She Bemocrat.

CONCORD, N. N., JULY 25, 1861.

The Advance and the Great Bat

tle. On Tuesday of last week, the Division the Army, under Gen. McDowell commence Its advance into Virginia, from Washingto and vicinity. The rebels retreated before the advancing army, falling back from Fair fax Court House and Centreville to Manass as Junction and neighborhood. This point is about 30 miles from Washington. Some four miles north of Manassas is a creek called Bull's Run where the enemy being strongly entrenched made their first stand on Thursday. There, on that day, a small itering force of the Federal army came into collision with a vastly larger rebel force well protected by a formidable array of masked batteries which they had been preparing for months. The fight was a hot one, in which the Federal troops displayed admirable courage and discipline, and fought like tigers. The result was, a drawn game

of battle. On Sunday, the advance was again re sumed. A great battle ensued, which lasted nine hours. During the first hours the Federal troops made steady progress against the rebels, taking several batteries, and driving the enemy back upon Manassas. But the Federal force actually engaged in the battle was much smaller than that of the Rebels, and the latter constantly supplied the places of their wearied soldiers, with fresh and vigorous ones, while the brave soldiers of the Union fought on and on with out such relief. The skilfully planted masked batteries

the enemy opened their "jaws of death" upon the brave and still advancing column The volunteers and regulars, shoulder shoulder, vied with each other in deeds of martial valor. Such fighting was never be fore seen on the American Continent. It is the testimony of William H. Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, who was present, and who has witnessed the greatest of the modern battles in the Old World, that the charges of our gallant troops at Bull's Run, were equal to the most brilliant be had ever seen.

But the enemy's position was strong; the flower and the chief strength of the Rebel Army were concentrated there; even the Division under Gen. Johnston had been enabled to come down from Winchester and to effect a junction with the main army, whether by the remiseness of Gen. Patterson or not, is not certain; the rebel available force was at least three times as large as the Federal-probably the disparity was even greater. Towards evening, therefore, after hours of steady success, the Federal troops retreated. A panic from some cause crose among a portion of the troops, and they fled in confusion towards Washington. Another portion, however, closed up the re treat in good order, and the army returned to its encampments on the line of the Pote

The first reports of the battle magnified the result into an overwhelming defeat of the Federal Army; but subsequent ones modify the exaggerations to such an extent. as rather to make it " Union victory than a Union defeat. The Federal loss, killed and and wounded, will not probably exceed 600; while the Rebels themselves report that their loss was 3000. This may be exaggerated; but there is no reason to doubt that it was very heavy. That the rebels did not pursue our retreating forces from Bull's Run, gives evidence that they had had as much of fighting as they wanted for once. It is reported that Gen. Scott will not concede the result to be a defeat of the Federal army-and from the corrected reports, now hourly com ing in, we think Gen. Scott is right.

The great Battle of Bull's Run has shown that we have an enemy to contend with who can be overcome, but who must be overcome by hard blows. Those blows, the loval soldiers of the Union can and will deal till Treason shall be exterminated from the land. The result may, possibly, give the Rebels some additional courage, and may defer somewhat the time when the Rebellion shall be crushed out. But, perhaps, it may not even do this; for the chalice of war which traitors had pressed to loyal lips, they, themselves, have been compelled by loyal hands armed with might and valor, to taste in bitterness, and they shall yet, and at no distant day, drain it to its bitterest dregs. Strengthened by the fresh legions of loval and patriotic volunteers who will hasten to rally under the standard of their country, and instructed by experience, the Grand Army of the Constitution and the Union will, ere long, again advance, with not a re treat, to sure and triumphant victory.

RECRUITING OFFICERS. The Governor and Council, at their executive session, last week. appointed about thirty recruiting officers. in various parts of the State, to recruit volunteers for the Third New-Hampshire Regiment. Capt. HIRAM C. Turrur of this city has received the appointment of Reeruiting Officer for this city and vicinity .-We are gratified to learn that Mr. Tuttle has received the appointment, for he is a gentleman of unquestioned character, and has a good knowledge of military tactics.-Mr. Tuttle as an infantry tactician stands among the first, and his selection was a good one. He will discharge the duties of his office in a soldier-like manner, both in the like a sucking dove." He intimates that he management and drill of his men. Other good selections have been made, and the hasn't hurt anybody, unless the piece kickwork of raising our Third Regiment is fair- ed, we trust he will blaze away again and ly commenced, by active and efficient men.

VISIT TO THE ISLANDS. The Governor some of the members of the Council and other gentlemen of this city, Laconia, and other places, visited by invitation, on Friday last, Bear and Davis' Island in Winnepisseogee Lake, to examine them with reference to selecting a place for the rendezvous of the Third Regiment. Bear Island was found not at all adapted to the purpose .--Davis' Island has very good-camping ground, but is not quite as accessible as it should be in these hurrying times of war. The question of locating the rendezvous has not ye been fully determined upon. The most ac cessible location is, especially at this time the most desirable.

THE THIRD REGIMENT. The work of enlisting for the Third N. H. Regiment of Volunteers, is now going on. We learn that six full companies have already been offered and accepted. The remaining four will speedily be made up. The sons of New-Hampshire will heed their country's call, and cheerfully march to her defence .-Now is the time to buckle on the armor for the defence of the Republic. Now is the time for brave and patriotic men to enlist.

RETIRED. Ex-Architect J. L. Foster i now Ex-Editor, having retired from the Dover Gasette. Dr. J. H. Smith now has the entire management of the paper. It is to be heped that the charge will be for the

Paying the Soldiers.

