

A GREAT BATTLE.

BRILLIANT UNION VICTORY!

Capture of Bull's Run Batteries.

The Rebels Routed and Driven Back to Manassas.

The Most Sanguinary Battle Ever Fought in America.

One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Men Engaged.

Twelve Hours Terrific Fighting.

Frightful Loss of Life on Both Sides.

The Rebel Army Seventy Thousand Strong.

Exciting Account of the Advance of the Union Army to Battle.

The Men Go Into Action Singing Patriotic Songs.

The New York Sixty-Ninth Go Into the Fight Stripped to their Pants.

Colonel Cameron, of the Highland Regiment, and Lieut. Col. Nugent, of the Sixty-Ninth Killed, and Col. Hunter and Heintzelman Wounded, &c., &c., &c.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, July 21, 1861. I am en route to Washington with details of a great battle. We have carried the day. The rebels accepted battle in their strength, but are totally routed. Loss on both sides considerable. Bull's Run is silenced and two or three other batteries taken.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1861. The city is full of exaggerated rumors. It is difficult to tell what is reliable. Cannoning recommenced at four o'clock this afternoon, and ceased at five, probably coincided by attempts of our troops to carry some rebel batteries between Bull's Run and Manassas Junction. Official despatches state that we have taken three batteries in the form of a crescent, numbering thirteen guns.

It is known that Manassas Junction was supplied with water by a canal from Bull's Run. This, of course, will now be cut off, leaving the rebels without water for their cavalry. Very reliable details have just reached us. That a most brilliant victory has been achieved by our gallant troops there is no doubt. Many encounters are reported upon the Fire Zouaves and the Sixty-ninth. It is reported that the former met the Louisiana Zouaves, routed them and captured their colors, that the men of the Sixty-ninth stripped to the skin, except pants, and pitched into the fight regardless of fatigue or personal safety.

LATE. Gen. McDowell telegraphs that the enemy are sensibly routed from Bull's Run, and retreating towards Manassas, leaving their baggage in possession of the Union forces.

WASHINGTON, July 21—3 P. M. Col Miles' division proceeded this morning, at four o'clock, on a road through the woods, in order to flank the rebel battery—a feat which he gallantly accomplished, and carried the position. This movement, however, brought on a general engagement. Cannoning has been distinctly heard at the Arsenal and on Long Bridge—a distance of twenty miles—from an early hour this morning until two o'clock this afternoon, when it ceased. The firing was from guns of the heaviest calibre to those of the lightest weight, and was almost incessant.

WASHINGTON, July 21—6 P. M. The War Department has information by telegraph of the capture of Bull's Run battery, the taking of which brought on a general engagement of the most desperate and sanguinary character. Despatches from General McDowell to General Scott announce the capture of Bull's Run by the Union troops and the retreat of the rebels on Manassas. Fighting commenced at three this morning and continued most desperately till after two o'clock this afternoon. The rebels were driven back inch by inch, leaving their dead on the field. The loss of life on both sides is frightful. Couriers are now on their way to Washington with such details as have been gathered, which will be forwarded to the Herald as soon upon arrival. Our troops behaved most gallantly, and our guns were very effective. The whole force on both sides is said to have been engaged, General Johnston having joined the rebels, as previously stated, taking General Beauregard's army amount to some seventy thousand men. It is supposed that the rebels will suffer greatly at Manassas for lack of water.

WASHINGTON, July 21—8 P. M. I have just arrived in Washington. I have been on the

battle field all day, up to twenty minutes past four, at which time I left.

The fight has been a terrible one. A despatch, just received, says that Colonel James Cameron, brother of the Secretary of War, and Colonel of the Seventy-ninth (Scott) New York regiment, is killed.

Colonel David Hunter, commanding the centre division, is mortally wounded.

Colonel S. P. Heintzelman, commanding the third division, is slightly wounded.

I saw the rebels flying in vast numbers before leaving the field of glory and carnage.

Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Porter made an effort to procure the body of Lieutenant Smith, of Boston, but was fired upon by the artillery of the enemy.

The best estimate we can make of the rebel forces around Manassas is about fifty thousand. The greatest enthusiasm prevails throughout the Union ranks.

Report has gained credence among Union officers that General Johnston has effected a junction of his forces with those of General Beauregard.

We can distinctly see Beauregard's house, two miles distant. Jefferson Davis is understood to be at Manassas Junction.

Colonel Cowdin's Massachusetts First regiment were fired on by rebel pickets several times last night as they slept in the road on their arms.

THE SKIRMISHING BEFORE THE GREAT BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, July 21—1 P. M. THE HERALD'S correspondent at Bull's Run sends the following, dated Bull's Run, Saturday evening, half past four o'clock—

Five or six thousand of the enemy are seen retreating in the direction of Manassas Junction. Generals Tyler, Richardson, Lieutenant Colonel Porter and Major Horton have reconnoitered all day, and were fired upon by the enemy's pickets.

The Massachusetts First, under Colonel Cowdin, Lieutenant Colonel Welles, Major Chandler and Lieutenant Colonel Porter, detailed from the Missouri Fifteenth, are in the advance. At one o'clock Senator Wilson and Congressman Alley arrived on the ground, and were received with great enthusiasm.

Our pickets and those of the enemy are within gunshot of each other.

At this moment the advance are proceeding, sustained by several batteries, to regain Bull's Run.

ADVANCE OF THE GRAND ARMY.

CENTREVILLE, July 21. Via FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, July 21, 1861.

We have successfully outflanked the enemy. At half-past two o'clock this morning the various regiments about Centreville were formed for marching, and at three o'clock they were in motion in the direction of Berryville, leaving Bull's Run to the left. At six o'clock the first gun was fired by a thirty pound rifled cannon, sent ahead to see after the masked batteries that might be encountered on the road. There was no reply from the enemy, and the advance moved on.

At Gen. McDowell's headquarters, three miles beyond Centreville, the greater part of the army moved to the right to avoid a bridge some distance beyond, said to have been undermined. They will pass over upon pontoons, prepared by Capt. Alexander, of the Engineer corps, and who has inspected the country minutely in a previous reconnaissance, and to whom, in a great measure, the plan of the campaign is due.

A general battle is expected to-day or to-morrow, and which will probably decide the fate of the whole campaign.

If General Johnston has not yet formed a junction with General Beauregard, he will be entirely cut off by this manoeuvre, and thrown back upon the mountains. The army will become utterly demoralized, and will probably fall into the hands of General McClellan, who is advancing beyond the Blue Ridge. And if he has formed a junction with General Beauregard, it opens our communication with General Patterson's column; and, thus reinforced, the Union army can crush out opposition.

The only danger the Union troops run by this flank march would be by a sudden advance of General Beauregard upon Centreville, interrupting communications and cutting off our supplies. But this manoeuvre would be desperate, as cutting himself off from supplies and placing him in an exhausted country, and between the Union troops and the Potomac.

The Sixty-ninth New York regiment was assigned the post of honor in advance. The members of this regiment have agreed unanimously to serve, although their time is now out.

All the New York regiments will follow this example. For five hours one steady column of troops passed through Centreville.

The morale of the soldiers is excellent, and all are anxious for a battle, and when informed of the purpose to advance the enthusiasm was beyond all description. It is supposed that General Beauregard's forces are larger than ours.

Telegraphic wires are rapidly following the army, and offices were opened this morning at Fairfax Court House, with Messrs. Buell and Denon as army operators.

THE BATTLE.

OPERATIONS OF THE LEFT WING.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1861. THE HERALD'S special correspondent from the left wing of the Grand Army sends in the following despatch—

CAMP AT CENTREVILLE, July 20—Midnight. At the headquarters of the most advanced division—the Fifth, Colonel Dixon S. Miles—we have a report of the Grand Army at midnight, upon the eve of battle. The order has been given for the advance at half past two o'clock A. M., upon the formidable batteries in front of us, one of them only two miles distant. The enemy's pickets are within rifle shot of where we are sitting; but in the lines of this division all is quiet.

