OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE OFTY PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, The Last Speech of Stephen A. Douglas. In the speech made by Stephen A. Douglas at Chicago, May 1st, he used these admirable and memorable words: Whoseer is not propored to sacrifics party organizatime and platforms on the alter of his country does not deserve the support and countenance of honest Section discussing party issues, make no allusions to o'd party tests, have no oriminations and recriminations, bad. Thousands will shrink from engaging

"When we shall have rescued the Government and they may meet so ignominious a fate is not country from its parits, and seen its flag floating in likely to add to their coolness or courage Wiemph over every tach of American soil, it will then on the day of battle. It cannot improve be time enough to inquire as to who and what has country and a Government for our children to live in peace and happiness, it will be time for each of us to

TO BE ACKNOWNEDGED AS BEL-

The truth is, and we are all, with all our wisdom, beginning to appreciate it; the most sagacious of us, three months ago, and even now we have no adequate comprehension of what it will be if another spring returns and sees it still unfinished. But how could we, the multitude know much, when the best informed were far war." at fault. The distinguished Premier of the present Administration, a gentleman of rare attainments, and wonderful subtlety, assured the citizens of New York that in "sixty days" all would be peace, contentment and repose. The President from every section of the Union, deliberately told the villagers of Springfield in the New York Herald of Saturday: that the present commotion was "merely fictitious," and the good, cozy man labored under that pleasing delusion, until facts, stubborn and naked, changed have any just conception of the approaching trouble, when the captain and pilot both cried out "all's right and

After the inauguration of the Administration the President and the conservative men under him, did endeavor to creased. Heavy forces have been thrown of battle they shall have proved their law. And it is hardly conceivable that, prove their predictions, of no danger. true. They could not hold out however, against fanaticism and folly. The bloody teachings of "an irrepressible conflict" were to be put in practice, and the practical illustration of the relative upon Washington, and the information was published in an extra. It is thought power of the two sections tested to the very death. Since the commencement announcing what they had been informed Abolitionism has had control. They was intended to be done. Our doctors here are more responsible for the unanimity of the South in this rebellion than Yancy and all his crew. Their violence and hatred of everything Southern drew Alex. H. Stephens, and others like him, into the rebellion; it was their criminal the rebel army and our own makes it, in Judge Advocate. thirst for blood that hastened Scott to the estimation of many military savans, a lose our first great battle, and it will be military necessity. It is said the rebels their infamous counsel which will retard everything calculated to secure a lasting | not the means to provide for this immense

We are anticipating, however; we our army is here becoming, day after day, more formidable in numbers and discipline, meant to direct attention to the following extract from the special Washington correspondent of the New York World spaper believed to be the mouthpiece the poor prospect of provision for their of the conservative wing of the cabinet. comfort or maintenance. It is evident that It looks like a feeler, and as if the Southern rebellion will be acknowledged by Scott's plan of starving them out or Gen.

A sentiment in favor of the recognition of the rebels as belligerents is gaining fight now or submit to the mortification of The opinions of some on this subject have of some on this subject have been changed by contingencies, resulting blow being struck. That an attack will be from the capture of so many federal troops made within a very short time is generally a No lovalist acknowledges the right of

hierners to claim the attitude in mestion, that their privateersmen are any better than pirates, their generals entitled to be addressed as such, or their pseudogovernment worthy to enter into commusication with the administration it seeks to

But it is urged that from military ne military convenience we must recognize them, under protest, as belligerents, and then-whip them. Our short experience has already shown

the difficulties opposing any other course; that where enemies, though rebels, muster armies which can be counted by tens of thousands, they command for themselves by might, if not by right, any equal advantage which the formalities of modern warfare insure to contending parties .-People say that it if is beneath the dignity of government to send flags of truce to insurgants, our pride has a sadder fall in the quast intercourse which has been kept up since the 21st of July; that, if we suddress Beauregard or Johnston at all, we must give them their rebel titles; that Johnston, however wrong his cause, was consistent in reliating to notice a message intended for him and addressed 'To whom it may concern; that Beauregard was equally con-sistent in detaining Harris and Magraw; that in not hanging the crews of the Sa-vannal and Petrel at the yard-arm or inging them to instant trial and death we have already half recognized the validative the southern letters of margue; that such recognition is practically enforced by

