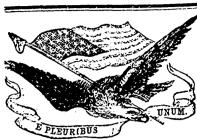
BY S. C. HARBERT. Office on North Side of Market Street, belo Front, Camden, N. J.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1861.

TERMS:_\$1 50 PER ANNUM. If paid within thirty days after date of subscrip tion, and if delayed Beyond that time, SL 75 Will be Charged. .



Among the members of Congress, who were with the army in the taking of Fairfax Court House was Hon John T. Nixon, of

The Bridgeton rail road is to be opened to day, and an excursion train leaves at 11. A. M.

Notwithstanding the reports of the evacuation by our troops of Centreville .-We have every reason to belive that they maintained possession of that post. When we left near midnight, the heights of Centreville were fortified with several batteries, including Sherman's (supposed to have been lost,) and several thousand troops were arranged in battle arry on the plains. Our troops were falling back on Centreville from the scene of action, and though in confusion, not in consternation. The rebels did not pursue them within a mile of the town

Fatal Accident .- A private by the name of _____, from Norristown Pa., in the Stratton Guards of this State was killed on Wednesday night at Arlington, by a sentry, who is supposed to have been asleep, and shot at him on suddenly being awakened by an alarm. We happen ed to meet his brother at Washington, and another man, on their way to look for rail raad pass for themselves and the body, which in company with the Hon. J. L. N. Stratton. we obtained from General Mansfield to take them to Philadelphia.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR. THE RETURN.

Since our return from the battle field, and the passage through Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia we have been amazed at the exaggerated reports of the retreat .--The facts are, that the National troops were gaining victory after victory, and the enemy were evidently falling back; an alarm occurred among the wagon drivers, who had followed the army in large numbers, and blocked up the road, which produced an intense panie. Clouds of dust that prevailed, concealed the actual position of affairs, and the troops becoming alarmed fled in disorder from the field; the consternation continued to Centerville, and by the time we reached that village it was densely crowded with troops, wagons and carriages, flying in terror under the impression that the whole rebel army was in pursuit. LOSS.

The estimated losses on our side, have been greatly exaggerated, this was chiefly owing to the breaking up of the regiments, and the scattering of the troops in the woods and different places. From the best information we could gather, we should not estimate the loss over from 1,000 to 1500 min, killed and wounded, the enemy's loss was probably much greater.

THE SPIRIT OF THE CORPS.

" Owing to the extreme fatigue of travelling and the labor of the contest, together with the discouraging circumstances of their repulse, our troops did not feel the ambition to make a stand on the night of the battle, but we conversed with scores of them, who expressed themselves, though defeated, not disheartened, and willing to renew the contest, as soon as they got rested. The fact is, that while there is probably plenty of provisions. There is a great want of system and promptness in furnishing. One man who lost a brother at his side and received two slight wounds, told us that he had not tasted any food since Saturday night, nearly 36 hours previous, and after the battle, was obliged to march over 30 miles on the retreat.

The reports of the great battle in our columns to day, are necessarily very much exaggerated; it will be impossible for several days yet to obtain full particulars of the lossess which we have sustained, as hundreds have strayed off from their regiments and are scattered at large over the country, they were arriving in squads, all day at Alexandria and the long bridge on Monday.

The moral effect of the defeat is very depressing on the Country, but when viewed in its proper light, after the excitement has subsided, it will be found that the route has shout, they charged upon the enemy's skirnot been of such overwhelming character as at first supposed; the entire inefficiency of our Commanding officers was too apparent not only on the battle field but in all the prelimitary operations: the Colonels and Cantains with the rank and file behaved themselves most gallantly, and under a more judicious Generalship would beyond all turning it with fatal precision. Impressions

The enemy possessed every advantage in choice of position, and months for defence, with an uninterrupted railroad communication from Richmond, by which they were enabled to throw in reinforcements during the whole day.

Great benefits will grow out of the The enemy's fire was now terrific Great bonefits will grow out of the The enemy's fire was now terrific. Shell, unfortunate occurrences of the day—the round shot, and grape from their batteries unlicensed croaking's of the public and the covered the field with clouds of dust, and unlicensed croaking's of the public and the press will be silenced and our people will better appreciate the labor to be performed, while they will also have the stimulus of a thinned out, many losing their field and determination to retrieve the errors of the company officers, lost confidence and in a conflict, and enter into the work with a full appreciation of its magnitude.

A Fatal Shot .- A private in the Four-

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE. WASHINGTON July 22.

We arrived at Contreville in company with Mr. Sharp of the Salem Standard on Friday and learning the prospect of an early battle determined to remain to witness it. which desire was fully gratified not only in observation, but in a participation to some

extent in the occurrences of the day. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a Division of the army under General McDowell commenced its advance upon Perrysville, the troops in the best of humor at the prospect of meeting the enemy, the Ellsworth Courses marched through the town singing "Dixies Land." The troops occupied five hours in passing; the rear was brought up by baggage wagon's ambulances and carriages; the former and latter had better both been dispensed with, as they only blocked up the road against any retrograde movement, that might become necessary.