At four o'clock we passed along the woods. Lights are burning elsewhere; but, under the supervision of the veteran at the head of this division, all is dark and still. Not a tent is to be seen, but upon the slope of a hillside extending half a mile towards Centreville, seven thousand men are lying upon their arms, and ready at the tap of the drum to rally to the rescue of the Republic. Here and there in an adjacent camp the sky is lighted up with the glare proceeding from the burning of a shade of boughs, erected in lieu of tents, of which only a few have as yet arrived. This is inconspicuous, for to practised soldiers, like General Joe Johnston and General Beauregard, it will plainly indicate an intention to abandon the camp and move forward. In the front of a wary enemy all these little details must be cared for. The slightest indication from which information can be obtained in regard to intended movements should be guarded against.

Except these burning shades, and the white covers of the wagons, not a sign of the grand army is visible, and not a sound is heard except the measured tread of the sentinels and the occasional snort of a horse. Yet we are on the eve of a grand battle—perhaps the battle that is to make the bloodiest picture in the book of time.

The army has bivouacked here two days. The camp stretches for nearly a mile northeast and south of the hamlet of Centreville. Two miles to the southwest the enemy is posted in a gorge at present estimated at sixty thousand. There are numerous batteries to be taken.

The reconnoitering party sent out by General Taylor on Thursday discovered three in a bunch. This reconnoissance was a mistake. It was made not only without orders, but against the positive protest of the officers or engineers attached to the division.

After all the extravagant reports that have gone forward, it appears that there were only three companies of infantry and one section, two pieces of artillery, in that engagement. This was a slender force with which to attack five thousand men behind three formidable batteries.

As I write, the buglers at Gen. McDowell's headquarters, are sounding the "Assembly." It is time for the men to be getting under arms. The whole army is to move at from two to half-past two o'clock. The battle is expected to begin at daybreak. At ten o'clock I was at the headquarters of General McDowell. He was then holding a council of war around a table in his tent, at the head of which he sat. Cool and imperturbable, were gathered the Commanders of Divisions. Outside, mounted upon their horses, each surrounded by his staff, were the Commanders of Brigades. conspicuous among these were Col. Burnside, accompanied by Governor Sprague, who takes a lively interest in all that is to be done, and Colonel Arthur Porter, and they receive their instructions. The dancing sabres rattle against the horses' sides, the sentinels present arms as they hurry off to prepare their brigades for the movement in the morning.

It has been ascertained by careful reconnoissances that the rebels have planted batteries on the Warrentown turnpike, to oppose the passage of Bull's Run. These are in addition to the famous Bull's Run batteries. They have also mined the stone bridge across the run, and made a heavy abatis on the right bank, to intercept the advance of the Union troops in that direction. The ford above the bridge is guarded by a strong force, but it had not been positively ascertained if they have a battery there. It is, however, evident that the grand stand on the part of the rebels is to be made here, and a serious fight must ensue.

It is the intention of General McDowell to turn the position of the rebels and force them to abandon it, and also to seize the railroad leading from Manassas Junction to the valley of Virginia, and cut off reinforcements from that quarter.

The whole army encamped here will take part in the movement, but one division—the Fifth, under Colonel Miles—will be held in the neighborhood of Centreville as a reserve to reinforce and relieve any point where cool courage and experience and ability shall be required to insure success.

General Richardson's brigade has been encamped since Thursday in the same position held by it since the skirmish on Thursday. This brigade is, for the present, attached to the division. The whole of this division will make a demonstration upon Blackburn's ford, and meanwhile erect such defensive works in the neighborhood of Centreville as the Engineer corps shall direct.

