



BEDFORD, Pa.

FRIDAY: JULY 26, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS!

For the Union, the Constitution and the Laws

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

GEN. JAMES BURNS,

JUNIATA.

TREASURER,

MAJ. A. J. SANSON,

COMMISSIONER,

PHILIP SHOEMAKER,

COLLEGE.

AUDITOR,

DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH,

SHANK SPRING.

NEW VOLUME!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

A new volume of the Bedford Gazette, will begin on the 2d of August next. All of our present subscribers who will pay by time, or by next Court, will get the paper for \$1.50. This rule will be strictly observed. All persons who are in arrears, are respectfully requested to pay up, as we need money. This request is not intended for those who pay regularly, but for those who allow their accounts to run too long. All Administrators and Executors owing us for a longer time than three months, for estate printing, are expected to call and settle by next Court.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Democratic County Committee, will be held at the office of W. P. Schell, in Bedford, on WEDNESDAY, THE 14th DAY OF AUGUST, NEXT, to supply a vacancy on the Democratic County Ticket, occasioned by the declination of Mr. Henry Wertz, the nominee for Poor Director. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

JOHN S. SCHELL,

Schellsburg, July 23d, '61. Chairman.

A Plain Question.

The Bedford Inquirer makes it a point to censure and denounce every man who does not subscribe to all the doctrines set forth in President Lincoln's Message, or who is unwilling to endorse the President's undisputed and undisputed infraction of the Constitution. Now, we would ask the Inquirer man a single plain question, to which we demand a direct, unequivocal and straight-forward answer. Should Congress, or the Administration, introduce into the programme of this unfortunate war, the feature of Abolitionism, or should the war take the shape of a contest for the abolition of slavery in the Slave States, are you in favor of continuing the struggle? Let us have an answer to this—a fair, frank, unevasive answer, and no dodging.

GENEROUS.—Congress has appropriated one hundred millions of dollars and one hundred thousand men more than the President asked in his Message. The President, from his intercourse with Gen. Scott and from the advice of the War Department, would certainly be better informed in regard to the necessities of the war than any body else, Congress included. Nor is it to be supposed that he would refrain from placing his estimate of the men and money required for the prosecution of the war at the highest reasonable figure. Yet Congress disregards his estimates, and counts its excesses over them by the hundred thousand and the hundred million. Innocent and unsophisticated people will inquire the reason of these extravagant excesses. If they want a little while, they will see the reason walking about Bedford Springs, Saratoga and other fashionable haunts, in the shape of millionaire army contractors and speculators of the public funds. But "who is to pay the piper?"

THE TENTH REGIMENT, P. R. C., AT HOPWELL.—On Friday last the report was current here that the Tenth Regiment of the Reserve Corps, Col. McCalmont commanding, had arrived at Hopewell, and would march through this place to Cumberland. On Saturday morning, in company with a friend, we paid a visit to Hopewell and found the Regiment encamped there, its order to march to Cumberland having been countermanded when about four miles on this side of Hopewell. Company A of this Regiment, is the Somerset Infantry, Capt. Cummins, among whom we found many old and valued friends. It is the best company in the Regiment. Messrs. O. H. Gaither and Edwin Koonz, formerly of this place, are members of this company.—The Tenth Regiment, we believe, is now ordered to Hagerstown.

FIRE AT HOPWELL.—The stable of Mr. Richard Langdon, at Hopewell, was burned to the ground on Saturday night last. Two horses belonging to Mr. Samuel Barnhart, of this place, were burnt to death. Mr. Barnhart estimates his loss at \$400. A valuable horse belonging to Mr. John Beeler, of Bedford tp., was also badly burned that it was found necessary to shoot him. Gears, harness, hay, &c., were also destroyed. It is not known how the fire originated.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings of this body since our last, are of little importance, except so far as they tend to drive the nation still further into the vortex of Disunion and Civil War. The members were so busily engaged in getting in the way of our troops at Manassas, that they could not attend to much of their own business for a week past.