Andrews of the management of the contract of t

course which manly and humane policy should dictate in this serious and troublesome matter. But the fact is as I have stated it. Upinion in favor of a recognition of the rebels as beligerents is gaining every day among influential Unionists in Washington. They say that a great government always makes itself ridiculous in theoretically ignoring what it is forced to practically acknowledge; that no middle-ground can be maintained, that England and France can never be expected to consider men as pirates whom we are afrid to

The New York Herald also says: In the present case the disadvantage o refusing to exchange is clearly on our side. If our government hang as traitors or pri vateers the prisoners they hold, the South-ern Confederacy may retaliate and hang ten for every one. The prisoners held by the United States are few; the Confederate States have a large number. Until the action of our government became decided in reference to the privatoers, the Confederate in the minds of men of all parties so as to present a government gave the prisoneers they had taken from us every indulgence. Now they hold them in close confinement. The effect on enlistment will be exceedingly sidulge in no taunts one against the other, as to who in a war in which, if they are taken prisoners, they are liable to be hanged; and if they are already enlisted the reflection that

We publish the foregoing without further comment, more than to remind convictions of right and duty. Let him be marked as the Democracy that, no matter what arrangements are made, either for the prosecution, or the suspension of hostilities, the faithful pen of history will record the fact, of a great party, generally dominant in the country, rushing to the protection of their Government, even when any ever instituted in the prostration of rebellion, we begin to see that those who lave control of it, upon our side are not equal for the emergency—a wavering of purpose seems visible in high places, the fact, of a great party, generally domipurpose seems visible in high places, of the country fighting the battles of an which seems as if our rulers were lost in Administration which they had opposed the contemplation of the undertaking, and whose political tenets they hold responsible for much of the mischief which afflicts us. Let corrupt men grow bloated with the plunder war furnishes; let knew nothing of what we talked about speculators, contractors and camp-folso flippantly. We had no idea whatever lowers watch for pelf, "the pickings and quences of a civil war, carried on for but sharper, who watches the soldier's paythree months, in a country like this, roll, cry out for the suspension or pacification of the war, the Eemocracy of the country will cling to their Government, and either conquer an honorable peace,

of less enlightened times.

SENSATION WAR ITEMS. The New York press will not be robbed of their right to furnish the very latest gensation war items. When they cannot city, only a few days prior to his taking be procured from friend it appears to be of the order read to the 79th Regiment yeshis seat in the present cabinet, that the a very easy matter to get them from tarday: rumbling of the then distant thunder of enemies. How they do it is no mystery "The General Commanding has heard reballion, was but a passing spasm, and to newspaper men, but we are not with the deepest pain of the acts of insubobliged to enlighten the public, who must have the news. We give the fol-

or fame as lasting from "a well fought

THE ATTACK UPON WASHINGTON. Numberless incidents, insignificant in his opinion. How then could the million cur lines. There is much speculation on duty. All those retusing to do so will be the subject What is occurring upon our fired upon immediately. If they comply side we have neither the privilege nor the | with the order the ringleaders only will be disposition to memtion, but may speak punished. freely of the movements of the rebels .-Last night it was discovered that the rebel towards the Potomac. Their force at that they understand the first duty of Fairfax Court House has been largely in soldier—obedience; and when, on the field out on all the roads. A large body is proceeding towards the Point of Rocks. Their scouting parties are in the immediate vicinity tent of the Potomac. About noon to-day the rebels in Baltimore received intelligence that the rebels were then marching was published in an extra. It is thought Gen. N. D. Cough, Col. R. T. Taylor, 2d that they were only a little premature in New York; Col. H. Whiting, 2d Vardisagree about the matter. General Scott Beauregard's and is familiar with his mode of combination, is well convinced that he will make an attack upon some point on the Potomac. The relative condition of have nearly one hundred thousand men between here and Richmond. They have investigate the case of the 2d Maine Region (Strange things have happened here not the means to provide for this immense iment. It is believed that ten of the 79th of late. Some days since Her Brittandiscreet management of General McClellan

and our works more nearly impregnable. while their own forces are getting more disorganized and demoralized by delay and they must soon fight or disband. They cannot afford to wait for the result of Gen. perfectly disciplined and prepared before have intercourse with any person, even he begins to advance. They must either their own officers, but are not in close consheer force of necessity without another conceded, but whether it will be an attack directly upon Washington or an invasion of Maryland cannot be determined. It is

possible that a feint may be made against our fortifications here, while the main body of the rebels attempt to pass into Maryland at some point further up the river, or it may be that the feint will be made there with a view of drawing our forces from this point, and then make the main attack here. But no apprehensions are felt here. It is known that the untiring vigilance of General McClellan has made preparation for a repulse of the attack, at whatever point it shall be made. MEETING OF THE CABINET.