General Tyler's division, except Richardson's brigade, is to make a feint upon the bridge across Bull's Run, but is not to open fire until daybreak unless assailed. Hunter's division will be in the advance, and will cross Bull's Run above the ford, at Ludley's spring, and make an attack upon the rebel force guarding the lower ford.

Heintzelman's division will follow Hunter's, but cross Bull's Run at the lower ford after it has been cleared by Hunter's division.

In the way the rear of the enemy will be reached, and his reinforcements cut off. The fate of the contest hangs upon the result of this battle. If it is decided by a victory of the federal forces the war will be of short duration.

The troops are all in good spirits and eager for the opportunity to prove their mettle. They recognize to-night the reality and responsibility of the duty in which they are engaged.

The drums of Hunter's division are sounding the reveille. In half an hour more the grand army will be in motion, and before night to-day, July 21, its first great success will be announced to the world.

The route from Washington hitherward by moonlight was full of romantic incidents. It was a bright, beautiful night. The pale goddess had hung her silver lamp in the mid heavens to light our way. As far as Fairfax Court House we met a number of carriages conveying back to the city visitors to the camp. Arrived at the Court House, which is occupied by a battalion of the Fourth Michigan regiment. We were kindly cautioned by a guide, who had been here two weeks ago driven from Manassas by the rebels. We then given the countermand and passed the Union pickets on the village of Providence, Fairfax Court House about one mile, when our guide called attention to some dogeaters more men collected at the top of a hill ahead, who began to run into the woods on each side. With weapons drawn and ready for use we proceeded slowly, but when the post was reached there was no one visible. Five miles more of the road was cautiously traversed, slowly watching the houses and thick woods by the wayside, when we struck upon the picket of General McDowell's army. The road from Fairfax Court House to Centreville is not just now the safest in the world for Union men at night, for the rebels in their wantonness creep in behind our lines and take delight in peeping away at visitors to General McDowell's army who happen to be belated.

A romantic story is told here of an officer upon Col. Hunter's staff. He was riding out yesterday, and got some distance outside of our lines, when suddenly, in a turn of the road, he found himself in the midst of a regiment marching along. Thinking it was one of our own volunteers, he inquired of the man what regiment it was, and was answered that it was the Seventh North Carolina. With admirable nonchalance he asked what other regiments were on the way, and was told there were several, but they did not know what they were. He proceeded with them a few rods until he came to a cross road, down which he turned his horse, but was cautioned not to go in that direction as it would take him to the place where some of their men were killed the day before and

right into the lines of the Lincoln men. He replied that he only wanted to water his horse, and as soon as he got out of sight spurred back to our lines delighted to have escaped. The similarity of the uniform of the rebel officers with that of our own alone enabled him to escape detection.

The army is paying damages for the land it occupies as it passes along. To-day an assessment of damages in this neighborhood was made by the Board of Examiners, and the amounts assessed were paid. One man, whose house was occupied as the headquarters of the commander of one of the divisions which was bivouacked upon his land, received three hundred and fifty dollars. A neighbor, whose old field and house was similarly occupied, received one hundred, and another one hundred and fifty dollars, all in gold. One of them was heard to say he had not for a long time seen so much real money, and that he would willingly give all he had received to be allowed to go back to Manassas and tell his friends how much they were deceived about the Union army, and that it was not coming among them to ravish their women, and destroy their property and carry off their negroes, but to protect the people and pay their way in gold. The only fear was that if he went back to Manassas he would be impressed into the service of the rebel army, and either hung for having received federal gold, or prevented from returning to his family.

The sounds of the drums are in my ears. I go to join it. God protect the right. May He who has made and preserved us a nation bring victory to our proud banner to-day.

OPERATIONS OF THE CENTRE.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1861.

THE HERALD'S special correspondent furnishes the following despatch from the seat of war of the early proceedings of the grand army to-day—

On the Hillside overlooking Bull's Run, Sunday, July 21—10 A. M.