GLOOMY TIDINGS.—The receipt of the news of the melancholy defeat of the Federal army near Manassas Junction, cast a profound gloom over our community. The dreadful carnage and loss of life, the death of some of the best men in the country and the sad reverse to our arms, are enough to make one shudder at the prospect before us.

The "Captain of the Twenty," who is made the exceedingly unfortunate subject of a most withering and trenchant satire from the pen of a sneaking occasional contributor to the Inquirer, begs leave to say that he still survives, and that he and his company, whenever they think fit to enlist for the war, will put down their names in good earnest and not take them off the roll when the Company is about to march. Moreover, if they had any desire that this war "should come during their lives," they would long since have gone out to fight, and never could have eased their consciences with the position of a buzzard-like camp-follower, or of Quartermaster, or wagon-boss in a country village.

Who is guilty of the lie, Gazette, in regard to the expression that we should have made use of in reference to old John Brown? Is it you Meyers, or the retailers of private conversation, S. Davis and W. Hartley? The lie is between you two and we would as soon believe one guilty as the other. Come Meyers, which one is it?—Bedford Inquirer.

The above beautifully conceived and elegantly worded interrogatory has been a standing editorial in the organ of the treason-smelters for three, or four weeks. What does the booby want? Major Davis and W. Hartley substantiated our charge against him and will do it again, for it is the truth. So will others. Does he want an affidavit? We hope he will continue to keep the above pet editorial in this paper at least six weeks longer.

DECLINATION.

JOHN S. SCHELL, Esq.,

Chairman Democratic Co. Com.

DEAR SIR:

Having been informed that the late Democratic County Convention placed me upon the ticket as a candidate for the office of Director of the Poor, I beg leave respectfully to decline the nomination, thus flatteringly tendered. Having some intention of going to the West, and being averse to holding office of any kind, I feel constrained to adopt this course. Hoping that the Democratic County Committee will select some good man and sound Democrat in my stead, and with my best wishes for the success of our ticket, I remain,

Yours Truly,

HENRY WERTZ.

Cumberland Valley, July 13th, 1861.

LETTER FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Va., July 13th, 1861.

Dear Friend:

Your anxiously expected letter is at last received. I was glad to learn that your family and large circle of relatives are all well and prospering. Things are gloomy and dull here now. Business is almost totally suspended and an atmosphere of sorrow and despair seems to overhang this once thriving, flourishing country. Our new State Government moves on very quietly. The office-holders under it are the leading politicians of this portion of Virginia, and whilst none of them are men of great ability, they seem to get along as well as Governors and their Secretaries usually do. Our taxes, however, will soon be very heavy, as the machinery of our Government is just as cumbersome and needs just as much pecuniary lubrication as that of your own, or any large State. However, we are perfectly willing that our taxes shall be heavy, nay, that they shall exhaust our all, if the establishment of our new Government will aid in the restoration of our once glorious but now broken Union.

You ask me in your letter, whether the reports in your newspapers, of the unanimity of the people in this region on the great questions now agitating the country are correct. I can assure you that the friends of the Union are in a great majority here. Still there are divisions among us, which I fear will end in trouble, if not disaster. Before the election of Mr. Lincoln there was not a Secessionist in all North Western Virginia. Prior to the Proclamation of the President calling out 75,000 troops, no one openly proclaimed himself in favor of Secession, though some few Southern Rights men were suspected of entertaining hostile feelings toward the Government; but immediately after the issuing of the President's call, numbers of our best citizens and formerly the staunchest Union men, declared themselves adherents of the Southern Confederacy. The subsequent acts of the President and the action of Congress since the 4th inst., have only served to exasperate and embitter these men, whilst Republican newspapers received here encourage them in the belief that the Democrats of the North sympathize with them in their Secession theory, and practices. By the way, I saw a leading Secessionist here a few days ago, from which he had a few listeners the statement that there were a considerable number of Secessionists in Bedford county. He chuckled over it considerably. I see however, that the "Gazette" denies this charge. The Republican editors may think that they are doing good by denouncing Democrats as Secessionists, but they certainly thereby give much aid and comfort to the real Secessionists in this part of Virginia.—The people here are divided into one fourth unconditional Union men, one half Union men opposed to military occupation, and the remainder in favor of Secession. But enough in regard to the "ceasis."

