

The Alleghanian.



RIGHT OR WRONG.
WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT,
WHEN WRONG, TO BE SET RIGHT.

LIBERTY AND UNION—ONE AND INSEPARABLE—NOW AND FOREVER.

EBENSBURG!
THURSDAY, JULY 25.
People's County Convention.

The voters of the People's Party in the several Election Districts of the county of Cambria are requested to meet at the places of holding elections in the different Districts, on SATURDAY, the 2d day of AUGUST next; at which time and place they shall elect two persons to represent them in a Convention of the People's Party. The Delegates thus selected will meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Ebensburg, on MONDAY, the 5th day of AUGUST next, at one o'clock, P. M., to nominate a ticket for the ensuing General Election, and to transact any other business that the interests of the party may require.

The Delegate Election to be opened at 3 o'clock, P. M., and kept open until 6 P. M.

H. J. ROBERTS,

Chairman People's County Committee.

July 12, 1861.

The Lesson.

From the New York Tribune.

The defeat of the National Army at Bull's Run on Sunday evening is a sore lesson. All can see that it ought not to have been incurred. Yet it amounts, so far as our troops are concerned, simply to this—that Forty Thousand patriots were worsted by Sixty and Seventy Thousand rebels, as was to be apprehended. Of the One Hundred Thousand rebels in arms on the line of the Potomac, three-fourths were present under Beauregard at Manassas; while of the One Hundred Thousand patriots confronting them on that line, Fifty Thousand in all were under the command of Gen. McDowell, and many of them out of reach of the battle-field. That tells the whole story. It is easy to say now that we ought to have had—might have had—a much larger force there; that Gen. Patterson's column should have followed up Gen. Johnston closely from Martinsburg and either routed him or joined Gen. McDowell as soon as Johnston joined Beauregard—that an unaccountable panic broke out among the teamsters and spectators in the rear of our Army, which extended to our over-matched and exhausted soldiers in front—that this, that, and the other ought to have been just as it was not. The sum and substance of it all is that we are outnumbered and outmaneuvered, and that Forty Thousand patriots in our advance proved too few to beat the Seventy Thousand and rebels who confronted them after Johnston joined Beauregard.

There is nothing in all this that should discourage any patriot. We have more men than the Rebels have—and can call out two men to their one. We cannot beat them at enormous odds, and should not attempt it. But let us call men enough into the field and be sure that we have them where they are wanted. If a battle is to be fought in one State, it avails nothing that we have forty regiments standing idle in another. If our men are to carry masked batteries and storm strong entrenchments, we must have them at hand to do it. We can beat the Rebels with equal numbers on even ground, and this advantage will compel them to come out of their skulking-places and meet the Unionists in the open field. They cannot pursue their cautious policy any longer without incurring even their own contempt. Now let the Union forces be concentrated, the enemy met and beaten, as they are and will be whenever the full strength of the parties is pitted against each other in fair encounter. Be sure that this reverse is not a calamity, but a repulse, and that it must lead to a speedy and signal triumph.

POLITICAL.—The members of the People's party in this county will please remember that the election of delegates to the County Convention will be held on Saturday, the 2d proximo. As we intend to nominate a ticket on the ensuing Monday that will undoubtedly be elected, it will be seen that it is highly necessary that each and every district shall be fully and fairly represented.

The New County men, for various reasons, did not nominate a ticket on Monday last—in fact, we believe the Convention did not assemble at all.