We, last week, alluded to the delay in pay ing the soldiers of the Second N. H. Regi ment. This delay has been falsely charged upon Gov. Berry and Council, by certain malicious persons and prints of Jeff. Davis sympathies. The facts are these :- George sistant, O. W. Lull, of Milford. It was Stark's duty to see that the pay rolls of the soldiers were properly made out. Immediately after the inauguration of Gov. Berry, Stark was requested by the Governor to prepare the pay-rolls so that the soldiers could be paid off before starting for Washington. He promised to do so. Nearly a fortnight elapsed. The Governor and Council went to l'ortsmouth, a day or two before the departure of the Regiment on the 20th of June, prepared to pay the soldiers. But Stark had not prepared the pay-rolls. He said he could not do it then, as the proper papers were part in Portsmouth and part in Concord. The volunteers had enlisted and had been mustered into the U. S. service at difthey could be safely paid without accurate pay-rolls. Without these, payment would have been at the merest and most inexcusable random-as much so as if the Governor had taken three thousand dollars, in specie, and thrown it by the handful along the regimental line, and left the soldiers to scramble, each, for as much as he could get. Under these circumstances, the Governor did not feel authorized to make payment, and what prudent man would? One compapany, the pay-roll of which had been made out by the Captain, was paid in full. In this condition of things, caused by Stark's neglect, the Governor and Council were un der the necessity of restricting payments to a small allowance of pocket money to each soldier.

An arrangement was again made with Stark to make out the pay-rolls so that some one could go out to Washington immediately, and pay the troops. He did not, however, furnish the pay-rolls until the evening of the 3d day of July. On the very next day, Councillor Burnham started for Washington to pay the troops, and they were paid immediately upon his arrival there.

That Stark and his assistant Lull had had ample time to perform this important part of their duty-the preparing of the pay-rolls of the troops-nobody will attempt to deny. The doing of this would have been altogether more honorable than misrepresenting the position of the Governor and Council or anybody else, and attempting to throw the blame of their own neglect upon innocent shoulders. But it was thought best to try to make a little "political capital" out of the business if possible. For was not George Stark the defeated candidate for Governor, last Spring, and is not the same George Stark afflicted badly with the " cacoethes unbernawith the itch to be Governor? Of course. Hence that he should desire to shirk the renatural enough considering the bitter partisan disposition of this boasted "descend,
ant," at a frightful grade of descent, from
John Stark! But though natural, as a foresaid, it was nevertheless very mean, and will
said, it was nevertheless very mean, and will
and that they are fighting to maintain the
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said and sposition of this boasted "descent, from the said sposition of the said sp work no good for the Gubernatorial aspirant. The delay in paying the troops is alone chargeable to him-at his door must the fault lie.

But though Mr. Stark did not care enough for the interests of the soldiers of the Second Regiment to see to it that their pay-rolls were seasonably made out, as he was in duty bound to do, yet he did see to it that his own pay-roll was prepared and presented at the earliest practicable moment; and, a very economical" and "modest" bill (over the left), it was. He charged the State for what he did -which was not very arduous-and for what he did not .- which was far more important than anything he did,-the sum of \$560.56! This was for some six weeks of white-kid-glove service and non-service. His assistant, Lull, presented his pay-roll, for his service and non-service, for \$298,82. Very pretty, very modest, very Democratic bills! Nine hundred dollars for six weeks, or less, of very easy duty, in which, to say the least, they did not hurt themselves, and for inexcusable neglect to make the proper arrangements whereby the soldiers who bore the burden and heat of the day, could seasonably receive their small and necessary allowance! The soldiers and bard-working people of New Hampshire will remember

tion from the aforesaid George Stark. He entirely dodges the issue, which is, that he neglected to make out the pay-rolls seasonably. The communication is an outburst of ernor and Council, which will do them no hurt, and Mr. Stark no good. It is a studied perversion and misrepresentation of facts, when facts are the basis of his statements which is not always the case. He made. vica voce, a great "flourish of trumpets, here and elsewhere, last week, about some "astounding disclosures" he was going to make, while, in print, he "roars you has something in reserve; as his first fire keep doing so to his heart's content. We have not time or space to consider the many false and foolish statements of his two-column letter. He complains that two of the Council fell asleep while, on a certain occasion, he was giving an "elaborate verbal report" of his doings at Portsmouth. This may or may not be true; but if true, we don't see how the weary listeners can be blamed, if his "elaborate verbal report" was as ary and sleepy and unsatisfactory as is the written one in his lengthy communication. All the world and the rest of mankind, or so much and so many of the same as have any interest in Mr. George Stark's opinion will be relieved to hear from his own pen that. " I (George Stark) do not ascribe to the present Executive of New Hampshire, intentional neglect of their citizen soldiery, but simply a want of appreciation." But it is consoling to know that Mr. Stark "appreciates" the "citizen soldiery"-he has a due "appreciation," and more too, of white-kidglove and glossy-Congress-boot service in charge of the "citizen-soldiery," as his very modest bill against the State proves .-We are sorry that so appreciative a gentle man, as he appears to be, should not have had such an "appreciation" of his duty to the

'citizen-soldiery" under his charge, as not

to have neglected to make the proper pre-

liminary arrangements for their prompt pay-

ment. We wait for the next gun from Brig-

adier General Stark, recently commanding

at Portsmouth. We have no idea that it

will be a Bennington gun, but it may be a

remote "descendant" of a "big gun," to wit, a pop-gun. Hark!

No Backward Step.

It is very gratifying to the loval and patwar against Treason and Rebellion. Every act of the President, shows his determinaconstrue. There was but one opinion among ed to by the House, such expectations have a compromise with traitors. The people deing concessions to those who have usurped are all right in that direction. power, and have designed to overthrow the Government? Never. Such a peace would be of no value, and would be prejudicial to Washington Correspondence our growth and permanency as a nation .--We should lose our own self-respect, and that which foreign nations have for us.

Shall we make a compromise with an in-Government will be maintained.

torium"—that is, (when translated freely,) a minority shall not yield to a majority. will be preserved in infamy and scern. sponsibility of his own neglect, and attempt now to be decided is, whether a dissatisfied, forth the recent acts of the President in relation sponsibility of his own neglect, and attempt to be decided is, whether a dissatished, to calling our troops for the war,&c., and declarand a disappointed portion of a government, ing that they were without the warrant of law, and in violation of the Constitution of the Unitthe minds of the soldiers and their friends ernment. We have faith in the power of ed States. The House tabled them. against the present State Government, is all , this government, and the rebels are begin- Mr. Hickman introduced a bill "to define and natural enough considering the bitter partining to experience that power, as they come in punish conspiracy."

fight until they see the last sign of treason tutional way. wiped out. They will think of no compro-mise until the stars and atripes is floating crat,) offered the following: ever floated, and our laws are respected in United States, in violation of their constitutions stored to the control of the regularly constituted authorities; until Jeff. Davis and his followers lay down their erms, and swear allegiance to our Constitutions. Let none of our traitors flatter themselves with the hope that there may be a patched-up combined the present of the United States."