To day the President and Cabinet held one of the longest and most secret meetings since the war commenced. It is under-stood that it had reference to the supposed attack upon Washington, and I learn from high authority that the greatest confidence exists that if the rebels strike the blow see cession will end. THUBLOW WEED AND THE CABINET—THE

VANDERBILT STRAMERS. Thurlow Weed's denunciation of Cabinet, in view of what is known of his transactions here since the war began, induces many gentlemen to smile, to say the The Navy Department refuses to pur chase Vanderbilt's steamers. Had this

anything to do with Mr. Weed's present

Attue tor amount.

paper. The course marked out by the Po t, and let me add, by the Dispatch, have filled every true lover of our country with a just sense of pride and satisfaction, that men can use above the narrow limits of mere partito have equal justice done to all classer. That the Fost and Die to a recognized nation when a post-Dispatch, and any other independent paper without tion of its territory or people in a remembered with gratitude by those who prefer the welfare and true happiness of currently fricks here. They will turn with manly pride to the patriotism of those who can and will break the file chain: and monster spirit of office hunting, and now when the whole land is being deluged with bloods why, in the name of purity, will we distract the peace of home by "stick to the ticket?" Why should there be any political distinction at a time when we are all united and engaged in the holy and manly struggle of defending the Union of the States and preserving the constitution made and entered into by the best and purest of Americans? We are under one flag-the glorious old banner that has braved the battle and the storm for more than seventy years—and will it now be said that division for the sake of office divide and distract the people. The people themselves take the matter into their own keeping. When this 13 done, political backs will band in vain. Offices were not made for the select few, but for the

benefit of all; and let us take warning from the corrict teachings of the immortal statesman, CLAY, who, in one of his principal speeches in the Senate chamber, denounced party; and if that true and devoted friend of his country has one the Union cause or contribute to the sucadmirer left, that man will speak out as did the cess of our arms to signalize the war by needless cruelties or revive the barbarities orator of the West; he who loved his whole country above all price, and "would prefer being have not revolted. right than President." No Reputlican Committee of petty buckstering politicians dare dictate to the ader of the old Whig party. It was something at that time to be a Whig, when it could name is its ranks such men as Adams, Webster, Tal madge and the dashing and brilliant Clay, who never had a superior. Here is what he said as regards party, and it will apply with peculiar force to the present above all other times:

This is the language of an eminent American ot your miserable demagogue who frets about office and would sink the country to place "Dick," "Harry," "Jack," or "Tom," or some other political mendicant, in place, not to serve the country, but self. The voters are all-powerful, and will, if not mistaken, teach office-haggars that they can dispense with their office as intermeddling. The country reople, who have not the time, nor of the duration, the desolating conse-stealings" of the camp; let the sneaking place, will thank you, Mr. Editor, and the Dispatch, for your unmasking of the political batteries of the "Old Gazetts." We desire party spirit to be hushed

> House. Expel themas Brennus and his house was from Roxe, and we will be sate in TOWN AND COUNTRY. Punishment of the Insubstituate. The Tribune of Friday has the following

from its Washington correspondent:

in sternal silence during this desolating and

destructive war on the institutions of your land-

by that means we can get clear of the faction who

fatten at the public crib, in and about the Count

The following is almost literally portions ordination on the part of the 79th Regiment. Without attempting to enter into a discussion of the causes, it is sufficient to himself, after exchanging views with men lowing extracts as examples. They may say that they are frivolous and groundless. be relied on as correct as they appeared upon the regiment and the service, and ta themselves, but quite full of significance the Commanding General an issue which when grouped together, tend to show that he is prepared to meet. The men are of the rebels are upon the eve of attacking dered to lay down their arms and return

> "The colors of the regiment are pken from them, and will be returned only when lines had been advanced in all directions their conduct in camp shall have proved bravery. The names of the leaders in this until the commercial nations of the revolt will besent to the Governor of New York to be placed in the archives of the of our lines along the whole exa State. A general Court Martial will be ground of open and undisguised hostilheld forth with."