The Battle of Bull's Run.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

The news of the battle of Bull's Run is of a character to excite the utmost anxiety and most intense excitement. General McDowell had driven the enemy from their position at Bull's Run, and had pursued them three miles beyond, unmasking and capturing their concealed batteries, and completely defeating their entire force in that direction, when the insurgents were reinforced by the arrival of Gen. Johnston's wing, which at once turned the tide of battle. The rebel force, with Johnston's addition, was too great to withstand, and Gen. McDowell therefore fell back on his entrenchments at Alexandria. The juncture of Beauregard and Johnston was effected by a movement on the part of the latter, which completely outwitted and hoodwinked Gen. Patterson. We do not desire to blame Gen. Patterson in advance of an official explanation of his neglect or inability or unwillingness to prevent this juncture, as he now stands in the most critical and embarrassing position that a man ever occupied before a people whose hearts and pride have been wounded by a disaster that alike affects both their personal affections and national honor. Had Gen. Patterson pursued and engaged Gen. Johnston, to-day the Stars and Stripes would have been floating over Manassas Junction, and the occupation of Richmond become nothing more than the result of the time it would have required to effect a juncture with the other columns of our army. The reason of this is simply in the fact that the rebels themselves are the most easily panicked of all the other people in this country, and the consternation which was infused into our ranks by the confusion and dismay of a few drunken teamsters, would have been beaten into the rebels themselves by the pursuing forces of Gen. McDowell.

From any point that we can possibly view the result of the battle of Bull's Run, we are forced to regard it as a disaster, and not a defeat. Our troops acted nobly, firmly and boldly, until appearances became so conclusively against them by the arrival of a fresh and animated force from a quarter not expected, that they could not withstand an encounter or a pursuit with any show of success. And even in the face of this disadvantage the line would not have been broken had not a panic been created by the confusion of the teamsters. Altogether, then, we cannot regard this battle as any more than a disaster, superinduced by the conduct of Gen. Patterson, and hastened to its conclusion by the confusion produced by a party of deranged and frantic teamsters. The country will demand an explanation at the hands of Gen. Patterson, while the arms of the Union will be promptly vindicated in another battle that must speedily take place in the same locality. In the meantime, the veteran Scott will fully develop his grand plan of the defeat of the rebels in Virginia. We have abiding faith in the valor of the men who compose the army. They are true as steel, and as devoted as love, patriotism and religion can make them. Give them time, with an open field and a fair fight, and they will conquer all the rebels between Manassas Gap and the gates of hell.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The Engagement at Bull's Run.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF OUR TROOPS.

OUR LOSS ONLY THIRTY KILLED.

NO DECISIVE RESULT.

CENTREVILLE, Va., July 18, 1861. 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 a few miles east of Centreville and this morning proceeded to that point. Centreville 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 on the left of the road ahead, and Col. Richardson, in command of the 4th Brigade, was ordered to reconnoiter while the remainder of the division remained in the vicinity of Centreville. Col. Richardson proceeded with three companies of the Massachusetts 1st Regiment, being the Chelsea Company, Capt. Carruth, the Fusilier, Capt. Henry A. Snow, and the National Guards, Capt. Adams.

They passed an open ravine and again entered the road, which was densely surrounded by woods, when they were received by a 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 having been completely disabled by the fire, until relieved by the Michigan 2d and the New York 10th Regiments when they fell back.

The federal forces then took a position on the top of a hill. Two rifled cannon were planted in front, supported by Capt. Brackett's Company B, 2d Cavalry, with a line of infantry composed of the 2d Regiment of Michigan and the 12th Regiment of New York in the rear. A steady fire was kept up on both sides in this position. The rebels had two batteries of eight pieces in a position commanding the road. They used their guns well, except that they fired sometimes too high; but were gallantly forced by our troops.

They did not reply to our regular fire for half an hour, during which time they were receiving large reinforcements. In

the mean time, Col. Richardson's brigade reconnoitered the woods. While we were again thus advancing, we were met with a raking fire. Our guns were again put in position, and we poured grape and canister among the enemy until the supply was exhausted.

The total loss on our side is estimated at thirty killed and forty wounded. At 4 1/2 o'clock, Gen. Taylor ordered our troops to retire, it being necessary to relieve Capt. Brackett's cavalry, which had done most effective service.

Only about a thousand of our force were at any one time engaged. The Rebel force is estimated at four thousand.