The resolution was adopted by yeas 121, nays

ment.

IN CAMP, four miles from Cenrteville, Twelve miles from M massas Junction, FRIDAY, July 19, 1861.

Post Scriptum.—Since the above was written, the Patriot, of this week, has come to hand, containing a threatened communica- came in sight of the extensive earth works which not some Cicero rise up like him of old, and cry cover all the heights on the Virginia side near out, "How long, O, Cataline!" the bridge or at any point of crossing on the river. The troops at work on the entreuchments gave us cheer after cheer as we passed them and moved to amend so that "no part of the army or troops looked about as lonesome as the fortifica- bill passed. freely to be sure. The Colonel and staff took

possession of the Court House and our regimental colors were planted upon the roof in the midst of prolonged shouts. We learned that the Southern troops left about two hours before our arrival. On visiting the described camps we found they must have left in the greatest haste, as much valuable property was left, provisions, clothing, blankets, tents, &c. The boys found revolvers and knives, a few C. Abbott, resigned. This is a fit appoint matches, some rolls of dimes and quarters where ment and can but give universal satisfe they had been paying off &c. Nearly every one had some sort of a trophy. In some places they left their breakfast all ready, table set, and the "hoe cake baked," in other cases they had only week. got the dough mixed up ready for baking .-Flour, meal, beef, pork, corn and other stores showed that food was abundant with the rebels. The men got so excited in the plunder of the graphically improved. We have had some camp that they did not respect private property as they should; where they learned any one was aionally, but his paper looks well, and we in the Southern interest they went in and helped themselves. As soon as the officers learned what was going on they at once stationed guards ity shown by this improvement. and put every man under arrest who was found plundering, and did all they could to prevent any outrage, but enough was done I fear to give

son" or a grandson, or some other more and the greatest care is taken to have all private property respect

roperty respected.

Thursday, the 18th, we marched from Fairfax to this point, which is about four miles from Centreville, and the same distace from Bulls Run which is the strong position of the rebels for the protection of Manassas Junction. The day we got here three companies of the Massachuset riotic people of this country that they can lst got into an amoush and were badly cut up. Stark, of Nashua, was put in charge of the see no backward step, on the part of the The Boston Fusileers, a company of one hundred regiment at Portsmouth. He had for an as- President or Congress, in prosecuting this and one, had but twenty-one men reported up to noon to-day, and the other two companies suffered but not so severely. There is the greatest excitement among the troops, some 60,000 being tion to make this war a short one, and at encamped within four or five miles, all they sak the same time to crush out treason at all is orders to go on and clean them out. Old Gen. hazards. Congress, which assembled on the Scott come out to-day and says he shall not perfourth of July, commenced its work nobly, mit a single life to be rashly thrown away, that and took a position which no one can misto take the whole of Bull Run, Manassas Gap and all. Bull Run is a very important point to the representatives in relation to the prose-cution of this war, with the exception of a the Southerners, as they get all their water for the Manassas Gap Railroad and for the use of few traitors who misrepresent the loyal peo- the troops at that station, from this same Bull ple, who have, unfortunately, sent them to Run. The rebel troops are stationed in a large the national councils. It was important that wood and they have batteries erected all about, our representatives should take a decided and the position is very strong to hold for a short time, and cannot well be taken without a risk of position in this crisis, and they have fully considerable loss. The cars from Richmond come up to the expectations and wishes of have been run night and day of late bringing on the people. If the traitors either North or reinforcements. It is thought that no other ferent times, and there was no way in which | South expected any effort would be made to stand will be made after Bull Run and Manass is talk about compromise, and would be listen- Gap until we get to Richmond. The troops are terribly excited, it is fearful to see men with the not been realized. It would be an insult to not been realized. It would be an insult to pect to go in on Bull Run in some way, but the patriotism of our people to talk about nothing can be known previous to orders. . Wilson (long Jim) was here to-day with mand that treason shall be subdued, and Hon. T. M. Edwards. Gen. Wilson seems un-

they are willing to furnish men any money able to leave us. God bless his great heart, how in large supplies for that object, and have much I wish he was in his prime. I reckon he promptly done so. Should we be contented would not leave us as long as the war lasted. don't know as he will now. Our men are in good with a peace, which we could obtain by mak-health. The climate is not going to kill us. We

No. 3.

Ever yours,

CORPORAL TRIM.

WASHINGTON D. C , July 22, 1861. Messrs. Editors-While nearly the whole body

of the South are in open rebellion, attempting to cendiary who has touched a match to our destroy the government and overthrew the Con property? Much less should we make one stitution, their sympathizers in the North are with perjurers, and those who have aimed striving to embarrass the Administration in al the knife at the heart of the government. A its movements to crush out treason. Chief vigorous prosecution of the war is the only among those who are giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and who happen to hold seats in true course to pursue; by such a course to Congress, is Vallandigham of Ohio. He is acttreason must yield, and the strength of the ing in Congress the part attempted by certain men in your Legislature. He daily hangs him-A patched-up compromise with traitors at self up in the Hall of the House of Representathis time would have been the most disasthis time would have been the most disastrous blow to our free institutions, and one possible, the skeleton of an old party organizawhich we could never recover from. The tion from burial. While vast armies are march people of this government love peace, but ing, and brilliant victories are being won, all to they will not be satisfied with that kind of save the Constitution, he and those like him are peace which could be purchased by conces- smitten with fear lest the instrument itself may sions to traitors. Understanding this well, our Congress went thus nobly to work, and gave the President all the norms which has gave the President all the power which he Government never imagined a crisis like the asked in his message, and the remainder of present, but the people will supply the want; the work will rest with him and his Cabinet. and when peace is restored, those who have giv The war may be calamitous, in many respects, en them the means, and pointed out the way of as every war more or less is, but the great question will be decided whether a popular government can be maintained and whether government can be maintained, and whether shame in Congressional and Legislative journals

