months since to visit the Potosi and other mines on the Gila river have returned, loaded down with specimens of gold, silver and lead. The mineral wealth of this section is apparently very great, particularly in silver. The bottom lands of the Gila river are represented as being of the greatest fertility, opening a fine field for agriculturists.

A fire at Stockton on the 8th consumed the Avenue Hotel, on Webber avenue, and some large adjoining stables, together with 25 horses and mules, also a dwelling house, and a portion of the San Joaquin brewery.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 19.—At midnight a party, consisting of Captain Holliday, Captain Edward W. Jenkins, Lieut. Johnston and private Small, of the Naval Brigade, T. Edward Rawlings, Major of Kentucky light cavalry, and R. W. Shurtleff, of the "Illustrated News," left Hampton without permission on a scout. They were poorly armed and but one mounted. At half-past four this morning, the party were surprised in the woods, a short distance beyond New Market bridge, by twenty dismounted horsemen. Maj. Rawlings was instantly killed by a bullet through his head. Lieut Johnston and Shurtleff were also seen to fall, and must have been carried off as prisoners. The others escaped. Three companies went out and brought in the body. Rawlings arrived here only yesterday morning, and happened to be in citizen's dress. He was formerly connected with Frank Leslie's Illustrated paper Shurtleff came out as an aid to Col. Bartlett. At least two of the rebels were shot. It is to be hoped this will put an end to irresponsible scouting.

Jeff Davis is in Richmond. There was much depression on account of the rebel defeats in Western Virginia.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 21.—The following bulletins were received in official quarters during the progress of the battle, from the telegraph station, about four miles from Bull's Run:—Fairfax, 11 a. m.—Rapid firing from heavy guns and frequent discharges of musketry; 11,40—fighting very heavy and apparently more on our left wing; 11,50—there is evidently a battle toward our left, in the direction of Bull's Run and a little north; the firing is very rapid and heavy; 1,45—heavy guns again and apparently nearer; musketry heavy and nearer; 2 p. m.—the musketry very heavy and drawing much nearer; there is evidently a movement more to our left; 2,45 p. m.—firing a little farther off, and apparently in the direction of the Junction; less heavy guns and more light artillery, as near as I can judge; 3 p. m.—the firing has almost entirely ceased, and can only be heard with difficulty. I shall telegraph no more unless there should be a renewal of the battle which has been so gloriously fought for the old Stars and Stripes, and from all indications here our troops have at least stood their ground.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—The *Republican's* Santa Fe correspondent says it is probable Col. Canby will soon send a force to recapture Fort Bliss, Texas, where there is a large amount of army stores belonging to the Federal government. Dr. Porter, from Springfield on the 16th, arrived to-night and reports Jackson and McCullough's forces at Camp Walker, ten miles South of the Missouri line and Yellowville, Ark. Their pickets extended as far as Neosho, thirty miles North of Camp Walker.—Gen. Pope left to-day for St. Charles, where he established his head quarters.—His command in Northern Missouri will be seven thousand strong, so posted that Jefferson City, Boonville, Lexington, and all the principal points in the Northern part of the state will be within easy striking distance.

LOUISVILLE, July 20.—It is currently reported that Simeon B. Buckner, Inspector General of Kentucky, has resigned; Ben. Hardin Helm, Assistant Inspector General, is about resigning; Col. Hunt, of the Second regiment of the State Guard, and Major Symmes, of the State Guard, have also resigned. The impression is that these resignations will cause the disbanding of the State Guard.

In consequence of repeated midnight disturbances at the Louisville depot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in reference to contraband freight, during the past week, and the falling off of business, the directors have concluded to run but one train southward per day, hereafter, to leave Louisville at nine o'clock in the morning.

MILITARY NOTICES.

WANTED,
SEVENTY MEN TO ENLIST FOR THREE YEARS, OR DURING THE WAR,

To recruit Company B, (Duquesne Greys,) Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col D. Campbell. Apply immediately at Wilkins Hall, 3d story.
jy17-1w JNO. S. KENNEDY, Captain.

Recruits Wanted for the Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

70 RECRUITS for 5 years or during the war, to fill to the full complement of 101 men, Company K, (late City Guards,) Twelfth Regiment, Col. David Campbell. Office, No. 89 Fourth street, between Wood and Market.
jy16-d6t A. S. M. MORGAN, Captain.

Recruits for the Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment of Infantry.

NO. 80 FOURTH STREET.—By authority of the War Department, issued in detail to Col. Campbell, I desire to fill the 12th Regiment immediately. Volunteers are accepted for three years, and will receive, in addition to the regular pay, the benefit of all pension laws, and one hundred dollars cash on their discharge from service. Applications by Company, when properly and efficiently officered, will be acceptable.