A general court martial was convened to-day, consisting of the following officers Gen. Geo. A. McCall, Gen. Rufus King, mont; Col. D. E Sickles, 1st Regiment Excelsior Brigade; Col. S. G. Simmons, disagree about the matter. General Scott of Pennsylvania; Col. Frank Wheaton, does not think the attack will be made, but described the description of the descriptio Wm. Dwight, 1st Regiment Excelsion Brigade; Lieut. Col. B. N. Hyde, 8d Ver-Adjutant General of U. S. Volunteers in The court martial adjourned till to-mor-

row, when charges against the mutineers of the 79th will be preferred. It may also harbor. The writer says: ringleaders will be sentenced to be shot. It is said by well informed persons that the 79th are reported to have left to divin citizens' clothes. The 2d Maine Regiment, which has been

somewhat insubordinate, is now chestfully on duty.

The sixty-six mutinous members of the

finement.

General McDowell has ordered a courtmartial in case of Col. McCunn, against whom charges have been preferred by Provost Martial Porter. Col. McCunn. being in the city one night, was questioned by the Provost Guard, and defied them, but was subsequently arrested. This dis-respect to the Guard forms the gist of the charges against him.

which place the oath of allegiance will This selection is understood to have been got us on each ground, so far as concerns that the constitute and prisoners captured by knowledge, on the representation of Sena-fill and Charement to suggest the tor Lattian.

This selection is understood to have been service will be liable to be assigned to special curiosity to visitors at one of the prominent English hospitals.

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The Law of Blockade and Neutrals. The law of blockede relates only to two independent nations at war with one another and nations at peace with both the belligerents, and is inapplica-

ble to a recognized nation when a por state of revolt against its authority. The public journals seem to consider it as a matter of right for Bogland or France to enter and trade with any of the southern ports within the staes in revolt, provided they can steal in othe blockade be inefficient.

As a matter of sovereign right the government of the United States may open as many of her ports to the trade of foreign nations as she deems for her interest, and keep as many closed, an'l no other nationality has a right to question her conduct. As it is now understood, the ports of

all the revolted states are closed, and are no longer ports of entry of the Uni. ted States. These ports are, then, in the same condition as other ports unrecognized by law in the states which Supposing Congress had included,

in the law closing the southern ports, all the ports of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine, could England and France claim that, unless an effective blockade was maintained as to them, their trade could not be prohibited, and that states at peace should be treated as belligerents? Every independent nation has an un-

restricted right to institute its own revenue laws, and for that purpose may open such ports of its own to foreign or domestic trade as it may think its interests require, and any violation of its regulations, either by its own citizens or those of foreign nations, by introducing goods and opening and carrying on trade with unauthorized ports or territories, is smuggling, and may be punished as such.

Thus it appears that the naval force the coast is not a blockade, but a coast or more. guard to prevent smuggling and the violation of the United States revenue credited piracy.

the United States and the so-called Conthemselves assume the position of neutrals; and that if either of them enter king place at this time, they give rise to any of the prohibited ports under such battery, and upon the crest of the hill the strongest suspicions of the most abject cowardice. The regiment have forced upon prefence, they place themselves in the condition of a nation of smugglers, and subject this ilicit commerce to the seiture and condemnation of the vessels engaged in it, with their cargoes. England and France will probably hesitate long before they take a stand so hostile to us and se utterly at variance with jus a tice and every principle of international whether those in front were friends or

word are prepared either to occupy the ity to the United States or to openly and umenditionally recognize the independent nationality of the Confederate laws closing the southern ports of entry. New York World.

A Strange Affair.

A letter from on board the United States steamer Wabash, of a late date, mont; Capt. Henry J. Biddle, Assistant parrates a curious circumstance. The Wabash, it will be recollected, is the vessel assigned to blockade Charleston

nic Majesty's gun-boat Racer (screw) came alongside, and her captain board several resigned officers increased the came alongside, and ner captain poard-trouble in the regiment by distributing ed us, conferred with Capt. Mercer, and liquor among the soldiers. Numbers of in about half an hour returned to his ship and went away, apparently standing further down the coast. Shortly after we lost sight of her, our ship-then the only one on this station—stood out to sea and there remained for over fifty Scott's plan of starving them out or Gen.