The future of this Republic rests on the is- On Monday, the 15th, Mr. Vallandigham ask sue of this controversy, and the question ed leave to offer a series of resolutions, setting

and that they are fighting to maintain the those who utter no complaint against traitors, best and freest government that ever has and only find fault with whatever is done to been on earth. They will continue this overthrow treason, are provided for in a const Immediately after the passage of the above

ever noated, and our laws are respected in every State, and all our public property restored to the control of the regularly conaggressive and iniquitous war to break up the

promise now, for a compromise with treason : The resolution was adopted by yeas 121, nays is dangerous to the success of our govern- 5. Such is the contrast between a Democrat who is a patriot, and one who is a mere partisan and who never rises to the observation of the whole country. Let the question be put to the Our Army Correspondence-No. 5. Democrats of New-Hampshire whom they will follow, McClernand, the friend of Douglas, and like him the supporter of the Government or Vallandigham, solitary, deserted and de

spised.

Dear Independent: I am writing under diffiMr. Burnett of Kentucky, is endured on the culties, first, there is no table or even a board to floor of the House, although his sympathies are write on, so I write on the crown of my cap altogether with the rebels, and the whole burholding it in my lap, as I sit leaning against a den of his talk is bitter hostility to all that the stack of guns while the sweat runs down and Government has done or proposes to do. On drops off my beard. We started from Camp Wednesday, during the debate on the tariff bill, Sullivar, Tuesday the 16th inst., about noon, he flung his bitter taunts in the face of the marched to Washington where we united with House, in view of the enormous expense that the Rhode Island Regiments, 1st and 2d, and the New York 71st with several companies of regu-

at a quick step and with right good will we navy shall be used to subjugate or hold as conpartisan malignity towards the present Gov- pushed on into Old Virginia. About 10 in the quered provinces any sovereign State lately one evening we went into camp, spread our blankets, of the United States, nor in any way interfere and slept sweetly without being disturbed. The with African slavery." A long debate ensued in next morning we were up with the dawn, and which the Southern Senators found opportunity after hard bread and meat again resumed our to abuse the Government for all that had be march. A fight was in prospect at Fairfax, and done, declaring that the proclamation of the as we drew near the renowed spot we got our President had caused the secession of four men in order and marched on still and quiet, States, and that all proceedings hitherto were without music. Soon a long line of earth works unconstitutional. Mr. Lane of Kunsas, and Mr. came in sight on the brow of a hill, but instead Browning of Illinois, sustained the debate or of its belching forth shot and shell upon us as the Government side. Mr. B. declared the inwe filed through the narrow valley, all was still, tention of the Government to be to conquer the and the grand fortification showed itself no more rebel States and he knew no better term to use belligerent than any other big pile of dirt. Soon than subjugate; and if the issue should for our men were upon the works, but not a single itself upon the country, whether the Governsoldier of the ten or twelve thousand said to have ment or slavery should be overthrown, he was been at this place could be seen, all had left. In for sweeping the last vestige of the barbarism a few moments more we found ourselves in from the face of the continent. The amend Fairfax. That renowned depot of Southern ment was rejected-yeas 9, nays 30-and the

tions, for nothing of the human kind could be The movement in the Senate did not at all de seen save a few negroes, and now and then a lay the onward march of the grand army of the woman or child peaking from the windows. We centre, towards Richmond. Sixty thousand passed through the grand street of the town, men are moving on and around the intrench onsisting of six or eight buildings, into the ments of the enemy at Manassas. Roads are Court House yard; where we stacked arms, and being built under the order of Gen. Scott, so the command was given, rest! Thus we found that a movement can be made to attack in front ourselves in possession of Fairfax Court House, and rear. A great battle is daily expected, and and all without firing a gun or shedding any strange as it may seem, men are constantly gothing but sweat which was poured out pretty ing out to join the army, merely to witness the fight. Everybody is confident, so entire is the reliance placed in the generalship of Gen. Scott They think he cannot make a mistake. N. H. 2d is in the brigade, at the head of the advancing column.

> ADJUTANT GENERAL The Governor and Council have appointed Ex-Gov. Anthony Colby, Adjutant General, in place of Joseph to the people of the State. Gen. Colby will enter upon the duties of his office next

The Laconia Democrat has a new head, and has in other respects been typopolitical sparring with friend Baldwin, occa are glad to witness the signs of his prosper

The brave and skiltul Col. Siegel o Missouri has been appointed a Brigadier us a bad name. The orders now are very strict General.

Letter from the 2d. New Hampshire Regiment.

Washington, D. C., }
July 4, 1861.

Mesers. Editors: I will write you a few lines this week, though not much of interest has transpired during the last few days, with, perhans, the exception of the arrival of a paymas ter in our camp, who just at this time is a very welcome visitor. To day the soldiers are being paid off, the idea of which is cheering, for many comes handy even here in buying many of the smaller comforts of life with which we have been obliged to dispense with. Paying the soldiers thus promptly, seems to inspire them with new confidence and vigor, and all will fight the better

Sunday the 7th, Mr. Parker preached to u from the Acts of the Apostles, chapt. 16, verse 28th—" Do thyself no harm." The application of which he made was that all of us should act in the same spirit to each other as Paul did towards the jailor who drew his sword in despair to escape. Paul had the spirit of goodness in under cruelties imposed upon him by those who from the kind influences of home, we should exercise the same spirit towards ourselves. This we could do in abstaining from all that tends to demoralize us, from the many vicious practices to which the most of soldiers were addicted. Take these words, he said, as a rule of life-Do thyself no harm—and a glorious reward would be ours. Now when surrounded by ten thousand ons, it would tend to develop on strength of character. Then, he said, while he was speaking, if every fathers ear could hear his voice, he would thank him for giving his boy voice, he would thank him for giving his boy appeared, or was discovered Tuesday, and Mr. this advice, and every blessed mother and sister Woodman yesterday mowed his field in the hope left behind, would feel it an honor for any injury of saving immature oats for "feed," but we learn that might happen to the son and brother, at the hands of any rebel, if he kept from temptation and did himself no harm. Here lies the danger. It was an excellent discourse, and left an impression on those who heard it that will not

