

ALL HAIL!

SPLendid UNION TRIUMPHS.

Another Telling Despatch from Pope.

Terrific Battles on Friday and Saturday.

The Sanguinary Field of Bull Run Immortalized.

The Rebels Defeated on Friday After Fighting from Daylight to Darkness.

THE BATTLE RENEWED YESTERDAY.

IMMENSE LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.

Important and Great Captures by the Union Troops.

Concentration of the Union Armies.

THE DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WAR, &c., &c., &c.

GENERAL POPE'S DESPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS, FIELD OF BATTLE, GROVETON, NEAR GAINESVILLE, August 30, 1862.

To MAJOR GENERAL HALLECK, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF, WASHINGTON, D. C.:

We fought a terrific battle here yesterday with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted with continuous fury from daylight until after dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field, which we now occupy.

Our troops are too much exhausted to push matters; but I shall do so in the course of the morning, as soon as Fitz John Porter's corps comes up from Manassas.

The enemy is still in our front, but badly used up.

We have lost not less than eight thousand men killed and wounded, and, from the appearance of the field, the enemy have lost at least two to our one. He stood strictly on the defensive, and every attack was made by ourselves.

Our troops have behaved splendidly. The battle was fought on the identical battle field of Bull run, which greatly increased the enthusiasm of our men.

The news just reaches us from the front that the enemy is retreating towards the mountains. I go forward at once to see.

We have made great captures; but I am not able yet to form an idea of their extent.

JOHN POPE, Major General Commanding.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL McDOWELL.

WASHINGTON, August 30, 1862. Secretary Chase received this afternoon, through Gen. Pope's messenger, the following note from Gen. McDowell, dated on battle field at a quarter past six A. M.:

Dear Governor—Please telegraph Mrs. McDowell that I have gone through a second battle of Bull run, on the identical field of last year, and unhurt. The victory is decidedly ours.

Very sincerely, IRVIN McDOWELL.

THE FOUR DAYS' BATTLES.

The Sanguinary Conflicts of Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The news of late from the seat of war has been of such a conflicting character, on account of the expansion of all correspondents from the army, that we have hardly known what reports to credit. Not until yesterday was any light thrown upon the subject. It came in the first despatch from General Pope to General Halleck, and dated Manassas Junction, August 28, ten P. M. Now we have some of the details of the important events of the last few days. On the 26th inst., General Pope discovered that the enemy was turning his right towards Manassas, and as the division he had ordered to take position there two days before had not yet arrived from Alexandria, he immediately broke up his camps at Warrenton Junction and Warrenton, and marched rapidly back in three columns.

It appears that he directed General McDowell, with his own and General Sigel's corps, and General Reno's division, to march upon Gainesville by the Warrenton and Alexandria pike, General Reno and one division of Gen. Heintzelman to march on Greenwich, and with General Porter's corps and General Hooker's division he marched back to Manassas Junction.

General Pope ordered General McDowell to interpose between the forces of the enemy that had passed down to Manassas through Gainesville and their main body that was moving down from White Plains through Thoroughfare Gap. All three orders were successfully carried out. General Longstreet, who had passed through the Gap, was driven back to the west side. Our troops sent to Greenwiche were for the purpose of supporting General McDowell, in case he encountered the enemy in too great force. The division of General Stoneman, on the march to Manassas, came upon the enemy near Bull Run on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 27th, and, after a sharp fight, routed them completely, killing and wounding three thousand, and obtaining possession of all their camps, baggage and many stand of arms.