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

Thirteen prisoners were captured by the Federal troops. Col. Fontaine, of the Rebel army, is reported killed.

CENTREVILLE, July 20.—One 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 killed and wounded cannot, however, as yet be accurately ascertained. The inmates of 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.

Six 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 Johnston, who is now believed to be approaching the Junction from Strausburg.

July 21.—We have successfully outflanked the enemy. At half past two this morning the various regiments about Centreville were formed for march; at three o'clock a motion was made in the direction of Perryville, leaving Bull's Run to the left; at six o'clock the first gun was fired by thirty-pound rifled cannons, sent ahead to batter the masked batteries that might be encountered on the road. There was no reply from the enemy, and the advance moved on to Gen. 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, who inspected the country minutely on a previous reconnaissance, and to whom, in a great measure, the plan of the campaign is due.

A Great Battle Fought.

OUR LOSS ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED.

THEY LOSE THREE THOUSAND.

OUR TROOPS RETREAT TO ALEXANDRIA.

THE ARMY TO BE REORGANIZED.

GEN. McCLELLAN TO COMMAND IT.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Our troops, after taking those batteries and gaining a great victory, were eventually repulsed, and commenced a retreat on Washington.

After the latest information was received from Centreville at half past seven o'clock last night, a series of events took place in the intensest degree disastrous. Many confused statements are prevalent, but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered in a degree which has cast a gloom over the remnant of the army, and to excite the deepest melancholy throughout the city. The carnage has been heavy on both sides, and on ours is represented as frightful. We were advancing and taking the masked batteries gradually but surely, and driving the enemy towards Manassas Junction, when the enemy seemed to be reinforced by Gen. Johnston, and immediately commenced driving us back, when a panic suddenly occurred and a regular stampede took place. The report seems general that the panic was caused by the teamsters and a large number of civilians, who had incautiously been allowed to approach too near the main body of the army, and the scene of the conflict.

Gen. McDowell was in the rear at the retreat, exerting himself to rally his men but with only partial effect. The latter part of the army it is said made their retreat in good order. It is supposed that the force sent against our troops consisted, according to a prisoner's statement, of about 30,000 men, including a large number of cavalry. He further says that owing to the reinforcements from Richmond, Strasburg and other points, the enemy's effective force was 90,000 men.

It was known to our troops at the time of the battle, yesterday, that Johnston had formed a connection with Beauregard on the night of the first action at Bull's Run. Our men could distinctly hear the cars coming into Manassas Junction, and the cheers with which the rebels hailed their newly arrived comrades.

They know the enemy was our superior in numbers, and their position. These facts were further confirmed by prisoners taken, deserters and spies, but these facts were probably not known at Washington and the officers in leading our men into action only obeyed orders.

Gen. Schenck, as well as the other field officers, acted admirably. He collected his forces and covered their retreat, and up to the last minute was personally engaged in the endeavor to rally his men to make a stand at Centreville. It was the arrival of fresh reinforcements to the enemy, in superior numbers, that turned the scale of battle. The enemy before now might perhaps have more to boast of if

they had followed up their advantage last night.

It is estimated that only 20,000 of our troops in all were engaged, and not more than 15,000 at any one time. The returned soldiers are completely worn out. They complain of want of food, having had nothing to eat for breakfast yesterday, and that they were kept in the fight during the entire engagement, while the rebel strength was constantly supplied with fresh troops.

Sherman's battery has returned to the city. The other batteries were taken, because the horses attached to them, as well as the reserve horses, were shot down, thus rendering their removal impossible.

The soldiers stationed at Bull's Cross Roads, report that 500 of the rebel cavalry have since yesterday evening been seen within two miles of that place.

The stragglers, some of whom arrived after midnight, are being gathered up and restored to their several companies.

A gentleman who was in all parts of the field after the struggle had ended estimates the killed at not exceeding from three to four hundred.

