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... Harper's Ferry was
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... had made a retro-
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... Gen. Lee taking com-
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ARMY CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STEUBENVILLE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, July 23d.

DEAR HERALD:—It is with emotions of grief, shame and sorrow that I again write a few lines for you. We have met the enemy and they are not ours. The chivalry have gained the first great victory of the campaign, and all we have gained for the last few weeks is lost, and the work is to be done once more. But I will try to tell the sad history in order.

On Monday it was announced to us at dress parade that we were to march at 3 o'clock the next day. Many disbelieved, and others thought that the march would be to Washington to be discharged. But when the day came our tents were struck, our knapsacks piled up, and after the usual amount of confusion and noise, we started—marched up the hill to Fall's Church, saw the forces that were to join us, and really believed we were to go forward. That night we marched as far as Vienna, (rendered famous by the attack on the First Ohio,) and there slept for the night. Early in the morning we moved forward. The day was intensely hot, and the men suffered for the want of water, which was very scarce and bad.—About 10 o'clock a. m., we reached Fairfax, and as the enemy was there in force, we deployed over the fields, in line of battle. All expected to hear the cannons roar, and all were anxious to march forward. They were gratified; we advanced, but it was a hard task. Such jamming and crowding I never saw. Part of the way lay through very thick woods, and between pushing through brush and stumbling over stumps we began to realize some of the beauties of war. But soon we saw the "Secesh" in full retreat at double-quick. They left many things behind in their hurry. This was a bloodless victory.

We rested two or three hours, and then moved forward, camping for the evening in a road. All were extremely tired, but arose next morning, refreshed by a good night's sleep, and again took up the line of march. We reached Centreville at 10 a. m., and our regiments halted for the rest of the day. Centreville was a Rebel camp and was slightly fortified. The head-quarters were on a high hill, commanding a fine view, bounded on the west by the rugged line of the Blue Ridge, and extending four miles to the east and south. I was stationed there with ten

The New Yorkers seemed to be poorly equipped, though they were mixed up with us. One poor fellow who was dying not far from me, was torn to pieces by a ground shot. The bombs, of which only a few were thrown, were most destructive. After nearly an hour, the New Yorkers were called away, and soon after I heard what seemed the greatest music I ever heard—our own cannon on the hill north of us opening fire. They silenced the enemy so hard that they soon ceased firing on us. We were then formed into line, and marched to the rear of our battery.

The roar of the artillery by this time was awful. The heavy thundering of the guns, the bursting of the bombs, the sharp ringing of the bells, and the rattle of musketry on the right, where the columns approached within striking distance, all mingled together like the music of some grand orchestra. We were still within full range of the enemy's guns, and were compelled to lie down to avoid the shot that whistled over our heads in unpleasant proximity. All this time our forces were rapidly gaining ground, and taking one battery after another, by the most desperate fighting.

The Rhode Island battery, on the extreme right was working with great rapidity and effect. A charge of the enemy's cavalry was made upon it. They approached within one hundred and fifty yards without being discovered. Then the battery opened on them with grape, killing many, but still they advanced, and discharged their carbines on the artillery with such effect as to kill or wound most of the men and horses. The Fire Zouaves then gave them a volley, which sent them back at full speed, with half of their saddles empty. This regiment did some splendid charging, and several times put the chivalry to rout, even against great odds.

All this time our troops had been slowly but surely advancing, and we were sure that the battle would soon be won. A few sharp volleys were heard and then all was silent, while an officer rode along our line, that was drawn up behind the battery in imposing order, and announced that the day was ours. A wild cheer rent the air, but the echoes had scarcely died away, when the firing again began, and dense clouds of dust were seen in the distance. "It is Patterson in their rear," was the first exclamation;—the next—"God grant it may be Patterson." The confused files of a regiment were next seen, and then the teamsters and citizens in their carriages, wheeled about and drove off the field at the top of their speed. Schenck's brigade stood firm, but was ordered to take no position.