The Regiment will rendezvous at York, Penn'a, and when recruited to the maximum standard, will be immediately placed in the line of active duty.
A. S. M. MORGAN,
Lieut. 12th Infantry Penn'a, Regimental Recruiting Officer.
jy18-

TANNERS' OIL.—70 bbls, for sale by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
corner of First and Wood sts.
oct13

SECOND EDITION.

THE VERY LATEST.

The Battle at Bull's Run Renewed.

The Rebels Retreating to Manassas.

Masked Batteries of the Rebels Silenced.

LOSS HEAVY ON BOTH SIDES!!!

Rebels Defeated.

Fighting at Manassas Junction.

Shelling their Intrenched Camps.

CANNONADING HEARD IN WASHINGTON.

Beauregard Commanding in Person.

Gen. M'Dowell Ordered to move on the Enemy.

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

CENTREVILLE, July 21.—We have successfully outflanked the enemy. At half past two o'clock this morning the various regiments about Centreville were formed for march. At 3 o'clock a motion was made in the direction of Perrysville, leaving Bull's Run to the left. At six o'clock the first gun was fired by a 30-pound rifled cannon sent a head to batter the masked batteries, that might be encountered on the road.

There was no reply from the enemy and the advanced moved on at General McDowell's headquarters, three miles beyond Centreville. The greater part of the army moved to the right to avoid a bridge some distance beyond said to have been undermined. They will pass over upon pontoons prepared by Capt. Alexander of the engineer corps and we who inspected the country minutely on a previous reconnoissance, and to whom in a great measure the plan of the campaign is due. A general battle is expected to day or to-morrow, which will probably decide the fate of the whole campaign. If Johnston has not yet formed a junction with Beauregard he will be entirely cut off by this manœuvre, thrown back upon the mountains, his army utterly demoralized, and probably fall into the hands of McClellan, who is advanced beyond Blue Ridge, and if he has formed a junction with Beauregard, it opens our communication with Patterson's column, and thus reinforced, the Federal army can crush out opposition. If we are driven back, the army can retreat upon Centreville and keep open communication with Washington. If Beauregard remains where he is, his communication in the rear is endangered and Manassas being situated in the apex of a triangle formed by the railroad, a movement in his rear would destroy his communication with Richmond. The only danger the Federal troops run by this flank march would be by a sudden advance of Beauregard upon Centreville, interposing communication and cutting off our supplies. But this manœuvre would be desperate, cutting himself off from supplies, placing himself in an exhausted country, and between the Federal forces and the Potomac.

The Sixty-ninth New York was assigned the post of honor in the advance. The members of this regiment have agreed unanimously to serve, although their time is now out. All the New York regiments will follow this example.

For five hours one steady column of troops passed through Centreville. The morale of the soldiers is excellent. All are anxious for a battle and when informed of the purpose to advance the enthusiasm was beyond all description. It is supposed that Beauregard's forces are larger than ours. A battle is imminent at any moment.

It may not take place till to-morrow night. Telegraphic wires are rapidly following the army and offices were opened this morning at Fairfax Court House, with Buell and Benton as army operators. The orders to move yesterday evening at six o'clock were countermanded till early this morning. Our troops are in the meantime cutting a road through the woods in order to flank the enemy's batteries.

The Secretary of War has received a dispatch that 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 is wild with joy.

Firing was heard in this city to-day from the direction of Bull's Run from 11 o'clock till about three; there was a cessation till nearly five, and at seven this evening, the reverberation of cannon was still audible. A gentleman who arrived to-night says that at three o'clock this afternoon, the 2d and 3d Jersey regiments were ordered to march forward from Vienna, first sending back their baggage to Camp Trenton.—Other troops were hurrying forward to the scene of hostilities, and there was much military excitement and bustle in the direction of all the troops.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 20.—A messenger from Colonel McNeil, at Fulton, arrived this evening, having left there at noon to-day. He reports everything quiet there. The wounded are doing well. Col. Hammer is seven miles beyond there. Lieut. Col. Brown, who arrived yesterday, will take command here. Col. Bornstein will leave for St. Louis with his command on Monday. Several companies of the Home Guards are stationed at the grounds. The city is quiet.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—It is not doubted in high military quarters that Johnston was enabled to effect a junction during the day yesterday.

Official dispatches were sent to General McDowell this morning. He was to have moved upon the enemy at six o'clock last evening. The New York 37th regiment went into Virginia this morning.

CENTREVILLE, July 21, 4 p. m.—Gen. McDowell has ordered the reserves now here under Col. Miles to advance to the bridge over Bull's Run on the Watertown road, having driven the enemy before him. Col. Miles is now about three or four miles from here directing operations near Blackburn's Ford.