The battle was opened about 8 o'clock by shots from the 32 pound rifled cannon which were sent in advance to expose any masked batteries that might be concealed, having no response from the enemy, the division continued to advance and crossed the river above Winchester, the bridge was suppored to be mined and was avoided on that ac-

The troops advanced until they came upon a battery on the edge of a thicket faceing a large open field, which exposed them to the fire from the battery. Saermans battery opened fire and continued it for nearly two hours. Several New York regiments with the Ellsworth Zonaves charged upon the battery, took possession of it and spiked the guns. The rebels were virtually beaten, and but for the immense reinforcements which were constantly arriving from Manasses Junction and beyond would have held their ground.

Gen. Richardson brigade occupied the Warrenton road in the vicinity of the engagement on Thursday, in full sight of the rebel reinforcements as they were advancing on woods and thickets, an open space of two or three hundred feet had to be passed by them, where as we supposed they left one train, and passed the space on a run to re-enter other trains in waiting on the right; great destruction was no doubt effected by our batteries upon the troops of the enemy in their passage over that point, shell were thrown among them and rifled cannon balls which appeared to be committing great havoc. The enemy held their fire from the batteries on that ponit, and answered only with discharges from their rifles : a Lieutenant of one of the batteries was killed with a rifle ball between his eyes which passed

clean through his head. Finding it impossible to dislodge the nemy. Gen. R'chardson ordered an advanc and sent forward four companies as skirmishers, which soon brought them out in large numbers; two regiments then advanced and the contest became very exciting; a move ment on the part of the enemy to outflank the left of our line, being made, the brigade them off, this was unsuccessful as they diverged further to the left for the purpose of surrounding us at Centreville. Gen. Richardson's brigade then took position about a quarter of a mile below Centreville and the reserve of 20,000 men was placed in lines of battle, with batteries posted on the hills, in anticipation of their appearance.

The following from the Phil. Press, so far exceeds our ability to describe the events of the day, that we give it in place of our own imperfect description:

that I may use it. It is graphically written, and will tell you many things which only an officer can tell :

The march from our bivouac, near Centreville, was taken up at 2 30 A. M. on Sunday. Among officers and men the impression prevailed that the action would occur at Bull's Run, the scene of General Tyler's repulse a day or two previously. In this they were disappointed. Tyler's brigade posted themselves at the bridge over Bull's Run, where they were ordered to feign an attack as soon as Col. Hunter's division were known to be in position. This order was partially obeyed. Hunter's division, composed of Burnside's brigade and Porter's brigade, after proceeding a mile beyond Centreville, made a detour to the right, and proceeded over a wood road, well exerce rom observation, to the left flank of the enemy, at Manassas, a distance of about eight miles. At six o'clock firing was heard on the heights at Bull's Run, from a battery in Tyler's brigade, which was promptly an swered by the enemy's batteries. position thus revealed, the advance division (Hunter's) ascended a hill at double quick, and almost immediately the Rhode Island battery and Griffin's West Po nt battery were in brisk action. The former was supported by the first regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, who maintained the land Volunteers, who maintained their ground nobly for half an hour. At this moment Porter,s brigade composed of the Fourteenth, Seventh and Twenty seventh New York, with a battalion of U.S. Marines under Major Reynolds, and a battalion of U. S. Third, Second, and Eighth infantry, under Major Sykes, took their position is line of battle upon a hill, within range of the enemy's firic. Burnside's battery being sorely pressed, the enemy having charged closely upon it, the gallant Colonel galloped to Major Sykes, and implored him to come to his assistance: Major Sykes brought up his men at a run, and, with a deafening mishers, who fled before them several hundred vards. Forming in columns of divisions Sykes' battalion advanced a considerable distance, until they drew upon themselves an intensely hot fire of musketry and artillery. This was a trying moment. The volunteers expected much of the regulars, and gazed upon them as they stood in unbroken lines, receiving the fire, and redoubt have reversed the fortunes of the day, and resolutions are formed on the field of battle in an instant. The impression at this moment was a happy one, and Heintzleman's brigade coming up into line, our forces steadily advanced upon the retreating rebels. The batteries, which had been meanwhile recruited with men and borses, renewed their fire with increased effect, and our supremacy upon the field was apparent.

panic fell back. Three fresh regiments coming on the field at this time time would have formed a nucleus upon which a general rally could have been effected, but while the enemy had teenth New York Regiment, who accidental reinforcements pouring in upon them momaintained for hours. The panic was mo- wounded.

The second of th

many a gallant fellow fell in that brief time. At this juncture the volunteers, who hith-

erto had behaved nobly, seeing their ranks

mentarily increasing. Regiments were observed to march up in good order, discharge one voller, and then full back in confusion.

KENLUCKY.