McClellan's programme to have the army

Powhattan. They are not permitted to Charleston to make their escape, and all outside to make an easy entrance, if anv there were in either case."

address at Suffield, says the Christian | had retired some four hundred yards in Secretary, was an incident which, if we reasonably good order, to a point where had ever read it, had escaped from our the men could procure water, and then historical recollections. At one of the took up a regular and orderly retreat to battles during the Peninsular war, the such point as some general officer might Duke of Wellington had occasion (or at indicate thereafter. CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.—Camps of rendezvous and instruction for volunteers will be established at or in the vicininy of New York, Harrisburg, regiment asked to be tested by being make a charge with a body of perhaps assigned the post of special danger in five hundred cavalry, who were met by Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and other con- the next engagement. The request was my command and a part of the Fire venient places, under charge of officers complied with; the battle proved to be Zouaves, and repulsed with consideraof the regular service, to facilitate the one of the fiercest of the campaign, recruits of the volunteer regiments. and that regiment were shot down at to us. Officers recruiting, therefore, are author-the Duke, in passing over the field, ized to muster their men into service as enrolled. As soon as they are mustered the spot, and as with some twinges of conscience he surveyed the the men will be sent, with the descrip- mangled and bloody heap, all at once tive list, to the camps of rendezvous, at one of the bodies began slowly to move. With extreme difficulty the head succeeded in lifting itself upon an elbow, be duly administered by a civil magis- and turning its eyes upon the General, trate or an officer of the regular army. opened its lips and, in an unmistakable The cost of transportation from the native accent and tone, sung out, place of muster will be paid by the "Hurrah, ye hookey-nosed scoundrel. quartermaster at the latter station. are ye sausned now! It is permaps uration of the glatter station. needless to add, that Wellington took ning woods, became detached, under are ye satisfied now?" It is perhaps uration of the ground and interve When the organization of regiments ac- instant measures to have the poor fel- the command of Lieutenant Colonel cepted, to be raised within a specified low extricated from the gory mass time, is not completed at the expiration around him, and though terribly muti
cepted, to be raised within a specified low extricated from the gory mass Miller, whose gallantry was conspicutions from the gory mass distinct time, is not completed at the expiration around him, and though terribly muti
considering a resolution sed, tree of charges, which is the same when the constraint of the constraint Bayis threatened revenges in event of conlarge action; in short, that the rebels have
got us on signal ground, so far as goncerns

This selection is understood to have been got us on signal ground, so far as goncerns

The converges in event of conlated, his wounds were most carefully who contested every inch of the ground with a load of furniture, and returned of that period, the confinence and despect the strength of the confinence and in smaller and returned of the ground with a load of furniture, and returned of the ground with a load of furniture, and returned in smaller and he period, the confinence and he lated, his wounds were most carefully who contested every inch of the ground dressed and his life saved. Until quite with his forces thrown out as skirmishing the period, the confinence and he have been furniture. He says that the Conlated, his wounds were most carefully who contested every inch of the expiration of that period, the expiration of that period, the confinence and he have been furniture. He says that the Conlated, his wounds were most carefully with a load of furniture, and returned of the expiration of the expiration of the confinence and he have been furniture. He says that the Conlated, his wounds were most carefully with a load of furniture, and returned of the confinence and he have been furniture. He says that the Conlated, his wounds were most carefully with his forces thrown out as skirmishin the evening for another load of furniture. He says that the Conlated, his wounds were most carefully with his forces thrown out as skirmishin the evening for another load of furniture. He says that the confinence and the c

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THE BATTLE AT BULL RUN. | during a part of the engagement my FIRST MINNESOTA REGI-

Official Report of Col. Gorman to Acting Brigidier General Franklin. HEADQUARTERS IS MINNESOTA REG T, WISHINGTON, D. C., July 24th, 1861. Col. Franklin, Commanding First Brigade Col. Heintzelman's Division, N. E Vir-

SIR-I have the honor to communicate, as Colonel of the First Minnesota months in the service, marched up Regiment of Volunteers, the events connected with the movements of my ries of cannon supported by thousands of command, comprising a part of your infantry, and opened and maintained a