BY TELEGRAPH

From Wash

WASHINGTON, July 23d.—The following are as follows:—Killed—Lieut. J. V. Powell, Lieut. J. V. Ewing, Sergeant A. Stroud; T. J. Flannigan, Quigley, John M. Wm Maxwell, Michael Baird, Andy Morrow, McCormick and James. Wounded—Jos. Morrick, McNance, Jas Taylor; Color Sergeant, J. D. Wills, Pepper, slightly; J. P. Mullin, A. Fitzpatrick, Bosh, Adolph Werten, Daniel Merrill, Isr slightly.

Prisoners—Assistant Surgeon; W. A. Cornell; Howard; Surgeon's boy. Deserters—F. R. M. Missing—2d Lieut. B; Sergeant Major V and 140 others.

WASHINGTON, July 23d.—The following regiments from Ohio accepted. Capt. Har for bravery in the re day authorized to raise. McCook had previous order.

WASHINGTON, July 23d.—The following has just arrived from had a very narrow escape. He was struck in the side by a bullet, which came breaking out three feet from his reports have been Fred Ely, Member of Rochester district of feared that he has been hands of the enemy. Fire Zouaves, of New so serious as was five hundred of the men hundred went into two hundred to be ac

The continual arrival of troops make the capital. Three new regiments: (the Sixth, Seventh and last night. The three from Connecticut go all there are seventeen months men who have from the government are more than supplied.

FEDERAL CITY.

ON CITY, D. C., July 25th, 1861.

Dear Sir:—It is now here, and substantial. Rebels themselves

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thousand volunteers
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DERAL CITY.

CITY, D. C.,)
25th, 1861.

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IN A. BINGHAM.

**ON COUNTY BE
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We rested two or three hours, and then moved forward, camping for the evening in a road. All were extremely tired, but arose next morning, refreshed by a good night's sleep, and again took up the line of march. We reached Centreville at 10 a. m., and our regiments halted for the rest of the day. Centreville was a Rebel camp and was slightly fortified. The head-quarters were on a high hill, commanding a fine view, bounded on the west by the rugged line of the Blue Ridge, and extending four miles to the east and south. I was stationed there with ten others, under command of Lieut. McCoy, as a guard to protect the property. From here we had an outline view of the battle and Bull's Run on Thursday. First the signal gun was heard, then others in rapid succession. In about half an hour the firing ceased. At this time our troops had taken the batteries, and were in full tide of success. An officer rode by and announced that the victory was won, but even while he was speaking the firing commenced much more warmly than before. For some time the roar was incessant, almost as quick as the tapping of a drum. Then it became fainter, one shot following another at long intervals, and soon ceasing altogether. The scattered men from the regiments which were most disorganized came straggling by, and reported a very severe fight, saying that more than half their men were left on the field. This was soon found to be an exaggeration. They said that they were at first successful, but the enemy receiving reinforcements, rallied and won the day, though with a severe loss.

By this time all the troops were in motion, and as the the Ohio regiments filed past, the guard fell in with them, fully expecting that we were going to attack the battery. At about two miles distance from it, we formed in line of battle and moved forward a short distance and there halted, stacked our muskets, and lay down beside them for the night. Friday passed off without any movement on our part.— On Saturday we heard we were to march the next day. This produced much dissatisfaction, particularly in the first regiment, as they thought their time had expired. So much was said about it, that Gen. Schenck called them together and made an address, appealing to their patriotism, and promising them that before the rising of an other sun we would be marched to the battle-field. This had the desired effect, and he was enthusiastically cheered, the men declaring that they were ready and willing to meet the foe. We arose at two o'clock, and started to our post, being assured that we were under the immediate command of Gen. Scott. The plan of the battle was a good one,

was silent, while an officer rode along our line, that was drawn up behind the battery in imposing order, and announced that the day was ours. A wild cheer rent the air, but the echoes had scarcely died away, when the firing again began, and dense clouds of dust were seen in the distance. "It is Patterson in their rear," was the first exclamation:—the next—"God grant it may be Patterson." The confused files of a regiment were next seen, and then the teamsters and citizens in their carriages, wheeled about and drove off the field at the top of their speed. Schenck's brigade stood firm, but was ordered to take up a position on the edge of an adjoining wood, where we awaited the progress of events in intense expectation.

