

# The American Citizen.

BY JOHN F. HOWARD.  
The Union of the South for the sake of the South.

CANTON, MISSISSIPPI:  
Saturday Morning, August 10, 1861.

FOR CONGRESS—5th District,  
**O. R. SINGLETON.**

## The Confederate Loan Subscriptions.

The list last week contained a good many errors, only a few of which we have been able to correct, owing to the absence of Gen. Winter.

We shall keep the list standing, and make corrections and additions from week to week, until every man who has subscribed has his name in, with the amount of his subscription correctly stated. Full justice shall be done to every one.

## Our Next Governor.

We hope the days of caucuses are gone forever. They are the bane of good Government—instruments of the knave and the demagogue to destroy the rights of the people, and the privilege of free suffrage. If the people are wise, caucuses and conventions will never more be tolerated in the Confederate States. Every position and place should be left open to ambition or merit, and not given over to the disposal of a few unscrupulous, wire-working, pot-house and street-corner politicians, who meet in caucus, nominate their own particular favorites—perhaps their supple tools to carry out some rascally scheme—and then exclaim, Lo! the people have spoken.

For the first time in many years the people of Mississippi next November will have a fair chance to speak without being dictated to by a caucus or cabal, rendered respectable by the more imposing title of "Conventions."

We trust a fair and open field to all men, for every office, will be the case next November, and in all future elections. Crush out the caucus system, and our word for it, the people will choose the best men to fill all offices, that of Governor included, which particular office is now the cause of much solicitude with many of our cotemporaries of the press. Our friends of the Yazoo Banner and Oxford Mercury are very anxious that Mr. Jacob Thompson should be chosen for that office, while our friend of the Vicksburg Whig, who a few months ago, was in favor of Mr. Samuel Benton, is now out for Mr. Madison McAfee.

For the life of us we cannot see why it is that the Whig and a few others are so anxious to supersede Gov. Pettus, who, so far as we have had an opportunity of seeing and judging, has done his whole duty to the people of the State.

When Gov. Pettus was a candidate for Governor, two years ago, there was no concealment of his opinions, no equivocation, no demagoguery to win popular favor; but a bold, manly avowal of his opinions, and a declaration of what he would advise in the event of the election of a Black Republican to the presidency.

That event occurred, and Gov. Pettus bleated not from the issue he had made in the canvass—to meet Northern aggression with cold steel.

In furtherance of his policy, he has done all within his power to place our commonwealth in a complete state of defence. Complaints have been made, it is true, but they are not founded in justice.

It has been clearly shown that he made every effort to procure all the arms the State needed. If they did not come, it was not his fault. If our sea coast has not been entirely free from the invader's presence, it is not his fault, as we think he clearly showed in his letter to the Mississippians, some weeks ago.

After looking fairly and impartially at all the acts of Gov. Pettus' administration, we see nothing which should warrant the discomfiture of superseding him for the next gubernatorial term.

Encompassed with all the difficulties of our new relations with the Federal Government, the Governor's situation has been most trying; but he has shown he is not wanting in decision, firmness, zeal, and ability.

With all the varied and new duties resting on him, it is quite natural that many who had business relations with him should be dissatisfied and complain. Nothing else could have been expected; nothing else could be hoped for. Unless he surrendered his own opinions, and the office of Governor itself, to all applicants for Executive favor, or Executive action, and made their will and wish the rule of his official conduct, he could not possibly escape censure from many. A Governor who would do this, would be unworthy and unfit for the position.

In his administration, we repeat, Gov. Pettus has shown fairness and steadiness of purpose—zeal for the public welfare, and stern integrity, in guarding every interest of the State. For these reasons, he should be re-elected, unless he voluntarily declines the canvass.

For the gentleman suggested by the Whig, and now fully in the field by his own act, we have the highest respect. He has held office in the State and discharged all his duties with ability, and no doubt would be equally efficient in the gubernatorial chair. Under other circumstances we would yield him a cordial support; but we cannot do it at the cost of discourtesy and injustice to an able, honest, zealous and indefatigable Chief Magistrate.