[The remainder of this letter relates to private affairs and is therefore excluded.—Ed. Gazette.]

The Inquirer compares our article on the President's Message with one from the Chambersburg Times. Why don't it copy some of the Times' articles on Curtin?

LETTER FROM "LITTLE BERKS."

Cumberland Valley, July 18th, '61.

The last communication in the Inquirer, from the Valley, signed "Lucius" does not speak the sentiments of the people of Cumberland Valley, I know. Mr. Lucius is well known in this township and about as little thought of; so that his writing falsehoods for the apple-butter Disunion organ at Bedford, is taken here at its proper value. He says that in my other communication I did not tell wherein the North had violated the Constitution. I can tell him I did, but for the information of Mr. Lucius and other people as wilfully blind as himself, I will tell him again that the Constitution was made by white men for the benefit of white men, and not for the negro; that the Constitution gives equal rights to the people of the whole country, North as well as South, in the Territories as well as in the States; that the Constitution authorizes a Fugitive Slave Law, and that, therefore, the negro-anti-Fugitive Slave Law—Personal Liberty Bills of two-thirds of the Northern States, are open and palpable violations of the Constitution; and that the Constitution says that "fugitives from service" shall be returned and not taken from their masters by mob violence, even to the killing of those in pursuit of them; that the Constitution requires the Federal Government to protect the people of the States against invasion, whether by John Bull, of England, or John Brown of Kansas. But it is folly to "cast pearls before swine," and so Mr. Lucius may read the remainder of the Constitution himself. Mr. Lucius contradicts my saying that the Republicans had given the runaway negroes money to carry them beyond the reach of their masters. He lays the blame on the Abolitionists. Are not Republicanism and Abolitionism synonymous? If not, how comes it that a majority of the Republicans in Congress, recommended the Helper Book, which counselled the Abolition of Slavery? Or how comes it that a majority of them in Congress voted, a few days ago, for the Abolitionist Lovejoy's resolution to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law? Mr. Lucius says that such communications as mine are intended to weaken the Union sentiment. It is false. I am nothing but a mere boy, one that might be thought incapable of being interested in the affairs of his country, but I can tell him that if I did not have the interests of the country more deeply at heart than the Black Republican rulers of our once happy land, I would hang myself on the nearest tree and will my carcass to the dogs, with Mr. Lucius as my Executor. I am at least as much interested in the welfare of my country as the man that bought his praise from the soldiers who went through here, with a gallon of rot-gut whiskey. I will also say to Mr. Lucius that when he accuses a certain Doctor of Phisic and a certain little tavern-keeper, as he does in his communication, he accuses people that are about as respectable and patriotic as himself, if not a little more so, and also that he blames the wrong persons for being the authors of the communication to the Gazette, signed Young America. I am the author of that communication and I am ready to bear the responsibility.

OSBORNE G. MCCOY.

REPUBLICAN PERFDITY.

On Wednesday of last week, the Republican of the lower House in Congress revealed the following message to a member from Illinois, an Abolitionist of the blackest hue, and of course a Republican, introduced a resolution declaring "it to be no part of a soldier's duty to aid in the arrest and return of Fugitive Slaves to their masters." This resolution was passed by a vote of 92 to 55. What utter abhorrence, must every Union loving man feel against such a proceeding as this, in our National Congress. The introduction at such a time as this, of that Heaven-cursed question of African slavery, deserves not only the just indignation of every lover of his country, but the author of such a measure, with those who sustained it, deserves to be driven from our National Councils. It is nothing more than a secret blow, directed by a cowardly enemy, against the carrying out of the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law. It shows the true feeling of the radical Republican element, and also, that they still cling to their beloved dogma, the destruction of slavery in the South. Even supposing that the above resolution was in consonance with justice and might, the throwing this firebrand of contention at this time between the North and South, should be regarded with condemnation. Nothing could have a greater tendency to disaffect those citizens of the South who are now loyal than such a move as the above.—Junata True Democrat.