Tuesday afternoon, the regiment were favored noble son of the old Granite State, who said he and sprinkled with black spots." was proud of being here and seeing faces many of New Hampshire to speak to New Hampshire sixty-four years had taken away something of ed frequently, and when he spoke of his daugh- ally imitated. ter, who sat near us, as also taking a deep inter-

face, and sound I hear (except in our own regi- uated with the highest honors. ment) are strangers. To-day I have been led to The "Queen of the Turf," Beaten .-New Hampshire; there is no land on the face of viz: 2 224, 2 22, 2 233. sides were not so steep and rugged, tho' no red tint. I may have seen in this southern clime men and women who may be more polished but not more refined, still my heart clings to her; she shall we may not be exposed need

think we are to have something of a march. The whole regiment are all in good spirits, singing and cheering at the prospect of having some hing to break the monotony of the camp life we have had for the three weeks we have been here. None are in better spirits or more anxious to go than the Goodwin Rifles. It is possible these orders may be countermanded, we hope not. Good bye for this time, you shall hear from me Yours,

again.

How the Soldiers regard to the Loan Bill in our Legislature, it was said that there were as many men now in arms for the defence of the country, who voted for Gen. Stark, as there were of those who voted for Judge Berry. We are glad to admit the fact. We have always accorde to the country, who voted for Judge Berry. We are glad to admit the fact. We have always accorde to the contry, who voted for Judge Berry. We are glad to admit the fact. We have always accorde to the country and filed the demonstic they sprung to the receue of the government. It was the housest outburst of patriotic hearts, which did not wait to ask questions of particular to develop another sentiment which cropped out in open hostility to the government in the attempt to withhold from it the support of this State.

We have before us a letter from one of these men who voted for Gen. Stark, a man who didn't stop to weigh the miserable affairs of par'y politics, when his country was in danger, which asymment in London, where she early enjoyed all the so-to weigh the miserable affairs of par'y politics, when his country was in danger, which asymmen the course of the democratic party in the Legislature is looked upon in regard to the appropriation of the \$1,000,180. The secession papers are quite jubilant over it in this locality, and regard the action of those opposed to it as worthy of commendation by those who are opposed to correlon as they call it." And he criesout "Shame!" shame!" on his democratic friends who opposed it. That shame will stick to them while they live, and after they are dead posterity will remember them with loshing as the men who when the very existence of the best government that the world ever saw was in danger, endexovered to withhold from it the support of the State?—Nushua Telegraph.

C. A. M.

THE GALLANT SECOND REGIMENT. By a just as we go to press, we learn that the 2d N. H. Regiment went into the fight at Bull's Run, on Sunday, with 856 men, and came out with 800-a loss of 56. Of the 800, there are wounded 52. Of the 56, there are 12 dead and 44 missing.

which will, we trust, be easily raised by volnews."

JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE. William H. death within sight almost of the friends she had Gilmore has disposed of his interest in the taken so much pains to visit." N. H. Journal of Agriculture to F. B. Eaton. gentleman of excellent literary taste and a good writer. The Journal is a good paper, and we wish it and its new editor abun-

OUR SUMMARY.

ondent of the Prisoners of War. A corr N. Y. World writes, that, by an arrangemen between the Secretary of War, Gen. McClellan, and Gov. Dennison of Ohio, all rebel prisoner taken by the federal army in western Virginia are to be sent to Columbus, to accommodate which a large prison house is now being con structed at Camp Chase.

A Lucky Soldier. Private Bullock of the 11th Massachusetts Regiment which recently of us are getting quite short of change, which passed through New York on its way to the seat of War, seems to be a "lucky dog." While passing through the city he was made the recipent of a splendid ring set with pearls, and the ady, after placingit upon his finger, saluted him with a kiss and returned to the sidewalk. Destructive Worms. A destructive worm has appeared in some parts of Massachusetts

and Rhode Island. It is described as a large green worm, an inch and a half or more in ngth, which makes sad havoc in the grain fields. They crawl up the stalk and eat it off just under the head of grain. The Fall River Netes says: "We passed over some seven acres comprised in two fields, and every foot of the soil seemed to be alive, and we could hear very distinctly the sharp crepitation as the grain and leaves were snapped from their stalks. Bayley H. Borden, Esq., has a field of oats about one mile from the city, nearly three acres in extent, and in capital condition, from which he expected to get one hundred and seventy-five bushels o? oats. On Tuesday afternoon he discovered a nation the field was full of them-millions of the infernal visitants pursuing their active and destroying mission. J. W. Woodman, Esq., has a field of oats, just in the rear of his residence, consisting of four acres, from which he expected o get about three hundred bushels. The worm that the worms are devouring even the withered stalks. There are all sizes of the worm to be seen in the fields, from a half to two inches in length. They have sixteen legs-the foremost proplegs are shorter than the rest. They travel rapidly, like the caterpiller, and go in droves across the streets and through stone walls. The with a speech from Gen. Wilson of California, a worm is doubly striped with black on the back, Reduced Rents in Boston. The Shoe and

of which were familiar to him. He came a son Leather Reporter says: "We notice a movement among our leather trade descrying of mensoldiers in whom he took a great interest, though tion, the universal reduction in rents when leases expired in June or July. One firm, which his manhood strength, still he meant to follow formerly paid \$2800, renewed at \$1200 per year. them in their marches and in their battles, that Another who paid \$5000 had a reduction of one when he returned to their native State he might half, and quite a number of our neighbors have tell her people how well her sons stood the trial, obtained a like discount. We hear of some He had full confidence in them He spoke some- landlords who have favored their tenants in thing like an hour, and was listened to with about the same proportion, although bound by marked attention throughout. He was applaud- lease, and we hope their example will be gener-The First Honors at West Point. The