States and subinvating them to the continuation. ne volley, and then fall back in confusion But there was no lack of gallantry, general ly speaking, and not a great many manifestations of cowardice. Our artillery, which made sad havoe upon the rebels, hadispent their ammunition, or been otherwise disa bled by this time, and in the absence of reinforcements, a retreat was inevitable. The time for the last attack had now come Nearly all the rebel batteries were in place. though silent. There was a calm-an in describable calm. Every man on the field felt it. I doubt whether any one could describe it. Gen. McDowell was near the front of our lines, mounted on his gray charger. And here let me say emphatically that, whatever may be the crit.cism upor his conduct by the military or the abomina ble stay at home newspapers scriblers and politicians, no braver man trod that turf at Manassas than Gen. McDowell.. Major Sykes' battalion of eight companies, five o Third Infantry, two of Second, and one of the Eight, were marched several hundred yards to the right, and formed the right flank of the line. Several volunteer regi ments were deployed as skirmishers on the centre and left. Thus they advanced to the crest of the hill. The enemy met them with batteries and musketry in front, and two batteries and a thousand cavalry on the right. The fire was terrific. We main-

ed our position for a half hour. Then i was discovered that the rebel cavalry were attempting to outflank our right. We had no force to resist them, and the bugle of the regulars sounded the march in retreat.— Tais, so far as they were concerned, was conducted in good order. On Major Sykes was imposed the responsible duly of covering the retreat of the army. In this he was assisted on part of the route by the United States cavalry, under Major Palmer. The enemy followed us with artillery and cayalry, shelling us constantly, until we reached Centreville. Here we bivounced or an hour, and then again tock up the line of march. But of the retreat let me say word, and pardon, my dear tellow, this ncoherent letter, written in an excited Centreville bivouack, on my sound knee, As I said, Major Sykes, with his Third, Second, and Eighth infantry, in all but eight

companies, and they decimated, conducted the retreat. Three of his officers had been wounded, and one killed, or captured Several of them were detached, endeavoring the railroad, which was screened by the to raily the volunteers in front, and have woods and thickets, an open space of two or them march off in some sort of order, so as to protect themselves against the enemy's cavalry, known to be in rapid parsuit. On this duty, I recognized his special aid Lieutenant McCool, of our State, I believe and another infantry officer, who was also mounted. The road by which the retreat was conducted, the same as that by which we advanced, had been, I think discovered by the rebels a day or two since. The engi neers, in reconnoitering the enemy's position had been accompanied by a body of who caused such a dust to rise from the road as to make their march easily observable from the heights at Manassas. Retreating by this route, no difficulty occurred in ranging their guns directly upon our line. Major Sykes quickly discovering this, and the cavalry advancing to reconnoitre the pass near Centreville, and charge it if necessary, obliqued the column, getting them upon the turf perfectly protected from the enemy's shell which were continued to be fired upon the line of dust which was raised in the wake of the galloping cavalry. It was an admirable piece of strategy, reflect ting great credit upon the gallant Major knowledge, drew forth the most enthusiasti expressions of admiration from both volum was withdrawn and an attempt made to cut te r and regular officers. Were the infantry my arm, I could ask no braver or more capable commander than he. But we are about to renew our march towards Washington, and entrusting this note to the driver of an ambulance in front of our line, in the expectation that it will reach you early, let me say that if we halt near Alexandria or Arlington and my horse can stand the pressure, I will not be long in grasping your hand. Till then, my dear fellow, believe me, your disgusted and worn-out friend.

THE RETREAT TO WASHINGTON Washington, July 22-The retreat of the U. S. troops to Centreville was successfully accomplised by 8 o'clock last evening, the had scattered in the woods in various directions. Those that succeeded in reaching Centreville bad the opportunity of three or four hours sleep, the reserve force unde Colonel Miles being posted beyond Centreville.

At 1 o'clock this morning the retreat from that point commenced, and was maintained in good order to Arlington Heights and Alexandria. The army in their retreat were compelled to leave behind a large amount of provisions and amunition. About forty wagons fell into the hands of the reb-As fast as the Federal forces retired their positions were immediately occupied by the rebels until after Fairfax Court House was passed, after which the pursuit was not continued. In many cases the teamsters unhitched their horses and aban oned their wagons when their was not the slightest necessity.

The rebel envalry was the terror of the

volunteers, wno were compelled to keep in the woods to avoid being charged by them

The retreat of the Federal forces created great excitement at Alexandria. All the notels and drinking houses were ordered to be closed by Gen. Runyon, in command there. None of the volunt ers, except the sick and wounded, are allowed to come cross the Potomac.

Washington, July 22 .- P. M .- Light Colonel Fowler, of the New York Fourteenth regiment, is among the killed.
Col Lawrence, of the Fifth Massachus

etts, is wounded. Capt. Ellis, of the Seventy-first New York, is badly wounded.

Col. Farnham and Major Lozier, of the New York Fire Zonaves, are not killed, but re badly wounded. A few only of the names of the killed and

rounded have realized as yet. Among those are--KILLED. Major of Fire Zouaves.
Lieutenant Colonel of Ffre Zouaves.

Captain Gordon, Company II. Eleventh

Inssachusetts. Captain Foy, Company H. Second Rhode Colone! Slocomb, Second Rhode Island.