The army, in their retreat, were compelled to leave behind a large amount of provisions and ammunition. About forty army wagons fell into the hands of the rebels.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The rebels did not follow our retreating forces after they passed Bull's Run.

Col. Einstein, of the 26th Pennsylvania regiment, returned to the field of battle at 11 o'clock on Sunday night, and brought off six pieces of artillery, which he delivered to the commanding officer on the Potomac, yesterday evening. Col. Einstein reports that the field was then clear, and not an enemy in sight.

The President and Secretary of War are at work reorganizing a powerful army. Within the last twenty-four hours, over 60,000 fresh troops, with a number of batteries, have offered their services and been accepted. A number of regiments have arrived, and every day will bring immense reinforcements to Washington. Ten new regiments will be in Baltimore en route for Washington by evening. The response from every quarter has been most gratifying and patriotic.

The loss of the rebels in the fight at Manassas is estimated at 3,000.

Col. Cameron, brother of the Secretary of War, was killed in the fight.

Col. Farnham is reported killed.

Col. Hunter was wounded.

WASHINGTON July 22.—Gen. McClellan has been summoned by the Government, from Western Virginia to repair to Washington to take command of the army of the Potomac. Gen. Rosecrantz takes his place in command of the army of Western Virginia. The corps de armee at Washington is to be instantly reorganized and increased. The orders have already been given to officers of regiments already raised and being raised that they will be accepted with such rapidity as to insure that this will be accomplished in a few days.

ANOTHER FIGHT IN MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 20.—By a special messenger just arrived, we learn the following: On the 18th at half past two p. m., Maj. Van Horn's command of United States Reserve Home Guards of this place, numbering 170 men, were attacked by 500 rebels under Capt. Duncan three miles north of Harrisonville. The fight lasted four hours, during which time a continual firing was kept up on both sides. At half past six the rebels withdrew, leaving the Union men victorious. The loss of the rebels was fourteen killed including two officers. The Union men continued their march crossing Grand river, but they were compelled to leave three of their baggage wagons on the bank of the river, owing to the high water.

Maj. Van Horn's force was attacked while at dinner. They planted their flag-stuff in the ground, never giving way an inch nor moving the flag till after the rebels withdrew. The enemy attempted to flank them on the left with a company of cavalry, but were completely routed by a detailed force of twenty-three men.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 19.—The Fort Scott Democrat of the 13th furnishes the following items:

Gen. Lyon, who is marching south towards Springfield, has about 6,000 men, including Major Sturge's command. He has also 24 pieces of field artillery of various descriptions, an abundance of ammunition, and a full train of baggage wagons. McCulloch and Jackson have retreated across the Arkansas line for the purpose of drilling their troops. Their available force is estimated at 17,500, including the Texan Rangers and a Mississippi regiment. Gen. Lyon's strength will be between 10,000 and 12,000.

PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

BALTIMORE July 20.—The Pennsylvania regiments in Baltimore have all been re-clothed at the expense of the State, and paid off by the General Government, and are also re-enlisted and accepted by the War Department for three years or the war.

In the House of Representatives, on the 16th inst., a resolution was unanimously adopted, presenting to Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, and the officers and soldiers under his command, the thanks of that body for "the series of brilliant and decisive victories which they have by their skill and bravery, achieved over the Rebels and Traitors in the army on the battle fields of Western Virginia."

See new advertisements.

The Truth Plainly Spoken.