It was broad daylight when the divisions of Col. Hunter and Heintzelman were fairly en route for their respective positions. The movements of these columns were watched anxiously from a high hill south of Centreville. The men moved forward briskly, singing patriotic songs, and with such spirit as would lead an undisciplined leader to suppose they were going to a feast instead of to a desperate fight. Their long lines of glittering bayonets reflected the sun's rays from the two roads they were following, and there were anxious listeners as they passed out of sight in the woods that skirted the banks of Bull's Run. General McDowell accompanied Colonel Hunter's column.

At a quarter past six o'clock guns were heard in the direction taken by the head of Gen. Tyler's column, but whether fired by his batteries or those of the rebels is not yet ascertained.

The columns pressed on, regiment after regiment, attended only by ammunition and hospital wagons and ambulances. The time wore away, and your correspondent concluded to turn his attention to the left wing, which was facing the batteries at Bull's Run, attacked on Thursday.

It is the opinion of experienced officers that the enemy will attempt to turn our left flank and get between General McDowell's column and the city of Washington. This would give the hardest fighting to Colonel Miles' division, which is on the extreme left.

Colonel Richardson's brigade occupies the same position it occupied on Thursday, when the Bull's Run reconnoissance was made.

Colonel Davies' brigade is in his rear, between Bull's Run and Centreville, and Colonel Benker's brigade is supporting them at Centreville.

The outposts of Colonel Richardson's brigade are within musket range of the edge of the woods, in which are concealed the rebel batteries discovered on Thursday. Their pickets are protected by trees.

Every sentinel had been instructed to take a troop and keep his body well covered by it.

About seven o'clock large bodies of rebel infantry were seen filing into the thick wood surrounding these batteries, as if to turn the left flank of Colonel Miles' division. Lieut. Edwards opened upon them from an adjoining eminence with shell and shrapnel from two twenty pounder rifled cannons. After a few rounds the evidence of the presence of the enemy ceased, and firing was suspended.

Soon afterwards your correspondent and another proceeded some rods beyond the outpost picket accompanied by Colonel Richardson, and discovered large bodies of infantry in the wood, within musket range. Two pieces of Major Hunt's battery of light artillery had been placed in position, and opened fire with shell and shot, which drove them back from the point where they were so successfully showing themselves.

The enemy have not fired a single answering shot. The silence upon the right of the column advancing by way of the Warrentown bridge and the ford at Ludley's Spring would indicate that the heads of our advancing columns must most assuredly have reached ere this the points upon which they were advancing.

The rebels seem to be equally active in preparing. From the high hill overlooking the masked batteries at Bull's Run large bodies of cavalry, artillery and infantry have been all the morning moving rapidly towards the heads of Hunter's and Heintzelman's and Tyler's columns. They have not, however, abandoned their batteries at Bull creek. Their silence may be a ruse to invite attack, but it is evident to all that a grand battle is to be fought to-day, perhaps upon the whole of our line. The rebels are bringing to bear all their available strength; they have an abundance of artillery, and have disposed of it skillfully. Two hospitals have been established, and detachments of the First Massachusetts, Twelfth New York Volunteers, and Second and Third Michigan regiments, have been detailed as a quartermaster's guard.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1861.

A most severe battle was fought to-day at Bull's Run. The conflict was desperate, lasting over eleven hours.

The programme, as stated in the first despatch from Fairfax Court House was carried out until the troops met with a succession of masked batteries, which were attacked with vigor and success, after a severe loss of life. Our troops advanced as follows—

Colonel Richardson, who distinguished himself in the previous engagement proceeded on the left, with four regiments of the Fourth brigade, to hold the battery on the hill on the Warrentown road, in the vicinity of the place where the last battle was fought. The flank movements were described in the first despatch.

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

Colonel Keyes' 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 First Ohio on the left, and the second Ohio and Second Wisconsin, and the Seventy-ninth, Thirtieth and Sixty-ninth regiments of New York on the right. Colonel Miles' division followed in the rear.