Colonel Slocomb, Twenty-Second New Colonel McCook's brother (a private.) Colonel Cameron, Seventy-ninth Highlan

ers. WOUNDED. Colonel of Second New York regiment. Color el Farnham (Zouaves.) Colonel Huntre. Colonel Corcoran. Colonel Clarke, Eleventh Massachusetts.

Captain Rickets, Artiliery. Colonel Wood (Brooklyn) New York. Colonel Wilcox, of First Michigan. Gen. Schenck, reported killed, is supposed be taken prisoner. Senator Wade is also

elieved to be a prisoner.

The retreat is only temporary, and even now, as I write, our men are rallying here and will first man all the batteries along Arlington Heights, on the banks of the Potomac, and at Coorgetown.

ted.-Washington, July 22.-(Receivel 9 and wounded in the battle of yesterday are ruttional, he greatly misunderstood me, for I gradually decreasing, by arrivals from the spoke specifically of the acts of the President

11, 11, 11,15, 14

We clin from the Congressional Globe the this State, in reply to Schater Powell of from other States to govern them, that it Kentucky, in the debate on the admission of was unconstitutioned. I hope the Senator is

the Virginia Senator. Mr. Ten Eyek. A word, sir, and but a word; for I would not stand for a minute in the way of the restoration of Virginia, to

hor rights and dignity.

I rejoice that the Senator from Kentucky has called the yeas and nays; but for a different reason from that which influences him. He believes that the action we are about to take will be an infraction of the Constitution, and he wishes to stand upon the record as imposing it. I believe it to he an get which will sustain the Constitution and the Union; and I desire that my vote upon it shall stand upon the records of this Senate forever and for ay. I could wish that it could be recorded in letters of brass or of iron, enduring as this Govern-ment, which I believe, will be perpetual!

The Senator of Kentucky stands forth as the champion of the Constitution. In a speech which he made two days ago, the whole burden of his song was "the infraction of the Constitution;" the President had done no act, save one to which he called attention, since the 4th day of March last, which was not a violation of the Con stitution. Sir, it appeared strange to me that at the time he held the Constitution in his hand and address that noble apostrophe to it which thrilled the heart of every listener, t never occurred to him that the Constitution hall been violated in any manner by other men or in any way. He had mos strangely forgotten the transaction which calledione hundred thousand men on the wingst of the wind to this capital for the purpose of protecting the Constitution and the overthrow of the Government. I understand the Senator from Kentucky

to admit, however, that the President had

done one constitutional act, and that was

the issuing of his proclamation calling for

seventy-five thousand men for the rescue of the capital. I ask this champion of the Constitution and the laws how it is that he and his beloved Kentucky did not re. pond o that call? How is it that the riflemen of Kentucky, the noble hearted men of Kentucky, the men whom we have loved and admired in times past, did not rush t the safety and protection of the country, their capital, and the Union? I desire frank answer from the Senator, it he is pre pared to give it. He yields no answer. Is it because of another heresy which exist, that neutrality is lawful? . Does he believe that neutrality is in support of the Consti ion, the Government and the laws? I must say I fear it is in this respect with our country as with our God-those who are not for it are against it. Mr. Pr sident, while I, a humide Senator from a state which has held many doctrines in c mmon with the people of Kentucky and Indiana and many other of the border States, reoiced at the outburst of the patriotism of I saw that no Kentuckian responded to the call, and that her Senator now here upon this floor sees nothing but infraction, violations and disruptions of the Constitution by

the President Mr. Powell. The honorable Senator Gon New Jersey puts a question to me, to which will with pleasure respond. Before I do that, however, I will correct a misanprehen sion of the Senator. He says that, in a speech I made the other day, I declared that the President had done but one consti tional net since the 4th of March. The Senator was greatly mistaken when he made that assertion. I spoke of no acts of the President other than those specifically set forth in the resolution then under debate and it was in regard to the acts of the Pres ident embraced in that resolution that thought probably one was constitutional that depending, however, upon the purpose for which the President intended to use those seventy-five thousand men. I made that qualification.

The Senator, as I understand him, asks me how the State of Kentucky, consist ently with her duty to the Constitution refused to obey the call? I will state to the Senator and to the country, the view that Kentucky took of that question, as for as I am advised. Kentucky believed that this 1. 5.—1 attach to this letter a copy of a letter addressed by an officer of the regular army to a friend, who has kindly consented the morning, minus a large number that the public property. She believed that the calling forth of such an immense armament was for the purpose of making a war of subjugation on the Southern States, and upon that ground she refused to furnish the reg-iments called for. She has assumed that position because there is no impulse of her patrictic heart that desires her to imbrue her hands in a brother's blood whether he be from the North or South. Kentucky believes that this war, if carried out, can re sult in nothing else than a final disruption of this Confederacy. She hopes, she wishes, she prays, that this Union may be maintain-ed. She believes that cannot be done by force of arms; that it must be done by con promise and conciliation, if it can be done at all; and hence, being devoted truly to the Union, she desires to stay this war, and