F. H. Pierpont, the new Governor of Virginia, has sent to the Legislature his first message, from which we extract a few paragraphs, as bearing upon certain points which we hear frequently discussed in this region:

The fact is no longer disguised that there has been in the South, for many years, a secret organization, laboring with steady perseverance to overturn the Federal Government and destroy constitutional liberty in this country. The various conventions held in that portion of the country, for some years past ostensibly for other objects, have only been the means of feeling the public pulse to ascertain if there was sufficient disease in the body politic for dissolution. The cry of danger to the institution of slavery has been a mere pretext to arouse and excite the people. In abandoning the Constitution of the Union, the leaders of the movement must have known that they were greatly weakening the safeguards and protection which were necessary to the existence of that institution. What affiliations this great conspiracy has had in the Northern States, remains yet unknown. The spirit which has been roused throughout the North has carried all opposition before it. But the extent of the treasonable plot has not been fully developed. Before the designs of the conspirators were manifest, thousands of good men sympathized with the effort, as they regarded it, of the South to maintain their Constitutional rights; but these have all abandoned them when the true purpose was ascertained. If there are any in the North, or in the Border States, who still adhere to the conspiracy they will attempt to aid its object by indirect means; by opposing and availing at the efforts which the Government, in a struggle for existence, may use in its own defence; and by attempting to raise a popular outcry against coercion, and advocating a peaceable separation. A bold stand for secession would hardly be attempted; but those who sympathize with the leaders of rebellion will seek by covert and indirect means to aid the object of the conspirators. There is only one question now for American citizens to decide in this controversy: Do you desire to stand by and live under the Constitution which has contributed so long and so greatly to the happiness and prosperity of the people, and to transmit its blessings to our posterity? Or do you desire the Union broken up, and an oligarchy or military despotism established in its stead? The leaders of the South are striving for the latter. The Government of the United States is exerting its whole force to maintain the integrity of the former. There can be no neutral ground. The proclamation of the President calling for seventy-five thousand volunteer troops is commonly relied upon to justify the ordinance of secession. That proclamation was issued on the 15th of April, 1861. It must not however, be overlooked that on the 6th of March, 1861, the pretended Congress at Montgomery, provided by law for calling into the field a force of one hundred thousand volunteers; and that on the 12th of April the Secretary of War of the Confederate States publicly announced that war was commenced, and that the capital at Washington would be captured before the first of May. The intention to capture the capital of the Union was repeatedly proclaimed in influential papers at Richmond and other Southern cities before the 15th of April. It was in fact long a cherished object of the leaders in this great conspiracy. Did they expect the President of the nation to yield the capital, and retire in disgrace, without adopting any measures of defence? Yet Virginia, we are told, seceded, because the President, under such circumstances, called volunteers to the defence of the country.

GEN. GEORGE McCLELLAN.—The most brilliant officer now in the field, of regular military training, is a Philadelphian by birth and residence. Gen. Geo. McClellan is the second son of the late Dr. George McClellan, of this city, and the brother of our fellow citizen, J. H. B. McClellan, M. D., of Walnut street. Gen. McClellan has been repeatedly spoken of as from Woodstock, Conn. His father was from Woodstock, and after graduating at Yale college in 1815, he resided in Philadelphia in 1817, where he resided until his death, in May, 1847. He married into one of the most influential families of Philadelphia, in 1821, and his second son is the distinguished general now in command of the Western section of our army, of whom our citizens will hear further before long. The family is of Scotch ancestry, of martial spirit, and have always been opposed to oppression. One of Gen. McClellan's ancestors was in the battle of Culloden, and his great-grandfather was Gen. Samuel McClellan, of the Revolution. At the early age of twenty, then a lieutenant, McClellan went out with the sappers and miners in the Valley of Mexico, in the war of 1846, which terminated in the capture of the city of Mexico, and the promise of his youth has been more than confirmed in the successful career of his yet early manhood.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

The British government are busily replacing the old smooth bores in their forts with heavy Armstrong guns, many of them 100-pounders. It is a noteworthy fact that many batteries and works are now built by contract.

Gen. Banks has been appointed to assume Gen. Patterson's command, whose term of service expires on the 27th inst. Gen. Dix is to succeed Gen. Banks in the Department of Maryland.