What is the Senate Doing.

After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned." Such is the invariable conclusion of the daily report of the Senate proceedings. What is done in these Executive sessions? Are they devoted quietly to the confirmation of the appointments of unqualified civilians—mere local politicians—to the command of companies, regiments, brigades and divisions in the regular army? Is it under "cover" of such brief reports that the SANDERSONS, PETRIKENS, and others of that ilk, of Pennsylvania, and similar military incompetents in other States, are to be fastened upon the army during this war, and perhaps for life? The universal uprising of the people against this style of appointments should command respect from the Senate, and the people and the Press should make their voices heard once more, or, before they are aware of it, the whole list of objectionable men will be confirmed in these short "Executive sessions," that look so harmless in the congressional Reports.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Below His Merited Rank.

"Let justice be done though the heavens should fall." If Major L. Taliaferro, at his present advanced period of life, after some forty-eight years of honorable service in war and peace, should now be so capable, honest, and efficient in the prompt discharge of his every official duty to his country; what must have been his action at an earlier period of his military life? In 1856, the late distinguished and lamented Major General Jessup endorsed him thus officially: "Major T. is not only capable, but is honest—we want honest men." There has been no more popular officer of the United States ever before stationed in this city with our citizens generally, and with all who have had occasion to consult him on business in his official capacity of Quartermaster. He is truly a patriot and a soldier, a citizen and a gentleman of the old school, with an enlarged Christian heart, one that never turns away from the needy. VERITAS.

Pittsburg, July 10th, 1861.

WAR NEWS.

Highly Important from Gen. McDowell's Column.

A BATTLE AT BULL'S RUN.

THE FEDERAL TROOPS REPULSED.

Thirty Men Killed and Forty Wounded.

The war news received yesterday is of stirring importance, and indicates that events of momentous concern will probably transpire in rapid succession. We published yesterday full accounts of the occupation of Fairfax Court House, Fairfax Station and Centerville, by the Federal troops, some of which subsequently advanced to Bull's Run, (within five miles of Manassas Junction), where they had an engagement and were repulsed with several killed and wounded. The particulars of this engagement reached us yesterday, and shows it to have been more serious than at first supposed. The number killed is placed at 30, and the wounded at 40 on the side of the Federal troops. The loss of the Confederates is not ascertained. We subjoin all the details that have reached us: ENGAGEMENT AT BULL'S RUN.

ENGAGEMENT WITH MASKED BATTERIES—A SHARP CONFLICT—THE FEDERAL TROOPS RETIRE WITH A LOSS OF 30 KILLED AND 40 WOUNDED—ANOTHER FORCE SENT TO FLANK THE ENEMY.

The following reached us yesterday morning, through the "Associated Press." ENGAGEMENT WITH MASKED BATTERIES—A SHARP CONFLICT—THE FEDERAL TROOPS RETIRE WITH A LOSS OF 30 KILLED AND 40 WOUNDED—ANOTHER FORCE SENT TO FLANK THE ENEMY. CENTREVILLE, July 18.—The first engagement of any character in Eastern Virginia during this campaign took place at Bull's Run, four miles south of Centerville, this afternoon. Gen. Tyler's division encamped last night a few miles east of Centerville and this morning proceeded towards that point. Centerville was passed in safety without opposition; and the troops turned from the Little River turnpike road to the Manassas road. On their way along this road information was received that a masked battery was on the left of the road ahead, and Col. Richardson, in command of the fourth brigade, was ordered to reconnoiter, while the remainder of the division remained in the vicinity of Centerville.