**DIKENS'S SHOOTING ABOLITIONISTS.**  
The war has dispelled one delusion of the Abolitionists. The negroes regard them as enemies, instead of friends. No instruction has occurred in the South; no important stampede of slaves has evinced their desire for freedom. On the contrary, they have readily enlisted in the Confederate army, and on Sunday, at Manassas, shot down our men with as much alacrity as if abolitionism never existed. These are the creatures for whose sake Lovell, Chandler and Pomeroy are agitating the nation, and to whom they would unjustifiably extend the privilege of freedom and equality.—Northern Echo.

## State officers, &c.

The election of State officers and members of Congress begins to attract considerable attention. The election takes place on the first Monday in October, less than two months off, and it is time the people were casting about for the best men to fill the various offices. Party politics are generally ignored, and men ought, and we have no doubt will be chosen with reference only to their ability and fitness for the various positions.

It has been the custom heretofore to elect officers for a second term, provided they have been faithful in the discharge of their official duties. We see no reason why this rule should be departed from in the present instance, especially as the minds of the people are engrossed with other subjects, and there seems to be little disposition to have a heated and exciting canvass.

We have heard of no complaints against the present incumbents, except Gov. Pettus; and against him only vague charges of inefficiency, without any specifications. We confess we do not know what Gov. Pettus has done that he could have avoided, and what left undone that he could possibly have done, to engender this feeling of opposition to him. But it is impossible for any man to hold any office two years without giving offense to some, especially if he goes straight forward according to the dictates of his own judgment and conscience, and administers his office "without fear, favor or affection," as Gov. Pettus seems to have done.

We see by the Mississippi that some dozen or two gentlemen have written a letter to Mr. Madison McAfee, requesting him to permit his name to be used as a candidate to the Governorship, to which he has consented. We have, therefore, two candidates in the field for Governor; as we learn Gov. Pettus is a candidate for re-election.

For Congress, for the State at large, Maj. E. Barksdale, by common consent, is a candidate without opposition. For the other place on the ticket several prominent gentlemen have been named—Gen. Patrick Henry, of Rankin, Hon. Amos R. Johnson, of Hinds, John W. C. Watson, of Marshall, and others. The name of the latter gentleman seems to meet with more favor than any other.

Mr. Watson is a prominent lawyer of Holly Springs, is a gentleman of fine talents, and withal a sound, original thinker, and a practical, working man. He would serve the State ably and efficiently in the Congress. We hope he may be taken up by the press and the people, as Maj. Barksdale has been, and elected without opposition.

The recent Legislature re-districted the State, by which Madison was attached to Attala, Leake, Holmes, Carroll, Yazoo and Sunflower. We do not know, since the districts have been changed, whether Col. Singleton will continue a candidate; though, on the eve of his departure for the seat of war, he announced himself a candidate for Congress in his district, and we do not believe the angle in the district will change his purpose. Col. Singleton must be regarded as a candidate until his name is withdrawn by authority.

Hon. J. A. P. Campbell, of Attala, who is at present a member of Congress—or a "Deputy," elected by our State Convention—is also a candidate in this, now the 5th district.

In the 6th district, composed of the counties of Hinds, Rankin, Scott, Newton, Lauderdale, Simpson, Smith, Jasper and Clarke, George T. Swan has announced himself a candidate, and it is thought the friends of the Hon. W. A. Lake will bring him forward for the same position.

We have not taken sufficient interest in the subject to notice particularly who have been spoken of for Congress in the other districts.

**Hon. O. R. Singleton.**  
Mr. Barron—I ask a space in one of your columns to present the claims of the Hon. O. R. Singleton, to a seat in the Congress of the Confederate States.

It will be remembered that Capt. Singleton, sometime previous to his departure for the seat of war, expressed, in a card, his willingness to serve the people in the above capacity. Should the war be continued through the winter, it will be for him to determine in the event of his election, in which capacity he can best serve his country, being guided, as doubtless he will, by an exalted sentiment of patriotism. Meantime, should he determine to remain in the army, his resignation will be forwarded in due time.

Capt. Singleton was among the foremost in the United States Congress, in vindication of the rights of the South, and his eloquent voice was often heard, in tones of solemn admonition to the North, of the consequences of continued aggressions upon our rights. His prophecy has become history. The South has done the very thing he said she ought to do and would do; and he is now in the tented field, vindicating with the sword, the cause he so ably vindicated in the course of the country. He shows his faith by his works.—Singleton is a true man. Such doubtless, will be the verdict of the people, expressed through the ballot box.