Up to this time (about 4 p. m.) there was no panic among the soldiers, but just then a corps of officers rode along the line in a very excited manner. One of them said that there was an immense body of the enemy supported by artillery, charging on us, and asked, "How can we meet it?" The advice of each was different, but enough was heard to know that our officers had caught the panic, and of course it was shared to some degree by the soldiers, but still they stood firm. The order was given to retreat, which was done slowly and in good order. The 2d Ohio in particular retreated very slowly, without the slightest disorder, and halted repeatedly in columns prepared to form a hollow square, but was ordered forward by the general officers. The cavalry, probably deterred by our being prepared, did not charge us, but attacked the hospital. The artillery gave them a few volleys, and the stragglers shot down many. We all earnestly hoped that a stand would be made, but in vain. Our Generals had other ideas. We retreated several miles, and at a large creek with only one small bridge over it, were attacked again. This was just on the edge of our temporary camp, and in a very good position for defence. The troops were drawn up in two long lines, and in as good order as when arrayed in the morning. The slight attack was repulsed with ease, and it seems to me there would not have been the slightest difficulty in defending ourselves against any force the enemy could have brought against us so late in the day, and before morning we could have received many thousand fresh men to aid us in renewing the battle. But a retreat was again ordered, and commenced in good order. Our regiment kept its ranks unbroken for ten miles after leaving the battle field, and then became disordered from teams driving among us in narrow lanes, and from the men, overcome by thirst and fatigue, lying down by the roadside. I am thus particular on this point, because it

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Mr. Dawes, member Massachusetts, went a building, yesterday, to oners, and was astonish them a young friend Williams College, and years ago, recommended of Alabama, as a teacher rebel army as a private make his escape by claim When Mr. Dawes told rents in Massachusetts cried like a child.

Mr. Dawes also saw who is a graduate of Har and expected to receive fall. In all, there are men among the prisoners tol. Several of the fam have escaped from Fair and have taken refuge

Gen. McDowell's per ring the conflict was u Foremost in the fray, shot were falling thick for a moment flinched. person was always prom and the favorite target sharpshooters. His es sent bullets is the won

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The President replied desire to keep Gen. W service, and he would representations.

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Johnson Returning to Winchester.
BALTIMORE, July 29.—Advices from Harper's Ferry state that nine regiments of Johnson's troops had returned to Winchester or Charleston. One rebel regiment of Loudon county volunteers have returned to Leesburg, and reported that two more are on the way from Manassas. At last accounts, Gen. Johnston was still at Manassas. Gen. Lee has been assigned to the command of the upper Potomac, in place of Gen. Wise, and is to unite his forces with the remnant of the late Gen. Garnett's command, for movements against Gen. Rosencrans. The 12th and 16th Indiana regiments have arrived here. The report of the intended removal of State prisoners from Fort McHenry to Fortress Monroe, proves to have been erroneous.

This afternoon, the steamer Joseph Whitney left the city, and calling at Fort McHenry, took thence all the State prisoners confined there, against whom indictments have not been found, for the purpose of sending them to Fort U.