Col. Richardson accordingly proceeded with three companies of the Massachusetts First Regiment, being the "Kelsey County Fusiliers" and "National Guards." They passed across an open ravine and again entered the road, which was densely surrounded by woods, when they were received by a raking fire from the left, killing a number of the advance.

They, however, gallantly sustained their position, and covered the retreat of a brass cannon of Sherman's battery, the horses having been completely disabled by the fire, until they were relieved by the Michigan Second and New York Twelfth, when they fell back.—The Federal forces then took up a position on the top of a hill. Two rifled guns were planted in front, supported by Captain Brackett's company B, second cavalry, with a line of infantry, composed of the Michigan Second and New York Twelfth, some distance in the rear. A steady fire was kept up by both sides in this position.

The rebels had two batteries of eight pieces of artillery, from which much execution was done by expert riflemen. The Confederates were greatly impressed with the extent and magnitude of the earthworks, entrenchments, &c., erected by the Confederates from Alexandria to Centerville, and beyond; these were all of the most formidable and extensive character. It is thought by them that Manassas Junction is encircled by a chain of batteries, which can only be penetrated by severe fighting. All the entrenchments evidence consummate skill in their construction.—The entire column under Gen. McDowell fell back at 8 o'clock Thursday evening, a short distance from Centerville, where they encamped; they were joined during the evening by Heintzelman's command, and on the succeeding morning by that of Col. Burnside, all of which troops are now encamped there.

Early in the evening Gen. Schenck's brigade of Ohio troops were sent forward on the Hainesville road to flank the batteries, but no tidings had been heard of them up to 8 o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning, when the Congressmen left Gen. McDowell's headquarters bringing with them his dispatches to the War Department. These dispatches put the loss in killed at 5, but Mr. McClernand states that he himself saw more than that number killed. All of these gentlemen concur in the opinion that the loss in killed will reach one hundred. They account for the disparity between their statements and the official report, by the fact that the latter is made up altogether from the surgeon's reports, and many are killed who are seldom returned to the surgeons.

One remarkable fact, which commanded the special attention of the Congressmen, was the absence from that part of Virginia which they traversed, of all the male population capable of bearing arms. They saw few inhabitants other than old women, very aged men, and children. The women seemed to regard them with abhorrence; to quote the language of one of the Congressmen, "Their eyes fairly flashed fire at the sight of the soldiers."

Gen. McDowell expressed no fears of any attack upon him by the Confederates, but seemed apprehensive that his Volunteers might by stumbling upon some masked batteries "precipitate" a general battle.

The excesses of the Federal volunteers are exciting general indignation among the officers. A member of Congress who rode through the smoking ruins this morning, states that the village of Germantown has been burnt to the ground, with the exception of one house, in which lay a sick man, who had been robbed, he was told, by an army surgeon of everything he possessed, down to a jack knife.

Gen. McDowell has issued orders for every man caught in the act of plundering to be shot. By his command a guard is to be stationed in front of the principal dwellings of every town the Federal troops may enter.

P. S.—The latest accounts from Gen. McDowell were received at 12 o'clock, and were those brought by Mr. McClernand, who asserts with positiveness that there had been no further action at Bull's run, and that there is no probability of an action occurring within several days at least, unless Schenck's column shall stumble upon another masked battery.

[There are flying rumors in regard to the loss of our troops at the late battle, placing it as high as 12,000 and as low as 500. Our own opinion is that it cannot be less than 5000, killed wounded and prisoners.

for some time, were supported by the New York Twelfth, (volunteers for 3 years.) First Maine, Second Michigan, First Massachusetts, (3 years,) and a Wisconsin Regiment, when the battle was waged with great earnestness, continuing until 5 o'clock, when the Federal troops were driven back in great confusion, beyond the range of the Confederate batteries, where they bivouacked for the night.