On Tuesday morning, the 16th inst. in obedience to your order, we took up the line of march, and on the evening of Thursday arrived at Centreville and bivouacked until Sunday morning, the we again took up our line of march, in rate engagement, and to distinguish between Bull Run and Manassas Sta- done. tion, Virginia. Our march from Centreville to Bull

at Bull Run, the battle began to rage to the wounded. with great warmth with the advance other division, both being hotly engaged. officer of the army; Dr. Le Boutillier engineers, serving as an aid upon the ally engaged in the fight neither of staff of Col. Heintzelman, commanding whom have been heard from since. our division, informed me that my reg. tre of the enemy's line, in an open field, where we came under the direct fire of ment my command took several umn by division."

from both your aids and those of Col. the enemy's line, in support of Ricketts' battery, and proceed to the ex- Senator from Minnesota, visited him, treme right of our line and the left of when he promptly recognized Mr. Itthe United States has employed along the enemy, a distance of about a mile vine as his captor, and thanked this

This movement was effected at "quick laws, and to crush out Jeff. Davis' ac- march the men threw from their shoul. Boone was an officer of the highest rank ders their haversacks, blankets and taken in the battle. It is also true, and it follows as a corollary from what has been said, that most of their canteens, to facilitate their formed as an officer commanding one of two months. Texas and Arkansas will neither England nor France has a right the extreme left of the enemy and the ually and otherwise, is now left to you of their own position. under the sanction of international law, extreme right of our line, and in ad. and those commanding the division. Reat present to treat the government of vance of all other of our troops, and where I was informed officially that two federate States as belligerents, and other regiments had declined to charge we formed a line of battle, our right resting within a few feet of the woods and the left at and around Ricketts within fifty or sixty feet of the enemy's line of infantry, with whom we could have readily conversed in an ordinary or guard were all wounded but the col-Immediately upon Ricketts' battery

coming into position and we in cline of

battle." Colonel Heintzelman rode up between our lines and that of the enemy, within pistol shot of each, which circumstance staggered my judgment, enemies, in being equally manifest that the enemy were in the same dilemma as to our identity. But a few seconds, however, undeceived both, they displaying the rebel and we the Union flag Instantly a blaze of fire was poured into the faces of the combatants, each producing terrible destruction, owing to States, they will disregard and defy our was followed by volley after volley, in regular and irregular order as to time, until Ricketts' battery was disabled and out to pieces, and a large portion of its officers and men had fallen, and until companies H, I, K, C, G, and those immediately surrounding my regimental flag were so desperately cut to pieces as man: The prisoner spoke to him—he to make it more of a slaughter-house than an equal combat, the enemy manifestly numbering five guns to our one, of life was fast ebbing. He was covbesides being entrenched in the woods ered with blood, and the swarms of flies and behind ditches and pits plainly per- and mosquitoes, which were fattening ceptible, and with batteries upon the upon his life's blood, indicated that he enemy's right, enfilading my left flank, had lain there for some time. They and within three hundred and fifty clasped hands together, muttered a few yards of direct range. After an effort words in the German language, supplito obtain aid from the Fire Zouaves, cated the Throne of Grace for their then immediately upon our left, two or families at home, kissed and bade each then immediately upon our left, two or three different orders came to retire, as it was manifest that the contest was too deadly and unequal to be longer justifiably maintained. Whereupon, I gave the command to retire, seeing that the whole of our forces were seemingly in retreat. Every ineh of ground, however, retreat. Every inch of ground, however, was strongly contested by skirmishers, INTREPIDITY. - Among Mr. Whip- through the woods, by the fences and ple's illustrations of intrepidity, in his over the undulating ground, until we

ble loss to the enemy but .without any

I am more than gratified to say that I kept the larger body of my regiment together, and marched from the field in order, and on the march and near an Manassas road in the morning, and passed to the right, we, in conjunction with others, repulsed the enemy's cavalry, who attempted to charge. Before leaving the field a portion of

the right wing, owing to the config.

some points, became so intermingled as scarcely to be able to distinguish friends from foes, and my forces made several prisoners, among whom was Lieutenant Col. Boone, of Mississippi, who is now in Washington and fully recognizes his

captors. I regard it as an evidence of rare courrence in the annals of history that a regiment of volunteers, not over three without flinching to the mouth of battefire until one-fifth of the whole regiment were killed, wounded, or made prisoners before retiring, except for purposes of advantages of position. My heart is full of gratitude to my

officers and men for their gallant bearlst inst, at half past two o'clock, when ing throughout the whole of this despeobedience to your orders, to meet the the merits of one from another would enemy, then known to be in large force be invidious, and injustice might be