His election, without opposition, would be to the Captain a gratifying testimony from his constituency, of their appreciation of his services, and, at the same time, a tribute to genuine worth.

**A FRIEND.**  
LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE 10th REGIMENT.—Below will be found a list of the officers and staff officers of the 10th Mississippi Regiment now at Pensacola:  
Colonel R. A. Smith, Jackson.  
Lieut. Colonel J. R. Davis, Canton.  
Major E. H. Gregory, Lowndes county.  
W. G. Fenton, 1st Lieut. Co. F., Adjutant.  
Asst. Surg. W. L. Lipscomb, Lowndes co.  
" J. R. Barnett, Canton.  
Capt. J. G. Bullard, Itawamba co.  
" W. McKever, Port Gibson.  
" W. B. Wade, Lowndes co.  
" G. E. Gen. Lipscomb, " "  
" J. E. White, Vicksburg.  
" G. N. Miller, Brainerd.  
" O. T. Gibbs, Copiah co.  
" Geo. R. Pearn, Madison co.  
" H. Peake, Yazoo co.

The New York Daily News, of the 27th ult., noticing the return of the 71st and 8th New York Regiments from Washington, remarks:  
"Would to God that all of our New York soldiers were here again, no proclamations, no false clap-trap appeals would lure them away to destruction."

## Correspondence of the Citizen.

CAMP NEAR STONE BRIDGE, Va.,  
July 30, 1861.

DEAR CITIZEN.—The 17th and 18th Regiments now find themselves at this new encampment, after much marching and exposure to the weather, and are attached to a new brigade. This re-organization, so decidedly agreeable to us, has been brought about, we suspect, by the freely expressed dissatisfaction which was felt by the two regiments, both in rank and file, towards our former Brigadier (D. R. Jones,) and we have now the pleasure to claim as our official head, the cool, chivalrous and experienced Gen. Evans.

You have doubtless been fully informed that the partial failure of our attack upon the enemy's left wing battery, in the engagement on Sunday last, was entirely owing to the mismanagement, ignorance, and, I must say, military incompetence of our immediate leader. Being ordered to charge bayonets when at the distance of five hundred yards from an overwhelming enemy, he posted and entrenched upon an almost inaccessible hill, with two tremendous hills, a ravine at least seventy-five feet between us, we think displayed too rash and unskillful a plan, and the result was a total defeat, which, by their integral composition and proficiency in drill, are in every way prepared to sustain the high honor of their State. The ravine was utterly impassable in the charge; and to have stood there upon its brink, in the midst of the deadly and terrific storm of grape, canister and bombs which about ten heavy pieces of artillery thundered upon them, would have been sheer madness. The order to retire was therefore given, and although the Yankees immediately retreated and joined the general rout, yet, in the minds of some persons, uninformed as to the facts, our regiments sustained some discredit.

Our 2d Lieutenant was a few days ago taken from us by the "Camden Rifles," to supply the place of their lamented Captain (Adrian McWille); and the result of an election in the "Confederates," to fill the place of Judge Hill, has just this moment been announced in favor of our popular Sergeant Hugh Love, for whose gallantry in action and agreeability in camp, every soldier can vouch. The unsuccessful aspirant was our worthy friend Sergeant Rucker.

We are now encamped upon the edge of the main battle field. There remains to mark the spot only a few dead horses, the scars of the cannon-shot and the graves of the fallen. The marks of the enemy's flight are all over the country, and most remarkably did they exemplify the scriptural assertion, "the wicked flee when no man pursueth." No idea of the utter consternation which attended their flight can be formed till the broken wheels and guns, the scattered clothes and provisions, the deserted tents and the tremendous quantity of relinquished booty of every description, all along the route from Bull's Run to Alexandria is seen.

I have seen sixty-one pieces of the fine artillery which we took; and every rattle of a gun has been converted into an arsenal, prison and hospital for their deserted equipments, the terror-stricken captives and poor wounded wretches. The moral force and the exaltation of the South, and her holy self-defence, which the news of this victory and this unequalled defeat will carry throughout America and into the ears of astonished Europe (while the bragging North has ever attempted to deafen to the truth), is the most grateful blessing which a kind God could grant to the Southern patriot and soldier.

The health of our company and regiment is only tolerable. We start soon for Leesburg, about twenty-five miles distant.  
Mr. Hardy is still with us.  
Dr. Divine, who has won the golden opinion of the regiment by his readiness in camp and upon the field, with his instruments and his rifle, is yet the welcome confidant of the company.