During the conflict the Michigan, Maine and Wisconsin regiments held their ground with a fortitude which, in view of the exceedingly galling fire to which they were exposed, was most remarkable, but the New York Twelfth and the Massachusetts regiments retired in great disorder from the field, throwing away knapsacks and even their arms in their flight. A number of the members of the former regiment openly asserted that their confused retreat was the fault of their officers, who evinced a total lack of courage, and were the first to flee.

After the retreat had been commenced, Cameron's New York Sixty-ninth (Irish) and Cameron's New York Seventy-ninth (Scotch) regiments were ordered up to the support, but arrived too late to take part in the action.

There were three batteries in all, the first to open fire, and the smallest was situated on the top of an eminence, and the second and most destructive in a ravine. The latter was totally concealed from view by brushwood, &c., and it was in attempting to take the first by assault that the Federal troops stumbled upon it. The battle occurred at a point in the declivity of the road, when it makes a turn forming an obtuse angle, and the third battery was so placed as to enfilade with its fire the approaches towards the junction.

Much jealousy, it is stated by the same authority, existed between the regular officers and those of the volunteer corps, each appearing desirous of shifting to the other the responsibility of any movement not advised by themselves, and this jealousy, it is feared, will seriously affect the efficiency of the "grand army." Thus Gen. McDowell expressly states that the battle was not his own, but that of Gen. Tyler. The former officer said he would not advance further until he had thoroughly and carefully reconnoitered the position of the batteries, their capabilities, &c.; and the inference derived by my informant from his remarks is, that he deems his present force entirely insufficient to carry the position before him.

One of the gentlemen mentioned at the commencement of this account gives it as his opinion that Manassas Junction cannot be carried by 50,000 men in two months, and all agreed in saying that the force under Beauregard has been entirely underrated, numerically, and that their fighting qualities are superior. The cheers with which they rushed to the fight frequently rang above the din of the battle. Their numbers were not ascertained, but is estimated at upwards of 5,000 South Carolinians, under command of Gen. Bonham, of S. C. Their artillery was of the best kind; a shot from one of the batteries severed a bough from a tree full two miles distant, and but a few feet from where the vehicle of the Congressmen was standing. One ball fell directly in the midst of a group of Congressmen, among whom was Owen Lovejoy, but injured no one, the members scampering in different directions, sheltering behind trees, &c.

There were a number of rifle pits also in front of the batteries, from which much execution was done by expert riflemen. The Congressmen were greatly impressed with the extent and magnitude of the earthworks, entrenchments, &c., erected by the Confederates from Alexandria to Centerville, and beyond; these were all of the most formidable and extensive character. It is thought by them that Manassas Junction is encircled by a chain of batteries, which can only be penetrated by severe fighting. All the entrenchments evidence consummate skill in their construction.—The entire column under Gen. McDowell fell back at 8 o'clock Thursday evening, a short distance from Centerville, where they encamped; they were joined during the evening by Heintzelman's command, and on the succeeding morning by that of Col. Burnside, all of which troops are now encamped there.

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ANOTHER BATTLE AT BULL'S RUN.

HIGHLY INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

CENTREVILLE, July 21, P. M.—A most severe and general battle was fought to-day at Bull's Run bridge. The conflict was most desperate and bloody, lasting over nine hours!

The programme of the battle, as stated in my first dispatch, was carried out until the troops met a succession of masked batteries, which were attacked with great vigor and bravery, and successively stormed and taken, with severe loss of life.

Our troops advanced as follows:—Col. Richardson, who distinguished himself in the previous engagement with the batteries at Bull's Run proceeded on the left with four regiments of the 4th brigade, to hold the Federal battery stationed on the hill on the Warrenton road in the vicinity in which the last battle (the Bull's Run battle) was fought.

The flank movements were carried out as described in my first dispatch.

Col. Schenck's and Col. Sherman's brigades of General Tyler's division advanced by the Warrenton road, while Col. Heintzelman's and Col. Hunter's divisions took the fork of the Warrenton road, to move between Bull's Run and Manassas Junction.