desires measures of peace to be presented for the adjustment of our difficulties. That is the neutrality of Kentucky, and that I understand to be the reason why she assumes to be neutral. It is the first time in the history of that proud commonwealth that she ever failed to respond to the call of the country for volunteers; she never was called upon to fight a public and foreign enemy that her true and grillant sons did not rush to the standard of their country in numbers so great that many had to be re-turned back. In other wars, the war of 1812 and the war with Mexico, twenty times more men than could be taken were presented; and she would be ready to do it again, if it were a war against a foreign enemy; but she has no desire to shed the blood of a brother whether of the North or South. I think her position is one that should be admired and esteemed by all patriotic men who love their country and love possible of a peacemaker, between the be-liggerents North and South, and I hope she may be permitted to maintain that attitude. It was one not taken out of any hostility to the Government; she took it because she believed it was the only means possible by which these difficulties could be werted, our country saved, the Union restored, and our people once more made pros perous, contented and happy.

I am aware that the position of my State is not palatable to gentlemen who rush fiercely on to this war. I am aware also that persons in the extreme South perhaps are not satisfied with the condition of Ker tucky. They think we ought to unsheath our sword at once, and make common quarrel with them. We have chosen to act differently, and we will with the blessing of God, maintain our neutrality. This im mense armament called out by the Presi dent looked to us like a war of subjugation and not one in defense of the public property. For that in addition to the other reasons I have stated, we wished to present, f possible, a barrier between the two fierce conflicting elements, North and South and restore peace to this country.

I have thus stated' very briefly, the rea sons why my State has assumed this posi-tion. I will also tell the Senator, that when Killed and Wounded probably over estimahe asserts that I have proclaimed all the estimated number of killed acts of the President sive one are unconsti woods and surroynding country.

It is now ascertained that 600 of the Elsworth Zouares are safe.

It is now understood that Col. Wilcox, of sole purpose of protecting the capital and defending the public stroperty; if they were called out for the time prescribed by the constitution, was constitutional; but if payable at the same time, was also declared.

A dividend of five per cent. on the shares A Mississipr soldier was taken prisoner and advices its people, therefore, to rely called out for the time prescribed by the constitution, was constitutional; but if payable at the same time, was also declared. He turned out to be Brigade Quartermaster maintain their independence. ly shot himself through the lungs ten days mentar ly our entire force were in the field the First Michigan, acting Brigadier General defending the public growth; if they were ago, died Friday evening at the St. Charles and badly cut up. Thus was our action al is not dead, as reported, but is bably called out for the time prescribed by the

making war upon some States, of reducing States and subjugating them to the condition that the Senator from Oregon said the offier day he was willing, if necessary, they this State, in reply to Schater Powell of

> s.t.sfied with my answer. Mr Ten Evek. Just one word in reply I did not mean, in the slightest possible degree, to misrepresent the Senator from Kentucky. I understood him to declare what I represented him to have declared and such was the understanding of other Senators on the floor; but if I n.isrepsented him, or misunderstood him, it was owing to the remoteness of my position from him, which did not enable me to hear distinctly what he said.

In regard to the question of neutrality, I simply used the words of the gallant Roussen, in the State Senate of Kentucky who declared there boldly, with his "foot upon his native heath" that neutrality was treason. I contend that, under our Constitution and form of government, it can be nothing else, for such as are not for us ere against us; and those who assume a position in direct antagonism to the constituted authority of the Government, and reject its authority, rebel against that authority; and although they may glaim they are doing it for the sake of peace, they are most sadly

mistaken in their duty.

The Senator says that this is a war of subjugation. I declare that the men in our Army whom I know-and I know many of them from the North-come for no other purpose than to suppress insurrection; and huge as it may be, it is nothing but insurrection. The Jerseymen who are here, the New Yorkers who are here, the Ohioans wh who are here, and all the men who are here from north of Mason and Dixon's line, dre not here for the purpose of carrying a war of subjugation into the southern portion of the Union; they are here solely for the purpose of protecting the Union and the Govern-mont. They are here for the purpose of making no raid upon any southern insti tution; but they are here in obedience to the call of the constituted authorities of their country for the purpose, originally, of pro-teeting this capital founded by Washington, the sacred home and stand point of the Government. They are here and are mov ing onward, for the purpose of rescueing the noble hearted, loyal men of Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and loyal men everywhere south of us, from oppression and subjugation; the loyal and true hearted men of Kentucky even, who are ready and willing to stand forth and do battle for the Union, the Constitution, and the laws; for

this, and nothing else. Navy Yard Matters at Washington .- The tug Reliance came up yesterday morning with two schooners as prizes—the Ring Dove, of Georgetown, and Brunette, of Vienna. They have cargoes of iron and camp utensils for the rebels. They were brought up to Mathias Point by the Yankee and from there by the Reliance. A numthe people, it was with pain and sorrow that | ber of troops were seen from the deck of the Reliance near Mathias Point, on Wednesday evening, but were gone on Thursday morn iug, and it is supposed that they left for Mannassas Junction by railroad on Wedneslay evening. The Freeborn has been taken of the

stocks, and is now being painted. She will sail early in the week. The Jersey blue is still lying at tue yard. The tug Young America sailed yesterday,

about 12 o'clock, to join the Potoman flotilla. She carries two small mountain howitzers. She also has on board a large 24 lb. boat nowitzer for the Yunkee. The steamer S. Seymore sailed yesterday norning for Philadelphia, where she belongs