We miss the luxury of fruit and vegetables, which our friends at home are enjoying about now; but we, here, have this honorable war.

**In haste, your friend,** ENSIS.

**Congressional Districts.**  
The Legislature has passed a law dividing the State into seven Congressional Districts, as follows:  
District No. 1 shall contain the following counties, viz: Marshall, Lafayette, Yalobusha, Calhoun, Tallahatchie, DeSoto, Panola and Chickasaw.  
District No. 2 shall comprise Tishomingo, Tippah, Itawamba, Pontotoc and Monroe.  
District No. 3 shall comprise Lowndes, Oklawaha, Neshoba, Kemper, Winston, Choctaw and Neshoba.  
District No. 4 shall comprise Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington, Issaquena, Warren, Copiah, Claiborne, Jefferson, and Adams.  
District No. 5 shall comprise Sunflower, Carroll, Attala, Holmes, Leake, Madison and Yazoo.  
District No. 6 shall comprise Hinds, Rankin, Scott, Newton, Lauderdale, Simpson, Smith, Jasper and Clarke.  
District No. 7 shall comprise Franklin, Amite, Wilkinson, Pike, Lawrence, Covington, Jones, Wayne, Green, Perry, Marion, Hancock, Harrison and Jackson.

The election for members will take place by law of Congress, on the first Wednesday in November, at which time the election for President and Vice President will also be held.—Mississippi.

**TENNESSEE ELECTION.**—The Nashville Union of the 4th says the returns from the late election come in slowly, and adds:  
"It is believed, however, that the permanent constitution of the Confederate States has been ratified with scarcely a show of opposition. In middle and west Tennessee the vote is as near unanimous as could be expected for any measure. We thus start upon a new career, with our people united in one great purpose, and animated by the same great principles of freedom and independence."

The returns also indicate that Gov. Harris has been re-elected by a majority sufficiently overwhelming to prove that, while he was faithfully attending to the executive office, the people were taking care that his valuable services should be secured again to the State as long as they may deem it important for him to serve them.

## To the Editor of The Citizen:

Dr. Sir.—Permit one who is not in the habit of scribbling for the public eye, to pen a few thoughts, which, I hope will meet with favorable consideration by all interested—and who are not? Every patriot in our entire Confederacy sees and feels that we are now called upon to put forth our best efforts to protect and perpetuate the inestimable blessings which our fathers struggled for through a war of seventy years; wherein they suffered pain and toil of soul; even unto death, that they and their children might be free. Yes, and our God they did, through great tribulation, achieve their object, to wit: freedom for themselves and offspring. Yes, freedom from the baseness of all earthly kings and potentates. Let their patience and heroic valor be embalmed as "sweet incense," in our every heart, as we are now battling for a continuance of the same blessing. Let us, their children, go forth as one man in the name and strength of the God of our fathers—and we humbly hope He is the God of us, their children—and emulate that spirit which led them to victory, independence, peace and prosperity. Events thus far, lead us to hope that the God of our fathers is with us, their children, and that the spirit of the Father resteth upon the Son.

Mr. Editor, when I began this epistle I intended to say but little. It is, as the ordinary principle enters so largely, and I might say altogether, in support of our government and armies in the field, it is the duty of each and all, to contribute freely in whatever way they can, to render comfortable our fathers, brothers and sons, who are on the tented field. Much could and would be done by those at home, for the comfort and sustenance of our dear friends in camp, if any plan could be arranged by which estates could be forwarded to their friends, free of cost. I think it is not too much to ask the attention of those who have the management of our rail roads to look at the subject a moment, and see if they cannot arrange some such plan, by having a car set apart for this purpose. We know the government gives the soldiers their rations; but while resting in camp, vegetables would be a welcome addition to their fare.

There are some reasons for such notions on our part. 1st, Who has built these roads for us? Our rights—stockholders, in these roads, but have no money to pay freight. We think all interest, corporate or not, is dependent on the success of the government, in this contest. This is not a day for money making. It is to live and fight, and fight to live. So believe  
MANY.