Col. Key's brigade remained at Centerville as a reserve.

Information was received by Gen. Tyler's command of the existence of the enemy's battery commanding that road.

Our troops were then formed in battle array. The 2d New York and 2d Ohio on the left, the 3d Ohio and 2d Wisconsin, and 79th, 13th and 69th New York on the right. Colonel Miles, division formed in the rear. The first range gun fired by Sherman's battery at ten minutes of 7 o'clock this morning.

The rebels did not return his shot until an hour and a-half afterwards, when Col. Hunter's division came up and the battle became general.

Col. Hunter's movement to gain the rear of the enemy was almost a success. The enemy's position, was then opened upon by several of Carlisle's howitzers, followed by slight skirmishing.

The rebels rapidly received reinforcements from Manassas Junction after the attack was opened. The battle consisted in a succession of fires from masked batteries, which were opened. When one was silenced its place was taken by two, and the thunders of our infantry in unmasking them exhibited the most dauntless courage.

The 2d Ohio and the 2d 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 & attack the battery which then opened upon us and killed, on the third round, Lieut. Dempsey of company G, New York 2d, and Wm Maxwell, a drummer, and seriously wounded several others.

Our troops were kept in this position for fifteen or twenty minutes under a galling fire, but being able to exchange shots with the enemy, although within a stone's throw of their batteries. They succeeded in retiring in regular order with their battery.

The most gallant charges of the day was made by the New York 69th, 79th and 13th regiments, who rushed upon one of the batteries, firing as they proceeded with perfect elan, attacking it with bayonet point. Their yell of triumph seemed to carry all before them.

They found that the rebels had abandoned the battery as they approached, and had only succeeded in carrying off one gun. This success was acquired only after a severe loss of life, in which the 69th regiment suffered most severely, and it is reported that the Lieutenant Colonel was among the first killed.

Ellsworth's Zouaves also distinguished themselves by their spirited assault on the batteries at the point of the bayonet, but it is feared that their loss is immense.

Up to the hour of 3 P. M. it was generally understood that we had hemmed in the enemy entirely, and that they were gradually retreating; that Col. Hunter had driven them back in the rear, and that Col. Heintzelman's command was meeting with every success, and that it required but the reserve of Gen. Tyler's division to push on to Manassas Junction.

A Mississippi soldier was taken prisoner by private Hasbrooke, of the Wisconsin 2d regiment. He turned out to be Brigadier Quartermaster Prior, a cousin of Roger A. Pryor. He was captured with his horse as he by accident rode within our lines. He discovered himself by remarking to Hasbrooke:—"We are getting badly cut to pieces." "What regiment do you belong to?" asked Hasbrooke. "The 19th Mississippi," was the answer. "Then you are my prisoner," said Hasbrooke.

From the statement of this prisoner it appears that our artillery has created great havoc among the rebels, of whom there is from thirty to forty thousand in the field under the command of Gen. Beauregard, while they have a reserve of 76,000 at the Junction.

He describes an officer most prominent in the fight distinguished from the rest by his white horse as Jeff Davis. He confirms the previous reports of a regiment of negro troops in the rebel forces. He says it is difficult to get them in proper discipline in battle array.

The position of the enemy extended in three lines, in the form of a triangle, the apex fronting the center of our columns. The area seems to have been filled with masked batteries.

[Special Dispatch to the Philada. Evening News.] WASHINGTON, Sunday night, 10 o'clock.—J. R. Flanigan, Esq.—There has been a terrific battle at Bull's Run to-day. The loss on our side will reach six thousand. Our forces went in on the left of the enemy, and were doing good work, when the rebel cavalry made a dashing sortie, cutting our forces to pieces. The Federal forces have retreated in great confusion to Centerville. Col. Cameron, of the New York Highlanders, is among the killed. The Federal forces around Washington have taken up the line of march to-night. Yours respectfully, JOHN W. HINCKLE, Washington, D. C.