The first range gun was fired by Sherman's battery, at ten minutes to seven o'clock. The rebels did not return his shot until an hour and a half afterwards. When Col. Hunter's division came up another battle became general. Colonel Hunter's movement to gain the rear of the enemy was almost a success. The enemy's position was opened on by several of Col. Hunter's batteries, followed by slight skirmishing. The rebels rapidly received reinforcements from Manassas Junction after the attack was commenced.

The battle consisted of a succession of fire from masked batteries, which opened in every direction (when one was silenced its place was supplied by two) and in the daring charges of our infantry in unmaking them. The Second Ohio and Second New York militia were marched by flank through the woods by a new made road within about 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 and attack the work, when the battery opened upon us and killed on the third row Lieutenant Dansey, of Company G, New York Second, and Wm. Maxwell, a drummer, and seriously wounding several others.

Our troops were kept from fifteen to twenty minutes under a galling fire, not being able to exchange shots with the enemy, although within a stone throw of their batteries. They succeeded in retiring in regular order, and with their battery.

The most gallant charge of the day, was made by the Sixty-ninth, Seventh and Thirtieth, who rushed upon one of the batteries, firing as they proceeded with perfect steadiness attacking it with the bayonet point. The yell of triumph assumed to carry all before it. They found that the rebels had abandoned the battery and only taken one gun, but this success was acquired only after a severe loss of life, in which the Sixty-ninth most severely suffered, and it was reported that Lieutenant Colonel Nugent was amongst the first killed.

The Yankees also distinguished themselves by their spirited assaults on the batteries at the point of the bayonet, but it is feared that their loss is immense. Under to the hour of three o'clock, P. M., it was generally understood that we had hemmed in the enemy entirely, and that they were gradually retreating, that Colonel Hunter had driven them back in the rear, that Colonel Heintzelman's command was meeting with every success, and that it required but the reserve of General Tyler's division to push on to Manassas Junction.

A Mississippi soldier was taken prisoner by Hasbrouck, of the Wisconsin Second regiment. He turned out to be a Brigadier Quartermaster. Pryor, cousin to Roger A. Pryor. He was captured with his horse as he by accident rode into our lines. He discovered himself by remarking to Hasbrouck, "We are getting badly cut to pieces." "What regiment do you belong to?" asked Hasbrouck. "The Nineteenth Mississippi," was the answer. "Then you are my prisoner," said Hasbrouck.

From the statements of this prisoner it appears that our artillery has created great havoc among the rebels, of whom there are from thirty thousand to forty thousand in the field, under command of General 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 horse, as Jeff. Vance. He confirms the previous reports of a regiment of negro troops in the rebel force, but 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 centre of our column. The area seems to have been filled with masked batteries.

At seven o'clock this evening guns were still heard firing at short intervals.

RESERVES ORDERED FORWARD.

CENTREVILLE, July 21—4 P. M.

General McDowell has ordered the reserves now here, under Colonel Miles, to advance to the bridge over Bull's Run on the Warrentown road.

EFFECTS OF THE BATTLE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1861.

The most intense excitement is everywhere existing to hear further from the field of battle. Every returning spectator of the events is immediately surrounded to relate his observations.

The demand for intelligence is insatiable, and many unauthenticated rumors prevail, which serve to confuse the truth. The smoke from the battle could be seen from the eminences in Washington.

A number of members of Congress, and even ladies, went to the neighborhood of Bull's Run to witness the battle. One of their reports—Colonel Hunter, of the Third cavalry, acting as Major General, was seriously, if not mortally wounded.

It is stated with confidence in all quarters, that Colonel Cameron, of the Seventy-ninth regiment, and brother of the Secretary of War, and Colonel Slocum, of the Second Rhode Island regiment, were killed.

The destination of Colonel McClain's Thirty-seventh regiment has been changed to Manassas Junction, by way of Alexandria.