She calle here last Tuesday with iron for Several experiments were made vesterday with a new brass howitzer, which were very satisfactory.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 21st, 1861. We have nothing positive from the seat af war in our vicinity since last night,— The commander of the forces at Bull's Run informed me on the ground, between ten and eleven o'clock on Friday pight, that he would not attack the enemy until Sunday; but the Secretary of War returned yesterday from Centreville, and informed his confidentia! friends that an engagement would take place last evening, at six o'clock. I have later advice however, assuring me that no movement had been made up to eight last night. A correspondent of this morning's Chronicle, writing from Centreville at roon yesterday, makes some important statements. He says:

"You will remember the capture of a brave private of the second Connecticut regiment, some weeks ago, by the rebels. He succeeded yesterday in escaping to our camp here. He had been placed in the ranks, and always devoted himself to duty. He was yesterday put on picket duty, and succeeded in escaping. He threw off his coat and ran for life. On reaching our pickets, he threw up both hands, and clayped thom repeatedly and rapidly above his impress the picket with a knowledge of his position. The picket received him, and passed him to officer's quarters. He gives a very intelligent account of himself and his experience. He says the enemy continued to be reinforced all day yesterday, by every train that arrived. Among the arrivals was Gen. Johnson, with 17,000 men.-He says that the strength of the army yes terday, including arrivals during the day, was not less than 70,000 to 80,000 men, and

that more arrivals were expected. "When our troops were attacked on Thursday, he says the Massachusetts first were extended around to the left, and came upon some entreanchments of the enemy, away to the left of their battery, before either party discovered thd other. The rebels immediately sprang to their arms, when our men cried, hold! The rebels inquired, who are you?" "Massachusetts First." who are you?" 'D-n you, you are just the men we want to shoot;" and with the word they fired.—One man received a number of balls, and falling dead, rolled into their entrenchments, where they cut him up with sabres They battered one or two others over their heads and faces with the butts of ther muskets, and we have now in the hospital one of those poor fellows, whose face was cut and bruised to pieces in this way.

"The Connecticut soldier who escaped says that one of the shells fired by our men exploded by Lee and Beauregard, killing a number of officers and men. A retreat was proposed, but overruled by Lee. They en brought a rifled cannon to bear upon our ranks.

"Lieutenant Tompkins, with seven cavalry, went round to day until, with his glass, e counted twenty-seven cavalry companies, eighty men each, with splended match hor

"There has been a great deal of skirmish ing, and guns are constantly heard round the outskirts of the immense army, but there has been no engagement thus far to day.

J. D. M."

In addition to the above, I have it from

wo reliable sources that Jeff Davis is at Manassas, and that his language to his offi-cers is to fight to the last, as this engagewill decide their fate.—Cor. Philada. Press

The Camden and Amboy Railroad and

Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies, have declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the companies, from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 22d inst.

THE GREAT BATTLE. AT MANASSAS JUNCTION.

Washington, July 21-[Received P. M. The following bulletins were received official quarters to-day, during the progres of the battle, from the telegraph station about four miles from Bull's Hun:

Fairfax, 11 A. M.-Rapid firing from heavy guns and frequent discharges of musetry. 11 40.—Firing very licary, and appa

ently on our left wing.
11 50.—There is evidently a battle to wards our left, in the direction of Bull's Run, and a little north. The firing is very rapid and heavy. 1 45 .- Heavy guns again apparently

nearer. Musketry heavy and nearer.

2 P. M.—The musketry very heavy, and drawing much nearer. There is evidently a movement nearer to our left.

2 45.-Firing a little further off, and apparently in the direction of the Junction Less heavy guns and more light artillery

as near as I can judge.

3.—The firing ceased ten minutes since.

3 55.—The firing has almost entirely ceased, and can only be heard with difficulty. I shall telegraph no more unless there should be a renewal of the battle, which has been so gloriously fought for the stars and stripes. From all indications here our troops have at least stool their ground Pairfax Court House, 3 50 P. M.—Our courier has not returned. Quartermaster Berton, of the Second Michigan, has jus passed, and says that the officers, men, and citizens, of Centreville say that a general engagement of the whole line has taken place three and a half miles this side of the udetion, and that our troops have driven and forced the Secession lines back to the Junction. We expect the courier now every moment.

Centreville, 4 P. M .- Gen. McD. well ha dered the reserve now here under Col Miles to advance to the bridge over Bull's Run, on the Waterman road, having driven the enemy before him. Col. Miles is now about three or four miles from here, direct

ing the operations near Blackburn's Ford.

Fairfax, 3 45 P. M.—Two of our courier have returned, but were unable to commu nicate in person with General McDowell One of the couriers was on the field of bat tle. He says our troops have taken three masked batteries, and forced the rebels to fall back and retire. He says the battle was general on Bull's Run for some distance One of the batteries taken was in a whea field and the other some distance from it the third battery was still further on.