est in us and of praying for our welfare, the first graduate in the class at West Point, last cheers were absolutely deafening. At its close week, was a poor Irish boy named Peter O'Rouke cheer upon cheer arose for the speaker, and the who at the age of 16 did not know his letters. daughter who took such an interest in us. Gen. This lad had saved the lives of several persons Wilson often visits our campand is quite a favor- on Lake Erie, who, out of gratitude, offered him a considerable sum of money, which he declined. Yesterday was the holy Sabbath, and how on condition that they would secure him an edusweet to my ears would have been the sound of cation. They complied with his request, sent the village church bell; everything reminds me him to school, and afterwards secured him a sitthat I am out of New England, every voice, and uation at West Point, where he has just grad-

think of this more than at any time before. I The trotting match between Ethan Allen and his know not why it is unless it is that I have loved running mate, and Flora Temple, mile heats, my native hills and voices of those with whom I best three to five, to wagons, came off over the have been accustomed to associate more than I Union Course, L. I., on Monday, and resulted ought. No this cannot be; I have loved them in the defeat of Flora in three straight heats. I hope truly, but not too well. Dear old New The time was the best ever made on the turf

the wide earth like her, no hills from which the Counterfeit. Five dollar counterfeit bills of fresh breezes blow sweeter, no people whose the Bradford Bank of Vermont arc in circulation hearts are warmer or who can take the hand in that State. They are well executed, printed with a firmer grasp in token of the kind friend- on red-tinted paper, and calculated to deceive ship so peculiar to her, though I have seen hills The genuine bills are printed on paper which has

What the Army of the Union is Composed Of. The National Intelligencer says: "As a proof that the men of the North who ever be disgraced by those she had sent forth compose the great army which has so promptly in this hour of our country's peril to fight her rushed to the defence of the Union are not the more exact at those who seek to destroy our ranks of armies in other countries, but are men on country when we think what a kind who have a stake in society, and who have left mother she has been to us. God bless her! I at home those domestic ties which knit a man to have no doubt is said in his own heart by every his country, it may be mentioned that a single one of her two thousand sons who are now in mail on Friday brought to the 2d Wisconsin the field ready for the contest this day. We were Regiment near four hundred letters and papers, expecting to march to-day at 1 o'clock, the time and another day near five hundred; and on has been postponed until to-morrow at 1 when Rhode Island regiment of thirteen hundred men no doubt every man that can go will, for all are received by one mail above one thousand letters anxious. Where we are to go none of us know. and papers. We learn, moreover, that the book-Wherever it may be we will try to do our duty, sellers in this city have frequent occasion to re-

there were only five Confederate cavalry, but they were armed with rifles and revolvers, while his party had only three revolvers with them, and not knowing how many they had to contend with, had to surrender. These boys thus taken prisouers, were from Nashua, and were Sergeant O. M. Sawyer, privates H. M. Johnson, H. Pease, Charles Ripley, and - Parker .-Leonard Gay was the one who escaped.

Convoy for California Steamers. On the earnest representation of Senator Latham, the

still keeps the American flag flying at the head of his paper and over his house. despatch received by Col. J. W. Robinson, a gallant fight in his section of the State against the traitors.

Events in Our Own State.

Sad Accident. The Lebanon Free Press is pained to learn "that an old lady named Peasice, aged 72 years, was run over by an engine at Rast Lebanon, on Saturday, and instantly killed. She was from Warner, this State, and had come to visit friends residing at East Lebanon. Ar-TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. Col. J. W. Robin- riving in the cars she had under the direction o son will post bulletins in the principal ho-tels and in his office, compensation for tion of the railroad track. She had passed curve on the track when an engine came along untary contribution from our citizens, who at full speed and was upon her before those in will thus have the advantage of the "latest charge of it could give any efficient alarm seasonably arrest the machine. The result was the poor old lady was run over and crushed to

> Narrow Escape. The Manchester Mirro says that "during a thunder shower on Satur day forenoon, 20th inst., the telegraph post standing near the Amoskeag Station, was struck by lightning, splitting off a narrow strip ten feet long and shivering the remainder of the post in-

Laconia, a recent graduate at West Point, has been lately appointed Second Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Dragoons. Clergyman Deceased. We learn from the

Manchester American that Rev. Lucius Leslie of Troy died a few days ago, after a long illness. He was a native of Cornish and by trude a tailor By close application he qualified himself for the

ly by the kick of a horse on his head. The boy was five years old.
Fatal Casualty. John Donley for many

Fatal Casualty. John Donley for many years a fireman on the Cocheco Railroad, was instantly killed at Alton on Monday, the 15th, by the explosion of the boiler of a portable engine used for sawing wood, which he was running. The boiler was torn into fragments, the largest of which was thrown up the side of a hill represent of which was thrown up the side of a hill represent of which was thrown up the side of a hill represent of which was thrown up the side of a hill represent of which was thrown up the side of a hill represent of the Rhode Island regiments encamped on the control of the Rhode Island regiments encamped the Rhode Island regiments encampe children. His age was about 35. Two other men sawing wood were slightly injured.

Thunder Storm. The Boston Journal learns that a terrific thunder storm passed over Dublin, N. H., Saturday afternoon, 20th inst., attented lightning struck the house of David Appleton, njuring the house and furniture considerably. The only inmate of the house at the time was a Mrs. Cragin, who escaped without any serious harm. Portions of the house was torn out, and spatches received at Headquarters at Washingwindows smashed.

The War.

The Ferward Movement. On Tuesday, the 16th inst., the grand forward

novement of Gen. McDowell's column of rising 50,000 men from Washington and vicinity commenced. The starting is thus described by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing under date of July 17th:

The grand march of troops, at high noon yesterday, was an imposing and significant affair.—Column after column moved from their encampments in the suburbs and concentrated on the Avenue, en route for Virginia. Among these were the gallant Burnside's brigade, consisting of the full battery of Second Rhode Island Regiment; First and Second Rhode Island Regiments, each with a full band; Second New Hampshire, with drum corps; and Seventy-first New York, with Dodsworth's Band. Each regiment in the brigade marched with their land laving martial airs, and all headed by a full ar-

movement art attorned the lines of General MeDowell's column in Virginia. All the roads
leading into the interior of Virginia, from Arlington Heights to Alexandria, were filled with
the army moving forward. Siege trains were
sent out in advance, each gun drawn by ten
horses. On the Columbia turnpike, a road midway besween Artington and ask agardin, and on
which the centre division of the grand army
moved forward, five hundred cavalry preceded
the moving masses of infantry. Among the latter was Gen. Burnside's Brigade, the general on
foot, marching by the side of his men.