shot were falling thick and fast for a moment finished. H person was always promising and the favorite target of sharpshooters. His escape sent bullets is the wonder. The assignment of Gen. the Arlington column was the Bull's Run catastrophe intended as a rebuke to who certainly acted with heretofore, and held the government. WASHINGTON, July 26. Clellan has arrived here. from New York had an interview with the President to-day to request to the field of Gen. Wood. New York had furnished 50,000 men, has confidence in that veteran, and desired why he was retained. The President replied that he desired to keep Gen. Wood in service, and he would consider the representations. Ten thousand volunteers were here in the last forty-eight hours. According to General C. the future no volunteer would be taken into the service who is unable to speak the English language. There seems to be no doubt that Gen. Dumont, Millay and Wall, who have so distinguished themselves in Western Virginia, have been appointed Brigadier Generals. J. J. Reynolds, of that State, is Brig. Gen. Morris will be discharged from the service. Maj. Gen. Sanford, of New Jersey, Gen. Runyan, of New Jersey, Gens. Cox, Schleich and I are also respectively to be discharged; the first named and the last named on the 30th inst. The loss of the Confederates stated by their own military authorities is over 2,000. The South suffered the most severely, cut to pieces. A secessionist in this city has private advices from the effect that Monday was a day of mourning than rejoicing in account of the great number of troops killed. By Saturday night there were at least 100,000 federal troops on the Potomac, extending from Harper's Ferry. WASHINGTON, July 27. The present session of Congress called upon the President to state, if not incompatible with public interest, a copy of the report upon the existing insurrection, and to identify the identical information from military

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got into the enemies' rear, and that we
must advance to prevent them from re-
treating eastward. We jumped up with
alacrity and marched down the ravine,
which rapidly became wider and more
flat-bottomed. Just as we came to the
edge of a partially cleared space, and
without any previous warning, a mask-
ed battery opened fire upon us—
at point blank range, being not more than
two hundred yards from us. The whist-
ling of the bullets was more loud than
pleasant, and in the surprise many dodg-
ed from the ranks into the bushes, but
soon returned to their places. It was
amusing, in spite of the danger, to see
the ranks all fall as the cannon exploded,
and then rise again. The order was given
to retreat back into the woods a short
distance, which was done in perfectly
good order, and then all lay down. So
far our line was unbroken; but the New
York 2d, finding their position too hot for
them, rushed back, tramping over us, and
falling down among us, which somewhat
confused us. Meanwhile the shot was
flying thick around, crashing through the
trees in every direction. Every little
while we could hear the scream of a
wounded man, as the balls struck him.

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At last accounts, Gen. Johnston was
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This afternoon, the steamer Joseph
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oners confined there, against whom indict-
ments have not been found, for the
purpose of removing them to Fort Ham-
ilton, New York.

Their names are John W. Davis, Wm.
H. Gatchell and Charles Howard, Police
Commissioners; R. H. Alvery, John H.
Kusick, Drs. C. M. Haglin, L. H. Lyon
J. E. Murphy, all charged with treason-
able acts against the Government.

A guard of two companies of Colonel
Pratt's 20th N. Y. regiment accompanied
this steamer.

**Harper's Ferry again Evacuated--Arri-
val of Prince Napoleon--Fears of an
Advance from Secourgard.**

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Gen. Banks,
with his command, has evacuated Harper's
Ferry with his baggage, etc., and has oc-
cupied the Maryland Heights, across the
Potomac.

The Rebels are again reported at Win-
chester, preparing for an active forward
movement.

Prince Napoleon, with his wife and suite,
have reached New York. They keep very
quiet.

The trains from Washington bring
away many civilians. A company, for
fear of an ambush by Gen. Beauregard,
seems to be staying in there.

discharged from the service
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The Secretary of War has
tion of the employment of
Negroes in a military capaci-
called Southern Confederacy
advised the House, in respo-
resolution upon that subject.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—
wallader has been tendered
now held by Gen. Mansfield.

The official report of the
regiment's loss shows that t-
third of their officers and
their men.

It appears on investigation
quarters, that the number of
late battle is constantly be-
until to day it amounts only
large number of our troops
taken prisoners were placed
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Intelligence has just been r-
by the Government, that a
force of rebels had again been
ed at Winchester and vicinity
mand of both Generals Lee and
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ained that an attack will be
forces at Harper's Ferry by the