We agree fully with the views of our correspondent, that it is the duty of corporations as well as individuals to do all in their power to ameliorate the condition of the soldier, and to add to his health and comfort, and mitigate the hardships of camp life all they possibly can. We think it the duty of the railroad companies to do their share in this good and patriotic work, and that they should transport all vegetables and fruit—and even other provisions in small quantities—to the soldiers in our armies free of charge, or at a cost merely nominal, to cover absolute expenses.

It is as much the duty of the railroads to do all their power to sustain the Government and sustain our army in the field, as it is the duty of the planter, the merchant, or any other class; for they are as deeply interested in the success of our Government as any others. The railroads are reaping a large harvest by this war—provided we succeed in achieving our independence, of which there can be no reasonable doubt—but by the transportation of troops. They charge half fare for carrying troops, and they carry them like they would sheep or hogs, in box cars, about thirty to the car. Sometimes they get 800 or 1000 troops on a train. 1000 troops at \$4 a head is \$4000 for one trip from New Orleans to Canton. We think the railroads ought to be satisfied with these profits, and should set an example of liberality, and do "the clever thing," by offering to take fruit and vegetables to the soldiers without charge.

If one of our roads will move in the matter and set the good example, it will doubtless be followed at once by all the others. Which one will take the initiative in such a laudable and praiseworthy deed of benevolence? We shall be happy to hear and report it.

**Affecting Incident—Meeting of Brothers.**  
A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, writing from the camp near Manassas, relates the following very affecting incident:  
"I, together with several other gentlemen from Montgomery, on the 27th inst., were engaged in a tour of inspection, and witnessed one of the most affecting incidents which will probably occur during this war, if it should last for twenty years. We were straggling over the hills, Calhoun, Tallahatchie, DeSoto, Panola and Chickasaw. A bloody conflict had just taken place, and a glorious victory two days before. We came unexpectedly into the Centerville road, and seeing a house upon our left with the usual signs betokening a hospitable one of our party being a wounded soldier, we halted and went down and examined the wounded. Upon inquiry we learned that a stable just below the house contained thirteen Yankees; we forthwith proceeded to the stable, and upon entering found a Washington Infantry man seated by the side of a wounded soldier evidently ministering to him with great care and tenderness. I introduced myself to him, asked if he aided in working the battery which fought with the first Virginia Brigade. He told us he did not—he had fought in the battery lower down, and then remarked "that it was very hard to fight as he had fought and turn and find his own brother fighting against him," at the same time pointing to the wounded soldier from whose side he had been driven. He said he was a brother of that man's brother. "Yes, sir, he is my brother Henry. The same mother bore us—the same mother nursed us. We meet the first time for seven years. I belonged to the Washington Artillery, from New Orleans—to the 1st Minnesota Infantry. By the merest chance I learned he was here wounded, and sought him out to nurse and attend him." Thus they met—one from the far North, the other from the extreme South, on a bloody field in Virginia, in a miserable stable, far away from their mother, home and friends, both wounded, the infantryman by a musket ball in the right shoulder, the artilleryman by the wheel of a cannon over his left hand. Thus they met after an absence of seven years. Their names are Frederick Hubbard, Washington Artillery, and Henry Hubbard, 1st Minnesota Infantry. We met a surgeon of one of the Alabama regiments and related the case to him, and requested for the sake of the artilleryman that his brother might be cared for. He immediately examined and dressed his wounds, and sent off in haste for an ambulance to take the wounded "Yankee" to his own regimental hospital. M. F.

## Battle of Manassas.

Address of General Beauregard and Johnston to the Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
MANASSAS JUNCTION, July 28, 1861.  
Soldiers of the Confederate States:

One week ago a countless host of men, organized into an army, with all the appliances which modern art and practical skill could devise, invaded the soil of Virginia. Their people sounded their approach with triumphant displays of anticipated victory. Their generals came in almost regal state. Their ministers, senators and women came to witness the immolation of this army and the subjugation of our people, and to celebrate those with wild revelry.

It is with the profoundest emotions of gratitude to an overruling God, whose hand is manifest in protecting our homes and our liberties, that we, your generals commanding, are enabled, in the name of our whole country, to thank you for that patriotic courage, that heroic gallantry, that devoted daring, exhibited by you in the actions of the 18th and 21st of July, by which the enemy was scattered, and a signal and glorious victory achieved.