5 20 P. M.—Another despatch says that the Federals had won the day. The loss on both sides is very heavy, but the route of the rebels is complete. The batteries at Bull's Run are silenced, and two or three vanis Railroad until they could be been sylvenia and the beautiful they could be been sylvenia and the beautiful they could be been sylvenia. others taken.
5 40 P. M.—The firing has ceased. We

shall send another courier there in a few minutes. The Colonel went at 4 o'clock and will be back soon.

DESPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Midnight, July 21 .- Th nost intense excitement is everywhere exis ting to hear news from the field of battle. Every returning spectator is immediately surrounded and the demand for intelligence is insatiable. Many unauthorized rumor prevail which serve to confuse the truth. The smoke of the battle could be seen

from the entinences in Washington Num-bers of members of Congress, and even la-dies, went to the neighborhood of Bull's Run to witness the battle. One of them reports that Col. Hunter, of the Third Cav-alry, but a sting as Major General was se-riously, if not mortally, wounded. It is stated with confidence in all quarters that Cal. Cameron, of the Seventy-ninth New York, and brother of the Secretary of War, and Col. Slocum, of the Second Rhode Island, were killed.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

Washington, Midnight, July 21 .- A mo severe battle was fought to-day at Bull's Run bridge. The conflict was desperate, lasting over nine hours. The programme, as stated in the first despatch, was carried out until the troops met with a succession of masked batteries, which were attacked

with vigor and success. Our troops advanced as follows: Colonel Richardson proceeded on the left with four regiments of the Fourth Brigade, to hold the battery hill on the Warrenton road, in the vicinity of the ground where the last battle was fought. The flank movements have been previously described. Schenck's and Sherman's Brigades, of Tyler's division, advanced by the Warrenton road to move between Bull's Run and the Manassas June tion. Colonel Key's Brigade remained at

Centreville.
Information was received by General Tyler's command of the existence of the enemy's battery commanding the road. Our troops were then formed in battle array. The Second New York and the Second Wi consin, and the Second Ohio on the left, the Ohio and Second Wisconsin, and Seventy ninth, Thirteenth, and Sixty ninth New York on the right. Colonel Miles' division

followed in the rear.

The first range gun was fired by Sherman's batte y, at ten minutes to seven. The rebels did not return this shot until an hour and a half atterwards. When Col Hunter's division came up the battle became general. The latter's movement, to gain the enemy's rear, was almost a success.

The enemy's position was opened on by several of Captain Carlisle's howitzers, fol owed by slight skirmishing. The rebels rapidly received reinforcements from Ma nassas Junction, after the ettack was opened The battle consisted in a succession of fire from masked batteries, which opened in every direction. When one was ts place was supplied by two, and in the daring charges of our infantry in unmasking hem, the Second Ohio and Second New York Militia were marched by flank, through the woods by a new made road, within a mile of the main road, when they came on a battery of eight guns, with four regiments flanked in the rear. Our men-were immediately ordered to lie down on either side of the road in order to allow two pieces of artillery to pass through to attack he work, when this battery opened upon us and killed, on the third round, Lieut, Dempsey, of Company G, New York Second, and Wm. Maxwell, a drummer, also seriously wounding several others. Our troops were kept for fifteen or twenty

minutes under a galling fire, not being able to exchange shots with the enemy, although within a stone's throw of their batteries. They succeeded in retiring in regular order and with their lattery.

The most gullant charge of the day was

made by the New York Sixty-ninth, Seventy ninth, and Thirteenth, who rushed up on one of the batteries, firing, as they procoeded, with perfect colat, and attacking it at the bayonet's point.
The yell of triumph seemed to carry all

before it. They found that the rebels had abandoned the battery, taking only one gun; but this success was acquired only after a serious loss of life, in which the Sixty-ninth were the greater sufferers, and it was reported that the Lieutenant Colonel was among the first killed. The Zouaves also distinguished themselves by their spiri ted assualts on the batteries at the point of the bayonett, but it is feared that there loss

s immense. Up to three o'clock P. M. it was generally understood that we had bemned in the enemy entirely, and that they were gradually retiring; that Hunter had driven them back in the rear : that Heintzelman's command was meeting with every success; and that it required but the reserve of Tyler's divison to

push on to Manasais Junetion

energy and the second of

Pryor. Ae was captured with his horses by soldent viding into our lines. He discovered himself by semarking to Hasbroack, "We are gettin badly cut to pieces." "What regiment do rou belong to?" asked Hasbroack, "The Nineteenth Mississippi" was the inswer. Then you are my pris-

was the answer. AThen you are my prisoner," said Hasbrouck. From the statements of this prisoner, it appears that our artillery has created great havor among the rebels, of whom there is from thirty thousand to forty thousand in the field, under the command of Beauregard

while they have a reserve of seventy-five thousand at the Junction.
He describes an officer most prominent in the fight, distinguished from the rest by his white borse as Jeff Davis. He confirms the previous report of # negro regiment in the rebel ranks, but says it is difficult to get them into proper discipline in battle array. The position of the enemy extended in three lines in the form of triangle, the apex

seems to have been filled with masked bat-At seven o'clock this evening guns wore still heard firing at short intervals.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED MAIL ROBBERS