At Alexandria the forward movement was
commenced by the Fire Zonaves marching early
in the day, while other regiments were carried
forward on the Orange and Alekandria and the
Loudoun and Hampshire railways. The regiments went forward in full ranks, carrying three
days rations, and a full supply of ammunition, a
guard only being left at the camp to pack up
tents, &c., to be forwarded in Government trains.

The advance was made by four different routes
leading towards Fairfax Court House and directly to Centreville. The right wing, composed of

wherever it may be we will try to do our duty, only hoping that we may not be exposed need lessly, and everything be planned in good judgmant as no doubt it will be. The whole nation has full confidence in the noble old General at the head of her armies.

Yesterday, Mr. Parker preached to us from Proverbs 18th chapter and 10th verse—"The name of the Lord is a strong tower, the nations runneth into it and are safe—and a good discourse it was too. Mr. Parker is a good am and well liked by the regiment; we hope his labors in our behalf will be productive of good as certainly they deserve to be.

Since I wrote you last we have had a change in our culinary department, Austin Sanger having declined and appointed postmaster for the regiment, and a good appointment too, his place being supplied by Roberts, who understands his business—even now I hear the welcome sound that it is sure that we are to march at 1 P. M. altain the literary culture and the surface and the first of the same Regiment, went to a house on an island nearly opposite Point of Rocks, to buy one literary culture and several the productive of good as the fall in for rupper" so I must close for ton-light. Tuesday morning—This morning we are told that it is sure that we are to march at 1 P. M. altain it is sure that we are to march at 1 P. M. altain the literary culture and several the productive of department, and an array opposite Point of Rocks, to buy one literary culture and several the productive of good appointment too, his place being supplied by Roberts, who understands his business—even now I hear the welcome sound that it is sure that we are to march at 1 P. M. altain the literary culture and several the productive of the search of the regiment to the productive of Rocks, to buy one literary culture and the productive of Rocks, to buy one literary culture and several the receive the literary culture from the received by the feeding to the third division, two brigades, under Colonel Briston. The beginner of the region of the second with eight

their families, been driven by the rebels from their homes in the vicinity, and despoiled of their property. These men, burning with a detheir homes in the vicinity, and despoiled of their property. These men, burning with a desire to avenge their wrongs, incited the soldiery to various acts of outrage upon the property of rebels, which they pointed out. In this way to succeeded in waking up rebel batteries on the number of stores and dwellings which had been must be succeeded in waking up rebel batteries on the other side, which were followed by a heavy fire sire to average their wrongs, incited the soldiery to various acts of outrage upon the property of rebels, which they pointed out. In this way a number of stores and dwellings which had been deserted by their occupants, were ransacked and pilluged; not a single occupied house was entered without leave, or in any way despoiled. Guards were placed wherever requested by the citizens, and stringent measures were taken by the commanding officers to prevent depredations. Eight men of different regiments were arrested by the Provost Marshal for pillaging, and were sent back under guard to Alexandria.

At Germantown, and also in the vicinity of Pairfax Court House, several houses were set on fire and burned to the ground.

One of the houses belonged to a man named Ashley, said to be a Union man, driven from that neighborhood by the rebels soon after the fatal sortic into the village by Lient. Tompkins, lit was not ascertained whether these buildings had been set on fire by the soldiers wantonly, or by the Union men who desired to average their injuries, or by rebels who took this means to cast a stigma upon the Union forces; but General McDowell declared that the first soldier proved to have set fire to any building should be summarily shot.

Occupation of Fairfax Court House, under date of July 17. 24. P. M., says:

Ing from Fairfax Court House, under date of July 17, 2g P. M., says:

I have barely time to drop you a hurried note by your messenger, who says he must leave for Washington in a quarter of an hour. Col. Burnside's brigade was first to enter this place—the Rhode Island, Maine, and Marston's New Hampshire regiments—at about 11 A. M. to-day—They came up the Little River turnpike, and were delayed, perhaps, three hours, in all, by the obstructions Beauregard had caused to be placed in the road—pits, felled trees, &c., &c.—The most formidable-looking one of them all was just opposite where Beauregard had had one of his batteries, with embrasures for three guss. Near it, too, there was evidence, in unextinguished camp fires, that a body of about two hundred Disunion troops had passed last night there. At about 8 o'clock this morning a signal gun was heard on our right, fired by General Tyler's column, giving notice of his occupation, or that he was about to occupy Germantown. So General McDowell, who with his staff was with Burnside's brigade, (of Col. Miles' column,) pashed ahead, and was first (after the advance quard) to enter this place—the famous accompanied by Lieut. Ward of the Fusileers, and Capt. Carrath of Co. H.
Lieutenant Colonel Wells immediately took the weapon, and accompanied by Lieut. Ward of the Fusileers, and Capt. Capture of the weapon, and accompanied by Lieut. Ward of the Fusileers, and capt. Capture of the Fusileers, and Capt. Capture of the Fusileers, and Capt. Capture of the Fusileers, and capture and capture and capture and capture and capture. The restrict of the Fusileers, and captures, and capture of the weapon, and accompanied by Lieut. Ward of the Fusileers, and capture and capture and captures to the the weapon, and accompanied by Lieut. Ward of the Fusileers, and Capt. Capture and captures and captures. The restrict of the Wassachusetts Is Regiments of the Fusileers, and Capt. C

to atoms. Mr. T. L. Quimby, the station agent, who resides in the depot building, was in the ticket office with eight or ten passengers, and dearlies the shock as a severe one. Mrs. Quimby was standing at the back door within eight feet of the post at the time it was struck, and received a shock which for a time completely numbed one side of her head and affected one ear in a manner that it appeared as though it had been taken off. The lightning run north and south on the wires, and tore four or five other posts into splinters.