Major Dike and my adjutant bore themselves with coolness throughout. Run was not marked by any extraordi. My chaplain, Rev. E. D. Neill, was on nary event, my regiment leading the the field the whole time and in the advance of your brigade. On arriving midst of danger, giving aid and comfort

Dr. Stewart, while in the field, was column of infantry and artillery of an ordered to the hospital by a medical Here Captain Wright, of the military continued with the regiment, and actu-That I have not unfairly or unjustly

iment was needed to flank the enemy to the truth of history stated the facts upon the extreme left; whereupon I in regard to the gallant conduct of my moved forward at "quick" and "double regiment, is fully proven by the appended quick" time, until we arrived at an list of killed and wounded, showing for open field looking out upon the enemy's ty-nine killed, one hundred and seven ines. After holding this position a wounded, and thirty four missing; the short time, Captain Wright, by your di- names and companies to which they bisshort time, Captain Wright, by your di-rection, ordered me through the woods long, in detail, will more fully appear paid for with liberality. Farmers, herds to take position near the front and cen | in the accompanying lists and abstracts. Among the incidents of my engagehe enemy's batteries, formed in "col- oners, among whom was Lieutenant Colonel Boone, of the Mississippi regiment, After remaining in this position for taken personally by Mr. Irvine, of my some ten minutes, I received orders regiment; and since said prisoner's confinement in the Capitol at Washington Heintzelman to pass the whole front of city, Mr Irvine, in company with Hon. Morton S. Wilkinson, United States very cordially for his humane treatment and kindness to him as a prisener. I of five or ten thousand Californians, and "double quick" time, both by the deem it but just that this fact should be and to march them into Texas and Ar-

> W. A. GORMAN. Colonel First Regiment, Minnesota. SUPPLEMENT TO THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF COLONEL GORMAN, OF THE FIRST REGI-

MENT, MINNESOTA, CAMP MINNESOTA, July 26, 1861 The regimental flag borne by my color bearer has through its folds one cannon ball, two grape shot and sixteen or bearer, one mortally. The company flag of Company I was pierced with five balls and one on the spear head. Please attach this to my report. Very re-

spectfully, W. A. GORMAN, Colonel First Regiment, Minnesota. A Painful Scene on the Battle Field. While at a halt, says a Federal letter writer from the Manassas battle field, i was my lot to witness a very painful scene. I captured a prisoner (a Ger man) belonging to the Eighth South Carolina regiment, and took him to Major Colburn for instructions as how to dis pose of him. The prisoner requested one privilege as his last, which the Major very humanely granted. He said his brother lay a short distance off, in a dying condition, and he wished to see him. I bade him lead the way, and I followed. He took me to an old log hut but a few rods from where our regiment was halted. On the north side, in the shade, we found the wounded opened his eyes—the film of death had already overspread them, and the tide

Hamilton J. Ferguson, a colonel in the Virginia rebel army, was taken to Camp Uhase, as a prisoner of war, on Sunday last. His command was stationed in Wayne county, Vall It appears that he was not aware, a few days ago, that Union forces, under command Colonel Ze gler, were in the town of Ceredo, in Wayne county, and, accompanied by a few men, he entered said town to reconnoitre. He had somroely done so, when Colonel Zeigler made his appearance, and he found to his grief open space where Colonel Heintzelman's column left the Centreville and some facts about the movements of the with a force of twenty thousand men. He says that Colonels Woodruff and

STAND BY THE PLACE BY MRS. II. ELLIOTT M'BRIDE. Stand by the flag-stand by the flag. Let no rude hands disserer
Its starry felds. Oh may it wave Abore ourland forever. tand by the flag-stand by the flag, In Fledom's name we sak it; set sorade hands withdraw the gems From Liberty's bright casket Stand by the flag-stand by the fla

Our father's won before us; "Oh! will ye give it up to slaves" Or shall its folds wave o'erus! Stand by the flag-stand by the flag; Surrender it, no! never!
We'll shed our blood in its defence Ere they its folds shall sever. Stand by the flag stand by the flag.
Our country's noble banner!
It long hath waved—it waves there.