NEW YORK, July 20.—DAVIS' MESSAGE.—My inaugural called attention to the causes which formed the Confederacy. It is now only necessary to call attention to such facts as have occurred during the recess, and to matters connected with the public defence. He congratulates Congress on the accessions to the Confederacy of five equal sovereign States, mentioning the several States. It was deemed advisable to remove the several departments of the archives to Richmond, to which place Congress has already removed the seat of government. After the adjournment of Congress the aggressive movements of the enemy induced prompt and energetic action. The accumulation of the enemy's forces on the Potomac sufficiently demonstrated his efforts directed against Virginia, and from no point could the necessary measures for her defence and protection be so efficiently directed as from our own capital. The rapid progress of the last few months stripped the veil behind which the true policy and purposes of the Lincoln government were previously concealed—they are now fully revealed. The message of their President, the action of their Congress in the present session, confess the intention of subjugating the seceding States by a war, the folly of which is equaled only by its wickedness,—a war impossible to obtain the proposed result, whilst its due calamities cannot be avoided by us. It will fall double severely on themselves.—Commencing the march last month with affectation of ignorance of the secession of seven States which organized the Confederate government. Persisting in April in the absurd assumption of the existence of a riot, which was to be dispersed by a *posse comitatus;* continuing in successive months false representations the States intended to be offensive; there was, in spite, conclusive evidence to the contrary, furnished as well by official action, as by the basis of the Constitution. The President of the United States and his advisers succeeded in deceiving the people of those States into the belief that the purpose of this government is not peace at home, but conquest abroad—not defence of our liberties, but the subversion of the people of the United States. The series of manœuvres by which the impression was created, the acts which were devised, the perfidy with which they were executed is already known; could it be supposed they would make openly success the subject of boast and self laudation. In the executive message, fortunately for truth and history, Lincoln's message minutely details the attempt to reinforce Fort Pickens in violation of the Armistice which he confesses he had been informed only by rumors too vague and uncertain to create attention. The hostile expedition dispatched to supply Ft. Sumter was admitted to have been taken with the knowledge that its success was impossible. The sending notice to the Governor of South Carolina of intention to use force to accomplish his object and quoting from his inaugural that there will be no conflict unless these States are aggressors, he proceeds to declare his conduct as the past, for the future was the performance of this promise which could not be misunderstood in defiance of our statement that gave notice of the approach of the hostile fleet.—He charges these States with being assailants of the Union States. The world cannot misunderstand this unfounded pretence. Mr. Lincoln expresses concern at some foreign nations, so shaped actions as if supposed the early destruction of the Union probable. He abandons further disguise and proposes to make the contest short and decisive. He confesses the even increased force demanded these enormous preparations—a distinct avowal that the United States engaged in conflict with a great and powerful nation, is compelled to abandon the pretence of dispersing rioters and suppression and insurrection; driven to the acknowledgment that the Union is dissolved. They recognize the separate existence of the Confederate States by the interdiction of embargo, the blockade of all commerce between the two cut off, and repudiated the foolish idea that the inhabitants of the Confederacy are still citizens of the United States, for they are now waging indiscriminate war upon them—savage ferocity unknown in modern civilization. He compares the present invasion with that of Great Britain in 1781, which was conducted in a more civilized manner. Mankind shudders at the outrages committed on defenceless females by those pretending to be fellow citizens. Who can depict the horror which we regard the deliberate malignity which under the pretext of suppressing insurrection, make special war on sick women and children, by carefully devised measures to prevent their obtaining medicines necessary to their cure. The sacred claims of humanity are respected by all nations even in the fury of a battle by a careful deviation of attack. Hospitals are now outraged by the government which pretends to desire to continue in fraternal connections. Such outrages admit of no retaliation unless the actual perpetrators are captured. Mr. Taylor's mission to Washington was to exchange the prisoners taken on the privateer Savannah, and to inform Lincoln of our determined purpose to check all barbarities on prisoners of war, by such retaliation effectually to put an end to such practices. Lincoln promises a reply—not yet received. In reference to the peculiar relations which exist between this government and the States usually termed border Slave States, which cannot properly be withheld from notice hereof, our people were alienated by sentiments towards the inhabitants of those States, which found expression in your enactment refusing to consider them enemies, or, authorise hostilities against them. That a large portion of the people of those States regard us as brethren, if unrestrained by the presence of large armies, in subversion of the civil authority and the declaration of martial law, and that some of them, at least, would joyfully unite with us—that they are, with almost entire unanimity opposed to the prosecution of the war waged against us, are facts of which daily recurring events, fully warrant the assertion. The President of the United States refuses to recognise in those of our late sister States the right of refraining from attack on us, and justifies his refusal by the assertion that the States have no other power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution; no one of those having been a State out of the Union. This new constitutional relation between the States and the General Government is a fitting introduction to another assertion of the message, that the Executive possesses power of suspending habeas corpus and delegating that power to the military commanders at discretion and both these propositions claim respect equal to that which is felt for the additional statements of the opinion of the same paper, that it is proper in order to execute the laws of that same single law made in such extreme tenderness of the citizens liberty, that practically it relieves more of the guilty than the innocent, should to a very limited extent be violated. We may well rejoice that we have forever severed the connection with the government that thus tramples on all principles of constitutional liberty with the people in whose presence such avowals could be pervaded. The operations in the field will be greatly extended by reason of the policy which has heretofore been secretly entertained, and is now avowed and acted on by the United States. The forces hitherto raised have proved ample for the defence of the seven States which originally organized the Confederacy. With the exception of those fortified it stands whose defence sufficiently aided by the preponderating naval force, the enemy has been driven completely out of those stations. Now, at the expiration of five months from the formation of the government, not a single hostile force pressed their soil. Our forces, however, must necessarily prove inadequate to repel invasion by the half a million of men now proposed by the enemy. A corresponding increase in our force be comes necessary. He referred to the abundant crops by which we are blessed; the most abundant known in our history; many believe the supply to be adequate to two years' consumption. Citizens are in a condition of life, more devoted and manifest laudable pride in upholding their independence unaided by any resources other than their own, and the subscription to the loan proposed by the government cannot fall short of $50,000,000, and they will probably largely exceed that sum.