Robberies of the Western mails have been freq ent of late that Postmaster Walborn has set diligently to work to aid the Department in ferreting out the robbers, and to put a stop to the depredations. A rigid investigation that was set on foot resulted in the arrest, within a day or two or two, of two alleged mail robbers. The prisoners had a hearing before United States Commissioner Heazlett, on Saturday morning, when we gathered the following facts from the testimony of Mr. S. N. Penn, of Oh o. Special Post Office Agent, who conducted the investigation and tracked the alleged thieves:

It appears that the robbery the parties are specially charged with was committed on the night of the 1st or morning of the 2d of July, somewhere between Pittsburg and Harrisburg, on the Pennsylvania Railrond. Several pouches from towns in Ohio, destined for Philadelphia and New York were rifled, together with a pouch from St. Joseph, Mo., to Washington city. The robbery was discovered by the deprodutors tumbling back into the St. Joseph pouch a quantity of opened letters, drafts and envelopes, which clonged to pouches from Ohio, and destined for Philadelphia and New York.

It was shown by Mr. Penn, in his evidence, that the pouches which had been tampered with were never in the same car on any portion of the route except between Pitte-burg and Harrisburg, because they came by different railroads as far as Pittsburg, and then the St. Joseph pouch went down the Northern Central from Harrisburg, while vania Railroad until they reached Phila-

The accused were, according to the testimony, the only porsons in charge of the mail between Pittsburg and Harrisburg, on the train which left Pittsburg at 4 10 P. M., on the 1st instant, and arrived in Philadelphia on the 2d instant, at an early hour, and they were arrested under instructions from the

At the close of Mr. Penn's testimony the risoners were held for a further hearing, on the 21 of August.

FROM MISSOURI.

St. Louis, July 19-The following proclamation has been issued by Brigadier Gen.

St. CHARLES, Mo. July, 19. To the People of North Missouri: - By virtue of the proper authority, I have assumed command in North Missouri. I appear among you with a force strong enough to maintain the authority of the Govern-

ment and too strong to be resisted by any icans in your possession usual in warfare. Upon your own assurances that you would respect the laws of the United States and preserve the peace, no troops have hitherto been sent to your section of the country -The occurences of the last few days however, have plainly exhibited your lack. cither of the power or the inclination to fulfil your pledges, and the Government has therefore found it necessary to occupy North Missouri with a force powerful enough to compel obedience to the laws, and as soon as it is made manifest that you will respect its authority and lawful combinations against it you will le relieved of the presence of the forces under

my command, but not until then. I therefore warn all persons taking up arms against the Federal authority, who attempt to commit depredations upon public or private property, or who molest unoffending and peaceful citizens that they will be dealt with in the most summary manner without awaiting civil process JOHN POPE,

Brigadier General U, S. A., Commanding. GENERAL MC'CLELLANS ADDRESS TO HIS SOLDIERS.

Head-Quatriers Army of Occupation. Western Virginia Beverly Va.,

July 19, 1861.
Soldiers of the Army of the West:—I am nore than satisfied with you. You have annihilated two armies commanded by edu-cated and experienced soldiers, entrenched in mountain fastnesses, and fortified at their leisure. You have taken five guns, twelve colors, fifteen hundred stand of arms, one thousand prisoners, including more than forty officers. One of the second commandors of the rebels is a prisoner, the other lost his life on the field of battle. You have killed more than two hundred of the enemy, who has lost all his baggage and camp

equipage.
All this has been accomplished with the loss of twenty brave men killed, and sixty wounded on your part: You have proved that Union men, lighting for the preservetion of our Government, are more than a match for our misguided and erring broth. ers. More than this, you have shown mercy to the vanquished. You have made long and arduous marches, with insufficient food frequently exposed to the inclemency of the weather. I have not hesitated to demand this of you, feeling that I could rely on your endurance, patriotism, and courage. In the future I may have still greater demands to make upon you—still greater sac-rifices for you to offer. It shall be my care provide for you to the extent of my ability; out I know now that by your valor and endurance, you will accomplish all that is asked. Soldiers-I have confidence in you, and I trust you have learned to confide in me. Remember that discipline and subordination are qualities of equal value with courage. I am proud to say that you have gained the higest reward that American troops can receive—the thanks of Congress, and the applause of your fellow-citizens. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

Major General Another Vessel Recaptured from the Pirates.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Arrived, the schooner S. J. Waring, captured by privateer Jeff Davis, on the night of the 16th. When fifty miles south of Charleston, the colored steward, William Tillman, killed three of the prize crew with a hatchet. The other two were captured, but set at liberty on promising to work the vessel. Their names were James Milnor and James Dawsett, of New Jersey. " Tillman, with the aid of the rest of the crew, except one man named Donald McLeod, who refused to assist on the recapture of the vessel, brought her to this part.

The New Orleans Delta substantially gives up all expectation that England or France will recognize the Confederacy,