The two actions of the 18th and 21st of July were but the sustained and continued display of your noble devotion, the constantly recurring courage of an enemy who were driven from the field and made to fly in disorderly rout back to their entrenchments, a distance of over thirty miles.

They left upon the field nearly every piece of their artillery, a large portion of their arms, equipments, baggage, stores, etc., and almost every one of their wounded and dead, amounting together with the prisoners, to many thousands, and thus the Northern hosts were driven by you from Virginia.

Soldiers, we congratulate you on an event which insures the liberty of our country! We congratulate every man of you whose glorious privilege it was to participate in this triumph of courage and truth, to fight in the battle of Manassas. You have created an epoch in the history of liberty, and unborn nations will rise up and call you blessed. Continuing this noble devotion, looking always to the protection of the just, and before time grows much older, we will be hailed as the deliverers of a nation of ten millions of people!

Brothers, our brothers who have fallen have earned undying renown, and their blood, shed in our holy cause, is a precious and acceptable sacrifice to the Father of Truth and Righteousness; their graves are beside the tomb of Washington; their spirits have joined his in eternal communion. We will hold the soil in which the dust of Washington is mingled with the dust of our brothers. We drop one tear on their laurels and move forward to avenge them.

Soldiers, we congratulate you on a glorious triumph and complete victory! We thank you for doing your whole duty in the service of your country.  
JOSEPH E. JOHNSON,  
G. T. BEAUREGARD.

**From Pensacola:**  
Deserters from the Enemy—Reported Disfellowship at Port Pichens.  
From a letter to the Montgomery Advertiser we extract the following:  
"The recent news from Port Pichens, as stated to us by several deserters, who have devised various means to leave the island, does not speak very favorably for the discipline of the officers. They are treated with great severity, partly for desertion, and partly for those who have been there six months have not received a cent of pay.  
A few nights since a man managed to make his escape through the lines, and just as he was about to land, he was seized and floated about all night, was picked up about the middle of the bay by one of our small boats, which he hailed about break of day. The poor fellow was nearly exhausted.  
Reports from the Florida regiment near here state that some two or three nights since a sergeant and three privates safely arrived from the other side, tired of their bondage. Still later, a sentinel came over with all his accoutrements and his musket.  
These deserters report that the volunteers on the island are all disaffected, and only await good opportunities to bid the island and its inhabitants farewell; that the commander is weary of the existing feeling; that the volunteers are kept very closely within the fort; that the regulars are stationed in line to guard those within; that there is a great deal of sickness among the troops, and that it is the intention of Gen. Scott to send a large force somewhere in this vicinity in the fall, and sack the whole country. No doubt their programme is already prepared, but they may find themselves in the same fix as the grand army from Washington after the fight—horde de combat."

We learn from the Pensacola Observer of the 1st, that the previous morning, about one o'clock, a sentinel fired his gun, which was responded to by all the sentinels on duty. There was a false rumor, to the effect that a great army was crossing the bay in boats. In less than a half hour from the first firing, the entire military force stationed in and around Pensacola was under arms and stood in front of Col. Jackson's quarters. The citizens of Pensacola also turned out en masse, armed with any kind of gun or other weapon they could lay hands on.

**THE FIRST FATAL STEP IN THE NEW CAMPAIGN.**—Referring to the acceptance by Gen. McClellan of the command of the army of the Potomac, the N. Y. Herald remarks:  
"When the command was tendered to Gen. McClellan he was informed by the President and cabinet that the entire responsibility of re-organizing the routed army and renewing the campaign rested upon him, and that he was therefore to make the appointment of all general officers to serve under him, and that the entire disposition of officers was placed in his hands. With this power invested in so weak a general, the army and the whole country were justified in expecting that corps of efficient officers would be appointed, and that the army would be placed on such a footing as would soon convert defeat into victory. But unhappily, and disgracefully, let us admit, the miserable politicians have overruled the administration to such an extent that it is said Gen. McClellan received a notification yesterday to the effect that, notwithstanding the previous arrangement, leaving the appointment of his officers of divisions and brigades entirely to his own discretion, certain particular gentlemen (politicians, of course) must be appointed to one position or another as generals of brigades and divisions. This is the first fatal step in the new campaign. It is unjust to Gen. McClellan, and it is calculated to lead to fresh disasters, for which it may be a poor consolation hereafter to hold responsible a set of men who do not seem to comprehend the danger in which the country stands, nor to appreciate the share which their selfish motives may have in precipitating ruin upon the cause of the Union. We trust, therefore, that if any such intention is contemplated by the government it will be at once abandoned."