Post-Office Chamge. Samuel W. Sanders has been appointed and qualified as Post Master in Laconia, vice John C. Moulton removed.

In the Service. Stephen C. Lyford, Jr., of Laconia, a recent graduate at West Point, has heen lettle appointed send the court-house business and south of the post-office Chamge. Samuel W. Sanders has been appointed and qualified as Post Master in Laconia, vice John C. Moulton removed.

In the Service. Stephen C. Lyford, Jr., of Laconia, a recent graduate at West Point, has read and and contained send the court-house business and lossed guns, and core in the column had passed, the cavalry which were in the read her artillery being in front-dashed through the town on a gallop, and endeavored to over-the artillery being in front-dashed drough the town on a gallop, and endeavored to over-the artillery being in front-dashed drough the town on a gallop, and endeavored to over-the artillery being in front-dashed through the town on a gallop, and endeavored to over-the artillery being in front-dashed through the town on a gallop, and endeavored to over-the artillery being in front-dashed through the town on a gallop, and endeavored to over-the artillery being in front-dashed through the town on a gallop, and endeavored to over-the artillery being in front-dashed through the town on a gallop, and endeavored to over-the artillery being in front-dashed through the town on a gallop, and endeavored to over-the artillery being in front-dashed through the town on a gallop, a

The column which occupied the town was composed of two brigades, under Colonels Porter and Burnside, and contained two batteries of flying artillery, two Rhode Island regiments, the New Hampshire Second, the New York Eighth and Seventy-first, eight companies United States regulars, and five companies of cavalry, and perhaps one or two other regiments. The rebels evidently left in a great barry, as appears from the following statement:

By close application he qualified himself for the pulpit and became a popular clergyman.

Patents. Patents dated July 9, 1861, have been issued to the following persons: To Henry A. Gage of Mauchester, for improvement in machine for addressing newspapers; to Benjamin F. Norton of Manchester, for improvement in sewing machines.

Appears from the following statement:

In the camps, as in their head-quarters in the town, were evidences of hasty departure. In one were five quarters of fresh isser, eleven muscles, in all were spades, shovels, camp-ket-less, knapsacks and pistols in abundance. A number of tents were left entire, and the ropes quarters in the following statement:

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sewing machines.

Sad. The Claremont Advocate says that on Tuesday afternoon, 16th inst., "a little son of Dexter Richards, Esq., of Newport, aged about nine months, turned a tea pot of boiling water upon his person, which caused his death after about twenty-eight hours of suffering.". On Saturday morning, 20th inst., a little son of Clark G. Batchelder of Plymouth, was killed instantly by the kick of a horse on his head. The boy

groes were to be seen, the houses, some of them, looking as if the village had seen better days,

grounds of Dr. Gunell, and made themselves soon acquainted with his ice-house, bee-hives, garden beds, and running chickens. Several descried buildings were broken into

and piliaged, and six, mostly barns, on the out-skirts of the town, were burned, some by Secesskirts of the town, were burned, some by Seces-sionists and some by our troops, on the rumor that a Union man had been shot from one of them; the officers tried to prevent these excesses by setting guards at the house, but in a number of cases they were too late; the arrangements should have been made beforehand.

The following is Gen. McDowell's official de-

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, July 17, 1861 Col. E. D. Townsend:—We have occupied Fairfax Court House, and driven the enemy towards Centreville and Manassas Junction. We wards Centreville and Manassas Junction. Whave an officer and three men slightly wounded nave an officer and three men sugnity we The enemy's flight was so precipitate tha in our hands a quantity of flour, beef, et ing tools, hospital furniture, and baggag I endeavored to pursue them beyond yille, but the men were too much exhaud do so.

Most respectfully yours, IRWIN McDowell, Brig. Gen FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, July 18. To Lieutenant Colonel E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, Washington:

ments in the suburbs and concentrated on the Avenue, en route for Virginia. Among these were the gallant Barnside's brigade, consisting of the full battery of Second Rhode Island Regiment; First and Second Rhode Island Regiments, each with a full band; Second New Hampshire, with drum corps; and Seventy-first New York, with Dodsworth's Band. Each regiment in the brigade marched with their band playing martial airs, and all headed by a full artiflery battery, and followed by a long train of heavy Government wagons. Close upon their heels, the splendid De Kaib. Regiment followed. Thousands who lined the sidewalks cheered them as they moved along in solid platoons; ladies from windows and balconies waved their white kerchiefs, while the gallant General Burnside was was greeted with bouquets. Governor Sprague accompanied the brigade into Virginia. Raymond, of the New York Times, and Willis, of the Home Journal, with a number of noted gentlemen who succeeded in obtaining passes, propose accempanying McDowell's column in its march forward.

By the time the regiments from this side arrived yesterday in Virginia, there was a forward movement all along the lines of General McDowell's column in Virginia, All the roadsleading that the interior of Virginia, from Arlingtou Heights to Alexandria, were filled with the army moving forward. Siege trains were also thrown up at the Fairfax raifroad station and the road leading to Sangster's. A great leading to Heights to Alexandria, were filled with the army moving forward.

rebel battery.
Col. Richardson's Brigade, consisting of the

ing from Fairfax Court House, under date of could no longer steady his musket.

Lieutenant Colonel Wells immediately took

town. So General McDowell, who with his staff was with Burnside's brigade, (of Col. Miles' column.) pushed ahead, and was first (after the advance guard) to enter this place—the famous Fairfax Court House.

Another account says:—

Trees had been felied across the road at three points to obstruct the march, but they proved feeble impediments. Haif a mile this side of Fairfax an embankment had been thrown up across the road, a half mile in length, with embrasures for four or rive guns, and sand-bag protections; but no gans had been mounted. There were no pit-falls or maked batteries.

The pickets this side of Fairfax retired this rewern on pit-falls or maked batteries.

The pickets this side of Fairfax retired this morning about one hour only before the head of the column came in sight, leaving the grain bags out of which their horses were fed, and the federal troops fed their horses out of the same bags. This morning the Confederate troops at Fairfax were drawn up on the west side of the town, and the people expected that a battle would certainly take place; but at 9 A. M. they made a precipitate retreat, leaving five quarters of fresh