SKETCH OF COL. DAVID HUNTER, UNITED STATES ARMY. Acting Major General of the Second division of the grand army, under General McDowell, fell in with his own despatches, mortally wounded at the battle of Bull's Run yesterday. Major General Hunter commanded the centre division of the attacking Union force at the moment he received his death wound. David Hunter was born in the District of Columbia. He entered the United States Army as a cadet from the State of Illinois, in the month of September, in the year 1818; was commissioned as Second Lieutenant of the Fifth regiment of infantry on the last of July, 1823; First Lieutenant in June, 1825, and Captain of the First regiment of dragoons in March, 1830. Captain Hunter resigned his commission on the 4th of July, in the year 1856, and was appointed a temporary paymaster of the army on the 5th of November, 1841. He received his commission as paymaster on the 14th of March, in the year 1842. Major General Hunter held the commission of Colonel of the Third regiment of United States cavalry when the war commenced, and was promoted to the rank in which he so gloriously distinguished himself as hostile general.

SKETCH OF COLONEL CAMERON. Among the persons who have fallen in the great battle for the suppression of the present rebellion, we have to record Colonel James Cameron, Commander of the Seventy-ninth (Scott) regiment. Colonel Cameron is a brother of the present Secretary of War, and was elected to take command of the regiment on account of the strong Scotch feeling which he possessed, and his Cameronian sentiments.

mand of the regiment devolved upon Lieut. Colonel Elliott, who acted as Colonel for a short time, and would have gallantly led his men to face any danger, backed as he was by the confidence of the whole regiment, had he not had a desire to place at the head of the corps, to use his own expression, "a Cameron in every respect worthy to lead our clan."

Colonel Cameron has been described in the following manner at the time of his taking command of the new charge—

Of splendid proportions, standing over six feet high and straight as an arrow, he is still in full vigor, yet having reached his old age, he is not without a certain degree of infirmity, and at the same time an admirable soldier, having commanded Pennsylvania regiments for some years. The day of his inauguration falls on the 22d of August. When the ballot had been proceeded with and the result announced, the acceptance by Colonel Cameron of the position to which he had been elected was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

The election took place in the city of Washington on the 20th of June, and the agreeable news was instantly transmitted by telegraph to this city, where it was received with great satisfaction, the friends of the regiment predicting all sorts of success for the Seventy-ninth while under the command of two such officers as Cameron and Elliott.

The sad intelligence of his death will be received with unfeigned sorrow both by the numerous friends and by the people generally, as we can all afford at any time, much less at the present, to lose such a man as Colonel Cameron, has proved himself to be.

Colonel Elliott will now take command of the regiment, which will in no manner suffer, beyond the simple loss of losing an officer that all loved and respected. Colonel Cameron was a native of Pennsylvania, in which State he commanded a regiment for many years, as stated above.

THE HEROES OF THE BATTLE.

We give a list of the generals, and field and line officers commanding the various divisions, brigades, regiments and detachments engaged at the great battle of yesterday. We have compiled the list from the records kept in the Herald office, with a desire to perpetuate on the roll of fame the names of those who so gallantly fought in this momentous contest in the war to suppress rebellion and preserve the integrity of the great republic of the world.

COMMANDEER OF THE GRAND ARMY. CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT. SECRETARY OF WAR. CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY. CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY. CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TERRITORIES. CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST INDIES. CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC. CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARCTIC. CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ANTARCTIC.

GENERAL INVESTIGATOR GENERAL. GENERAL INVESTIGATOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY. GENERAL INVESTIGATOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY. GENERAL INVESTIGATOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. GENERAL INVESTIGATOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. GENERAL INVESTIGATOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. GENERAL INVESTIGATOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. GENERAL INVESTIGATOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. GENERAL INVESTIGATOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TERRITORIES. GENERAL INVESTIGATOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST INDIES. GENERAL INVESTIGATOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC. GENERAL INVESTIGATOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARCTIC. GENERAL INVESTIGATOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ANTARCTIC.

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