Thanks to the great Hosanna!
Stand by the flag stand by the flag. We must and shall proserve it!
Our noble hanner—Stars and Stripes. We'll give our lives to serve it! PAYITTE, Allegheny County, Pa., August 15, 1861

WESTERN VIRGINIA. The Clarksburg correspondent of the Cincinnati Times thus sums up the beneficial influence of the wal upon Western Virginia:

"God tempers the wind to the shorn lambs," is a Bible truth. Western Virginia has been "shorn" in a moderate de gree, but the "wind" of war has been "tempered" with glory. It has been sown broadcast. Compared with the past for nearly half a hundred years, it is a land flowing with milk and honey. Man who never yet saw enough of American gold to detect the bogus from the genuine, jingle the bright engles in their pockets with be-coming pride and self-reliance. Never before have they been so prosperous. tle, which they were obliged to drive and ship long distances to market, are sold at their own doors. Provisions that were carted over mountain routh, and sold at a fraction above their coat, are taken at exorbitant prices, and paid for in yellow gold. Fields have been occupied for encamp-ments and fences burned to cook the supmen and small dealers never before resped so rich a harvest. The Union men have paid for everything, and the citizens rejoice that they have been relieved from the presence of secession forces, who paid for nothing. Virginia may be a "shorn lamb." but the inhabitants of the western portion have no occasion to regret the loss of a fiscoe. The people have got more money than they ever had belove, and they are correspondingly happy.

A NEW FLANK MOVEMENT - It is understood that Gen. Sumner has been ordered to raise without delay a column infantry and artillery, during which officially known, as Lieutenant Colonel kansas. He can get just such troops as he desires in twenty days after the order arriving at the point indicated, being the regiments of your brigade, individ- have their hands full with the necessities

APPOINTED .- Major Wm. McMich ael, of Philadelphia, Pa, (the son of Morton McMichael, Esq.,) who has served as an aid to Gen. Patterson, and to the Governor of Pennsylvania (in organizing the three months troops) has been appointed an Assistant Adjutant bullets, and one in the staff. The col- General. He has earned an enviable reputation as a staff officer.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS. The most reliable information concerning the disunionists is that they are slowly moving their forces to the line of the Potomac, in prosecution of their programme to enter Maryland and encourage and support the revolutionary spirit in that state, with ultimate designs on Washington-

GEN. ANDERSON'S COMMAND. The states of Kentucky and Tennessee have been constituted a separate military command, to be called the Department of Cumberland, Brigadier General Robert Anderson commanding.

A CANARD OF THE FIRST WATER. The story affect up on the corners, that a telegraphic dispatch had been received at he War Department to the effect that Gen. Rosenerans had been surrounded in Western Virginia by the forces under Lee and Wise, has not one word of truth in it. ORDERED. - Assistant Adjutant General Chauncey Mckeever has been detached from the staff of General McDowell, and ordered to duty on the staff of Heneral Fremont.

JAMA DENEMINA hip, from which fact I inferred that he was on the retreat when the deadly ball overtook him.

To THE 12TH AND 13TH REGIMENTS P. V.—Authority has, been given me to commute the Rations of the 2th and 13th Regiments, P. V.—the former for fine days. As soon as, funds are received from the Treasury of the United States the same will be

Due notice will be given through the papers the receipt of the above committation, and the money paid to the representative of each Company

JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Reg't.

M. K. MOORHEAU, Quartermaster 13th Reg't. OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON
MINING CO.
PRIVEDBURG, August 10th, 18st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. The President and
Mining Co. National Co.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. The President and the Directors of the Publication of the Publication of Two Dollars per share upon the Capital Stock.

Psychia to stockholds son their legal resussentatives on and after MONDAY, the Unit instance and Stock of THOSE M. HOWE The Surface of the Capital Stock. appearance, and he found to his grief that he had fallen into the hands of the enemy. Mr. Ferguson is the prosecuting attorney for Wayne county, Va—He seems to be quite reconciled to his fate, though somewhat sorry that he fell into the "snap." He gave the marshal some facts about the movements of the rebel army, one of which was that Wise is to retreat until he joins Lee, then the twain will combine to meet Rosencrans, with a force of twenty thousand men.

Neff are at Richmond, Va.—Cincinnati
Gazette.

This advertises, having been restigred to health in a few weeks by a server in a few weeks by a few wee

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