A REMARKABLE INSTANCE of the credit of the Government at Washington, occurred last week. Secretary Chase desired a temporary loan of \$5,000,000. He signified this by a telegram to Mr. Cisco, Sub-Treasurer at New York, and in forty minutes the whole was taken at par. Much more was offered. The *National Intelligencer* thus narrates the transaction:

It was after business hours on Monday, the 8th inst., that Secretary Chase sent the following telegraphic dispatch to the Assistant Treasurer at New York:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 8.
"John J. Cisco, New York, will issue six per cent. Treasury notes at sixty days to amount of five millions dollars for five millions in coin. Please make arrangements forthwith."

S. P. CHASE.
The dispatch was received the following morning, and Mr. Cisco immediately called a meeting of the leading Bank officers and started a subscription and before the close of business hours of the same day the following dispatches were sent to the Secretary, and reached Washington before he had left the Department for dinner:

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1861.
"To Hon. S. P. Chase Secretary of the Treasury.—I have obtained the subscription for the entire amount of five millions. Over three millions have already been paid in. JOHN J. CISCO."

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.
"S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury.—The five millions are secured."

JOHN A. STEVENS,
President of the Bank of Commerce.
We doubt whether the History of the Department shows an instance of similar dispatch in negotiations.

MAJOR-GENERAL PATTERSON.—Major General Robert Patterson was born in Ireland in 1792, and emigrated to this country when quite young, taking up his abode in Philadelphia. He received a collegiate education, and early manifested military inclinations. After graduating at college, he was appointed First Lieutenant in the 22d Regiment of regular U. S. Infantry, in April, 1813, he was transferred to the 32d Infantry, appointed Assistant Deputy Quarter-master General (with the rank of captain), January 1813, and Captain-in-Lieut. 1814 and hereon relinquished rank in the staff.—He retired from the army in the same year upon the disbandment of his regiment. He subsequently followed the profession of the law in his adopted city, and for many years was connected with the military of Philadelphia. In 1841 he was appointed Major-General of volunteers, and proceeded to Mexico, and assumed the command of his division. He was actively engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, but shortly afterwards his health failed, and he returned to the United States, and was therefore enabled to take part in the well-contested battles in the upper part of Mexico, which crowned the American arms with glory and conquest.

GEN SCOTT QUIET UNDER ABUSE.—A correspondent from Washington does not coincide with the opinion of newspaper field Marshals respecting the dilatoriness of the Commander-in-Chief. "The Lord be praised for endowing one man in this fast, bustling age, with the graces of silence and patience. Even the Homeric Jove is not more sublime than Gen. Scott at this hour, calmly gathering his thunder-bolts. Said a gentleman to him the other day—'General, the people are impatient for results.' 'Yes, sir, I know it,' he replied 'but they are successful results. War is my profession; I have made it the study of a life, and I am now too old to learn. War, sir, requires money, men, and patience. And,' said he, with emphasis, 'President Lincoln has assured me that I shall have all these.' Then, most playfully, he continued—'To march an army and then retreat, consumes show leather, and that for the body of men under my charge, is an important consideration.'"

GOVERNMENT ARMS.—It is ascertained from an official source that about 250,000 stand of arms have already been issued, leaving about half that number still to be manufactured. These arms are additional to those furnished by the State authorities. None have thus far been ordered from abroad, through the ordnance bureau.—Hence, the recent importations must be on State or private account. Dealers and inventors are daily offering to supply the Government, which, however, prefers its own patterns of uniformity. There is no lack of facilities, it will thus be seen, for arming all the troops that may be called into the field. There is abundance of ordnance and ordnance stores and other implements of warfare.

A correspondent of the *New York Times* writes from Washington that he has learned "from sources entitled to unquestioned credit that the British government, acting in concert with that of France is about to request of the United States government the exemption of one Southern cotton port from the blockade so that they may get needful supplies of the staple."

Two hundred and fifty muskets, two brass cannon, and a large lot of pistols, sabres and military accoutrements, have been shipped to Harrisburg, from Hollidaysburg, Blair county, by Deputy Brigade Inspector Ed. H. Gardner, who has been engaged in collecting the State arms.