CENTREVILLE, July 20—1 p. m.—The affair at Bull's Run, of the 18th, which has been magnified into a terrible battle, has not resulted so disastrously to our army as has been represented in some quarters. The list of the killed and wounded cannot however, as yet be accurately ascertained. The inmates at the hospital at Centreville are increased by those who have suffered by exhaustion, and not by the wounded. This fact gives rise to exaggerated stories as to the large number of wounded.

The flag of truce which was sent by Gen. McDowell to the enemy's lines in order to recover our dead and wounded, was refused by the enemy for the reason possibly that they wish to conceal the position of their batteries. It may be well to state that Gen. McDowell, at the commencement of the action, was at Sangster's Point on a visit to Col. Heintzelman's command, and while on his way to Centreville, was informed of the battle. He immediately proceeded to the scene, but did not arrive there until the firing had ceased. The movement towards Manassas Junction from Centreville was unauthorized, the order of march of General Tyler's division being limited to the latter point in order to await a flank movement by Col. Heintzelman's division which was at that time at Sangster's, on the line of the Manassas Railroad. Gen. Tyler having ascertained that masked batteries were in recently, he ordered a reconnoissance on his own responsibility. The result of this, in discovering the battery, although acquired by loss of life, will probably be an adequate compensation.—Besides a large body of our troops have been tried and by no means found wanting. The order to retire was given in consequence of the Federal battery having exhausted its shot and canister and the exhaustion of the cavalry, which, under the command of Captain Brackett, performed most efficient services in the action. The gallant Captain was, at all times, in advance of the command, his men following him in a fearless and determined spirit, but want of water for the horses, a difficulty which it is feared will be encountered from Centreville to Manassas Junction prevented him from continuing his efforts to unmask the enemy. It is regretted by some military men that the infantry was not called into more active service during the engagment, the best part of the fight devolving on the artillery and cavalry.—The entire part of Colonel Heintzelman's command, which, it is understood, was to flank the enemy on the South of Manassas Junction at Brentsville, has been removed to the vicinity of Centreville, and this portion of the country is now crowded with our troops. The publication of more definite information regarding their strength and numbers would be injurious to the service.

A deserter from the rebels who arrived here this evening states that our fire on the 18th created great havoc among the enemy, and but for the fact that they were rallied continually by Gen Lee, they would have retired. It is understood here that heavy guns have been brought from the Junction to the scene of action by the rebels. There is some good reason to suppose, from the large number of baggage wagons on the road coming from Strausburg to Manassas Junction, as observed through glasses and a reconnoissance made by Lieut. Tompkins, that Johnston has succeeded in making his retreat good from Winchester, and is on his way to the Junction to join the army at the latter place. At all events such is the opinion in military circles here. Although this will largely increase the Confederate army, it does not in the least deter, but only changes our military operations in that direction, as it hems in the main forces of the enemy between the advances of Gens. McDowell and Patterson's commands.

Secretary Cameron, to-day, in company with Col. Scott, of the Military Railroad, paid a visit to Centreville and reviewed several brigades. He returned to Washington this evening.

At the hour of writing, Capt. Griffith's battery is moving up the Manassas road, probably to take position on the hill.

Six o'clock, p. m.—The whole division has just commenced to advance, leaving Bull's Run batteries to the left. Their destination is supposed to be a point on the Manassas road above the Junction, thus cutting off communication and supplies from Joh