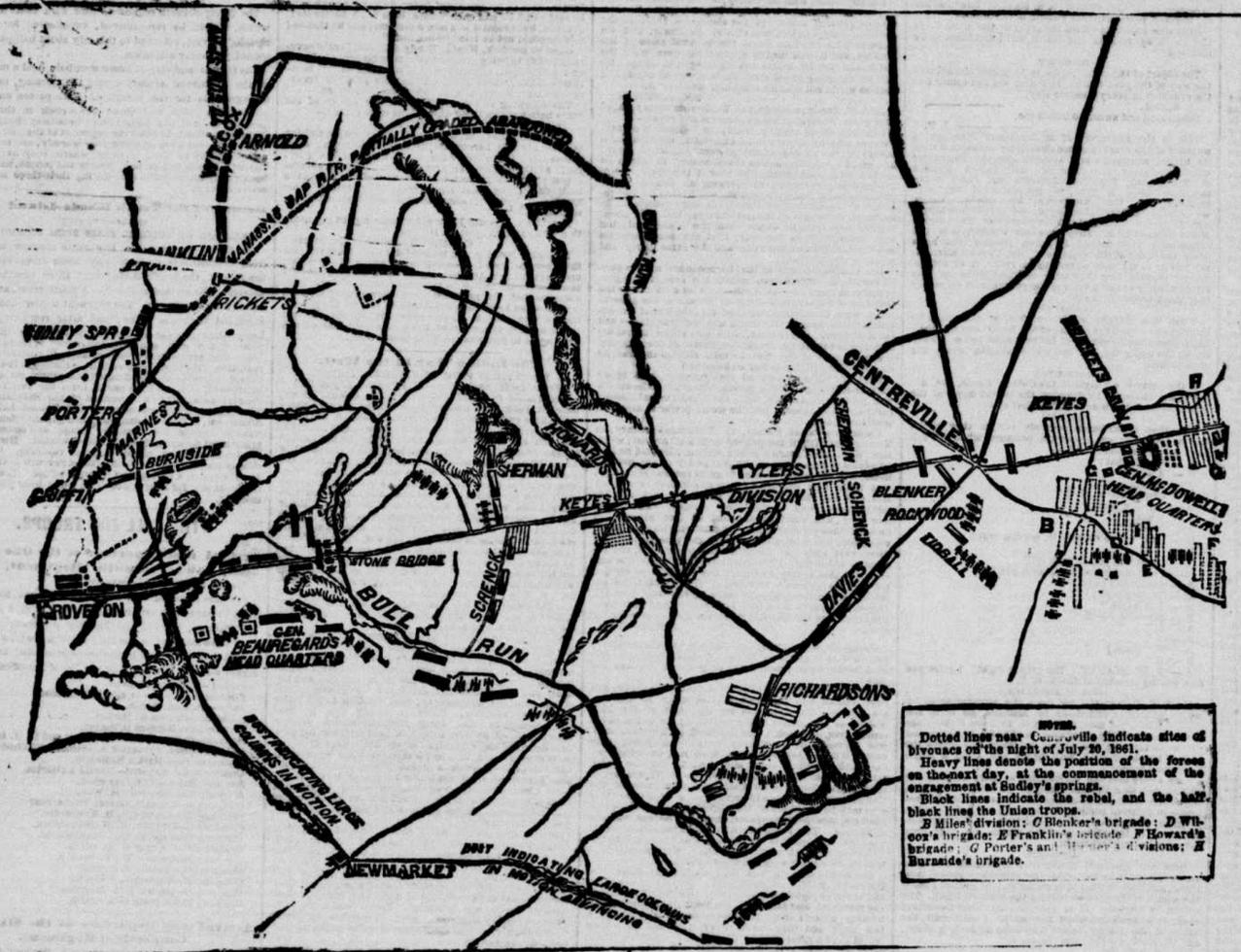
On Thursday morning, the 28th, the command moved forward rapidly to Manassas Junction, which General

THE IMMORTALIZED BATTLE FIELD.

THE SCENE OF GENERAL POPE'S SPLendid ACHIEVEMENTS.

THE OLD BATTLE FIELD.

Scene of McDowell's Battles at Bull Run, July 18 and 21, 1861.



Dotted lines near Centreville indicate sites of bivouacs on the night of July 20, 1861. Heavy lines denote the position of the forces on the next day, at the commencement of the engagement at Sudley's springs. Black lines indicate the rebel, and the half-black lines the Union troops. B Miles' division; C Blenker's brigade; D Wilcox's brigade; E Franklin's brigade; F Howard's brigade; G Porter's and H Sigel's divisions; I Barnard's brigade.

THE NEW BATTLE FIELD.

Scene of Pope's Brilliant Operations, August 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1862.



Jackson had evacuated three hours before. His retreat was covered by Cameron, taking the bridge towards Warrenton, where he met the forces of General McDowell and Sigel, six miles west of Centreville in the afternoon. A severe fight took place, which only terminated when it became too dark. Our forces succeeded in driving the enemy at all points, and there the battle ended. He says Heintzelman's corps will move on the enemy at daylight from Centreville, and that he does not see how the enemy is to escape without heavy loss. He further reports the capture of one thousand prisoners, many arms and one piece of artillery. The advice received yesterday indicates that the programme was carried out. He opened the battle early on the morning of the 29th, and on the old battle field of Bull run, with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted with great fury from daylight until after dark, by which time the enemy were driven from the field, which our forces now occupy.

His despatch says further that our troops were too much exhausted to push the enemy, but he would be at them again as soon as General Fitz John Porter's corps moved up from Manassas.

He further adds that the enemy were still in his front, but badly beaten; that they had lost not less than 15,000 men, and that our loss was not less than 8,000, or one-half the enemy's.

It appears that the enemy stood strictly on the defensive, and every attack had been made by the Union forces, who behaved splendidly.