## By Telegraph.

Richmond, August 3. Congress has passed the following acts, which have been approved by the President:  
An act authorizing the distribution of the proceeds from the sale of the prize ship A. B. Thompson.  
An act amending an act establishing judicial courts in the Confederacy.  
An act making provision for the care and supplies of the sick and wounded.  
An act providing for an additional field officer to volunteer battalions, and the appointment of an assistant adjutant general.

Richmond, Aug. 3. It is reliably stated, by undoubted authority, that when the news reached Washington of the capture of Bull's Run, Gen. Scott privately ordered six cannon to be taken from the navy yard and sent to the neighborhood of Alexandria, with the announcement that Sherman's battery had not fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 3. The Transcript of this morning, says that the statement of an examination of the Herald and Newport News by the Federalists is doubtless false.  
Winchester, Va., August 3. The Republican of this morning, says that Gen. Banker's army is at Harper's Ferry, almost entirely disbanded, only a few regiments remaining.

Richmond, Aug. 3. Capt. Wm. M. Levy, of one of the Louisiana companies, has been appointed Lieutenant Colonel in place of the late Charles D. Prentiss.  
Boston, August 3. A letter from the ship Savannah, off Cape Hatteras, states that she was chased by a full rigged, 200 ton brig, on the shoals, supposed to be the privateer Jeff Davis, or one of her prizes.

Baltimore, Aug. 3. Gen. Butler has arrived here, en route for Washington.  
Washington, Aug. 3. Movements are on foot depriving the press, either by mail or telegraph, of army intelligence, except reports.

Washington, Aug. 3. A bill providing for the punishment of certain crimes, and punishing persons engaged in recruiting for the army hostile to the Union, with a fine of \$200 to \$1000, or imprisonment for five years, and declaring alike guilty those who enlist and those who encourage enlistment by words, writing, or publication, has passed the Senate.

Letters from Commodore Eagle, who was ordered to bring home the Hong Kong fleet, under Commodore Stirling, of Santa Clara, state that the fleets are not there, but are supposed to be far off.

Canoron goes to Pennsylvania to recruit his office until he returns.  
The Herald says it has been observed for several days that the Confederate spies have been making observations near Chain Bridge. McClellan has visited the neighborhood, posting himself in regard to their movements.

Louisville, Aug. 3. A gentleman from St. Louis reports that important dispatches have been received there from Springfield, Mo. It is supposed all telegraph lines go direct to Fremont's headquarters, where the most absolute censorship is exercised.

A dispatch dated Springfield, 29th, published this morning, says McClellan is moving slowly forward. His forces are divided into three columns, the better to resist his forage. We are quietly awaiting their approach. It also states that Lyon's army has been applied to St. Louis. [This dispatch was probably written in St. Louis.]

Washington, Aug. 3. The House bill authorizing the dismissal of government officers was tabled. The confederate bill passed by a vote of 60 against 48.  
In the Senate the resolution of the Maryland Legislature protesting against the President's action, were read and ordered to be printed. A bill supplementary to a bill for the protection of commerce passed also, to increase the engineer's corps. A motion was made to postpone the bill dealing Kentucky, which led to a discussion.

The Senate confirmed the following appointments: Major Generals: Fremont, Dix and Banks.  
The steamer Yankee has arrived at the navy yard. She was shot at, the ball entering the engine room.  
Bayerd Clark has been appointed Brigadier General, and authorized to form a cavalry school.

A military force will be placed at Silver Spring, Maryland, to protect F. P. Blair's property there.  
The World says it is believed the Southern powers have abandoned the idea of crossing the Potomac. They are vigorously concentrating lower down, and are establishing a line of defense between Manassas and the Potomac.

They are certainly bringing large forces from Mount Vernon southward, and are increasing their batteries on the river.  
The members of Congress were paid off on Monday. The gold and the rest, in treasury notes. The government employees will hereafter be paid off in Treasury notes.

The steamer Anglo Saxon brings information which solves the fate of the ship Pacific, which sailed from Liverpool on 18th A. hot has been found, and is believed to be in the Gulf of Mexico. The ship was surrounded by icebergs and was sinking. No note was being written.