He says that the enthusiasm of our troops was greatly increased by the fact of the battle being fought on the old battle ground of Bull run, and closes the report by saying that the news had just reached him from the front that the enemy was retreating toward the mountains, and that it was his intention to go forward at once to see; that he had made great captures, but was not able then to form an idea of their extent.

A despatch received late last evening says that the battle was renewed yesterday morning, and had continued during the day; the thunder of artillery could be distinctly heard in Washington, but the result had not been learned.

From these despatches we have reliable news of the operations of Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday last, the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th inst. We appear to have fought three battles, the first on the 27th, the second a successful affair, in which the enemy were routed,

with the loss of three hundred killed and wounded, and their camp, baggage and many stand of arms. The second occurred on the 28th, and only ceased on account of darkness. This fight is reported as severe, but a successful one for us, for the enemy being repulsed at all points, we virtually held possession of the field and were victorious.

Both of these sink into insignificance, however, in comparison with the battle of the 29th, which lasted from daylight until dark, and against the combined forces of the enemy. It appears to have been, from the official despatch, by far the most sanguinary of the war, and closed with a victory on our side, we holding the battle field.

That the loss on our side is over estimated we hope, but fear the numbers cannot be less when we consider the numbers engaged and the ferocity with which both sides fought. Our army knew they were in the position to wipe out, and forever, the disgrace of the first Bull run, and on the same ground; they have done so, and most nobly. Opposed to them were the flower of the rebel army, commanded by the pet generals of Jeff. Davis; but they have been whipped, badly whipped, by our invincible Army of Virginia, and the demoralization that must attend the rebels will, we are confident, now render the road to Richmond comparatively easy.

General Pope has accomplished the achievement of this war, and earned for himself the proud title of victor of the second battle of Bull run, whereby the disgrace attending the Union forces in the first battle has been forever blotted out. It has been the crowning act to his successes since the war began, and stamps him as one of the first generals of the age, not only by fighting the battle and gaining the victory, but by out-maneuvring the rebels at all points, commanded as they were by Lee, Jackson, Longstreet and other generals, who were acknowledged second to none in military reputation.

The movements of the coming week will be watched with intense anxiety; on them, and their success or defeat, depend in a great measure the results of this war. We have confidence, great confidence in our military leaders; and we look for operations shortly by our army that will astonish the world and prove the immense superiority of the forces of the Union.

THE BATTLE RENEWED YESTERDAY.

THE ENGAGEMENT AN APPALLINGLY SANGUINARY ONE.

WASHINGTON, August 30, 1862.

Information has reached Washington from private sources that General Pope came up with and attacked the enemy again shortly after nine o'clock this morning.

General Fitz John Porter had probably arrived on the field by that time from Manassas, only seven miles distant.

The cannonading was distinctly heard in Washington.

The railroad was regularly run this forenoon from the town of Warrenton to Bristow, so it is already clear that the only damage remaining to be repaired to the railroad is to build the Bull run and Rappahannock bridges. The former should be completed to-night, and the latter may be in four or five days.

The news received from the army has occasioned the greatest excitement throughout this city.

Orders were issued by the heads of the different bureaus, calling upon the employes to repair to the battle field for the purpose of attending to the condition of our wounded.

The order required each man to provide himself with two days' rations.

A prompt response was made to the call, and not only the persons employed by the government, but many others left the city for the purpose stated.

Although the engagement with the enemy is of a most appalling sanguinary character, yet such is the confidence of Union men in the skill and strength of our army that as abiding faith is everywhere discernible in our ultimate success.

Hundreds of the convalescents of the various hospitals vacated their quarters to-day, and will be sent out of Washington to make room for patients from the recent battle fields, who are already arriving.

The conduct of Major General Pope is highly commended in government as well as in other quarters.

Between five hundred and a thousand government clerks repaired to the battle field, in compliance with a request from the War Department, not in person as if a order an emergency stated above. This afternoon, the report having reached here that the dead and wounded of Bull Run needed attention.

Col. Peleton, the Military Agent of Pennsylvania, accompanied by Messrs. Gifford and Peleton, sent a number of other Pennsylvania volunteers, left immediately on the receipt of the news for Manassas, with large supplies of stimulants and hospital stores for the wounded.

The Pennsylvania Relief Association also sent off with a party, large quantities of stores in the charge of agents, Tr. Page, of the Columbia Hospital, left immediately for Centreville in charge of two hundred ambulances and the fifteen nurses from the different government departments.

Mr. Webster, of the Douglas Hospital, also left for the battle field in charge of a large train of medical supplies and the sixteen volunteer surgeons of the district. General Wadsworth has been in possession of all the tracks in this city, and sent them forward as a train to transport the sick and wounded to this city.

The following is gathered from private sources:— On Wednesday morning, or rather Tuesday night, a

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.)