Washington, Aug. 5. In the Senate, Salisbury moved certain amendments of the constitution looking to the admission of Missouri as a State, and a vote of 21 against 147. The Senate bill as amended by the House passed.

St. Louis, August 6. The thermometer stands 105 degrees in the shade. Fifteen deaths have occurred from the effects of the heat.  
Twenty car loads of shot and shell have been received here since Saturday; also, a large number of Enfield rifles.

Washington, Aug. 6. The President held a consultation with McClellan, and at the latter's suggestion, a committee was appointed to transmit to editors in loyal States the following: First—Refrain from publishing news from any point, or relating to any matter that may give aid and comfort to the enemy. Second—To signify to their correspondents everywhere to observe these restrictions.  
The Senate was in session till midnight.

two dollars per month. Lincoln approves of all the bills passed.  
Prince Napoleon, Seward, and the French Minister will visit Mount Vernon.  
Butler has returned from Forts Monro. He says no immediate change will be made.  
New York, Aug. 6. Sales of cotton to-day, 1300 bales, at 17 cents.  
Cairo, Aug. 6. Two Illinois regiments have been thrown out of the south and west of Bird's Point for the purpose of scouting.  
Fremont is enforcing strict discipline. Thompson is within sixteen miles of Cairo, and still advancing.  
Twenty regiments are reported at New Madrid.

**Second Mississippi Regiment.**  
LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE LATE BATTLE.  
The Ripley (Miss.) Advertiser published an extra, dated the 31st ult., giving the following list of the killed and wounded of the 21st Mississippi regiment of volunteers who fell in the battle of the 21st ult. at Manassas, commanded by Col. W. C. Falkner:  
COMBANT—CAPT. LEATH.  
Killed—J. L. Thomas, Henry Hill.  
Wounded Seriously—Benjamin F. Jones, J. D. Parker, T. J. Cooley, J. P. Rose, John Westfall.  
Wounded Slightly—John P. Burgess.

COMBANT—CAPT. J. B. BISHOP.  
Killed—James T. Thompson, Thomas W. Jones, Lieut. John N. Scott, Corporal John W. Parr, Sergeant William J. W. H. Daniel, John L. Grace, Alvin Talbot, H. T. Webb, Peter Hamann, Ross Burns.  
Wounded Seriously—Alexander D. Watt, Major Knapp, Sergeant R. D. Sullivan, Ben F. Thompson, Robert E. Deberry, Sergeant J. C. Lansdale.

COMBANT C.  
Killed—David H. Taylor, Thomas J. Deaton, James W. D. Nelson, R. F. Merritt.  
Wounded Seriously—William W. West, John S. Smith, George H. Turner.  
COMBANT D.—CAPT. S. B. BISHOP.  
Killed—Lieut. J. Butler, James J. Baker, Wounded Seriously—Henry I. Thompson, Joseph P. Plunkett, Robert Ross.  
Wounded Slightly—Capt. W. D. Cook, J. A. Cox, M. C. Smith, Peter Blaney, G. A. Collier, J. C. Smith, J. Fulton, E. A. Alfred, Wm. S. Cooper.  
Wounded—Robert M. Walker.

COMBANT E.  
Killed—Lieut. J. Butler, James J. Baker, Wounded Seriously—Henry I. Thompson, Joseph P. Plunkett, Robert Ross.  
Wounded Slightly—Capt. W. D. Cook, J. A. Cox, M. C. Smith, Peter Blaney, G. A. Collier, J. C. Smith, J. Fulton, E. A. Alfred, Wm. S. Cooper.  
Wounded—Robert M. Walker.

COMBANT F.  
Killed—Lieut. J. Butler, James J. Baker, Wounded Seriously—Henry I. Thompson, Joseph P. Plunkett, Robert Ross.  
Wounded Slightly—Capt. W. D. Cook, J. A. Cox, M. C. Smith, Peter Blaney, G. A. Collier, J. C. Smith, J. Fulton, E. A. Alfred, Wm. S. Cooper.  
Wounded—Robert M. Walker.

COMBANT G.  
Killed—Lieut. J. Butler, James J. Baker, Wounded Seriously—Henry I. Thompson, Joseph P. Plunkett, Robert Ross.  
Wounded Slightly—Capt. W. D. Cook, J. A. Cox, M. C. Smith, Peter Blaney, G. A.