BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.
Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " " 6 00
☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 17. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1861. { NO. 49.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.
One square, 1 insertion,.....1 00
Do. do. 2 do.....1 25
Do. do. 3 do.....1 50
Do. do. 3 months without change.....4 00
Do. do. 6 do....do.....do.....7 00
Do. do. 12 do....do.....do.....12 00
Do. do. 6 do..renewed weekly,.....14 00
Do. do. 12 do....do.....do.....25 00
☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

CHARLES W. HAWES,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to the inspection of all Turpentine and Tar entrusted to him.
March 21, 1861. 30 tf

WILLIAM BOGART,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsboro', will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of arrangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy, and furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements they may wish to make.
Office third door South of Griswold's Hotel.
Dec. 20, 1860. 17-1y*

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, & dealers in *Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair,*
NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Solicits consignments of *Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Timber, &c.*
REFER TO
B. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
John Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N C., do. do.
W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.
Nov. 15, 1860. 12-tf

GEO. ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office at I. T. Alderman's Store.
Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage from his country friends.
Aug. 30. 1-10m*

T. H. McKOY & CO.,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 23d, 1860. 52-tf

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

DENS STOKLEY, ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

A. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
John Dawson, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 29, 1860—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—131-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
B. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
J. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.
MARY S. McCALEB, PROPRIETRESS.
OLD STAND.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning her sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the liberal patronage her house has received for the past few years, and would respectfully inform the public that she is prepared to accommodate Boarders—either Transient or Regular—on the most liberal terms.
Her house being situated on the South side of Chestnut street, below Front, is in a convenient location to business.
Her table will at all times be found amply provided with the best the market affords. Her rooms are kept in the best possible manner, rendering every comfort and convenience to her guest in her power.
A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
MARY S. McCALEB.
December 11, 1860.—dtf.

Dr. WILL. D. SOMERS,
HAVING PREPARED HIMSELF TO MEET THE VARIOUS exigencies of his profession, and permanently located at Lillington, N. C., tenders his services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, by a conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.
May be found, when not engaged, at his Office, opposite the Masonic Lodge.
Orders left with Messrs. Blumenthal & Co., will be promptly attended to. [Aug. 31, 1860.—1-tf

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore, hath this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, a slave, the property of G. W. Moore, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master or the lawful authority;—and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slave that if he do not immediately return to his said master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime.
Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of June, 1861. JAS. GARRISON, J. P. [SEAL]
WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.]

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for the said JIM dead or alive, or for his confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him again. The said JIM is about 5 feet 10 inches high, is well-set, and weighs about 180 lbs. quick spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro was purchased from the estate of T. H. Williams, deceased.
G. W. MOORE.
June 27th, 1861 44-tf

A REWARD
OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys, SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full head of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between his thumb and finger—his height about five feet, ten or eleven inches. ESSEC is about five feet, five or seven inches high—yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set.
J. J. D. LUCAS.
June 13th, 1861 42-tf

General Notices.

LOST OR MISLAID.
THE FOLLOWING NOTES: One against Jno. F. Moore for $46 39, dated Nov. 8th, 1858, payable to the subscriber; one against M. A. Devane, payable to N. Weill for $48 68, with a credit of $2 50, paid 22 Oct., 1858; J. W. Pridgen's, Constable, Receipt for notes against various persons for collection. Also, various receipts for bills paid. Also, other notes and papers not recollected.
Any person finding the above notes and papers, will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at the JOURNAL OFFICE, or returning the same to the subscriber at Harrell's Store, N. C.; and all persons are forewarned against trading for any of them, and the makers from paying the same to any person except myself, or order.
OWEN FENNELL.
March 19th, 1861 163-1t—30-tf

NOTICE.
THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or elsewhere, if necessary.
JNO. MERCER.
Dec. 22, 1859. 17-tf

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers his residence in the town of *Magnolia* for sale. The lot fronts the W. & Weldon Railroad, and contains a large, commodious and comfortable dwelling, having seven large rooms, passage above and below—double piazza in front and single piazza in rear—four fire places, &c. Also an excellent office with two rooms and chimney,—kitchen, smoke-house, stables, barn and carriage house—everything in perfect repair. The location possesses many advantages for a physician or lawyer. Terms made easy. For further information apply to the subscriber in Magnolia, or P. Murphy, M. Louden, or Eli Hall, Esqrs. The subscriber also has an excellent riding *HARNESS HORSE* for sale. CHAS. H. HARRIS.
March 16. 161-11t&30-tf

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

Educational.

TRINITY COLLEGE, N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE August 14th. Terms remain unchanged. The location is remote from the probable seat of war, and every way favorable to study. The Trustees have established an efficient Military Department to commence with the next session; this department will be conducted by the best instructors, and will be as extensive as in the best Military Schools. The Military Department will be open to all who may desire to enter, but will in no way interfere with the regular exercises.
To accommodate our friends, we shall commence a Military School June 26th, and continue till August 14th. This will be a fine opportunity for those who wish to remain only a few weeks. B. CRAVEN, President.
July 18th, 1861. 47 4w.

NEW WATER WHEEL.—GREAT INVENTION
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to the public.
This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is avoided.
This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount of labor.
As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for $75, or I will sell the right to use one for $25. I will also sell County and State Rights.
Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C., their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber,
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, *Patentee.*
☞The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his wheel:—
This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.
HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.
March 28th, 1861. 31-1y

PLOUGH FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD having moved to Goldsboro', and located there, respectfully informs the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining Counties, that he expects to manufacture and keep constantly on hand the most complete and suitable selection of the latest and most approved styles of entirely new IMPROVED PLOUGHS, made of steel or iron, suitable to different soils and the different changes of ploughing that may be required. These Ploughs consist of sweeps, hollow and solid; also various sizes of *Shovels, double or single turning* MOULD BOARDS; COTTON or POTATOE SCRAPERS. Also, new ground and subsoil PLOUGHS. All of these plough hoes are used upon three stocks, which may be changed by means of bolts to suit every farmer's convenience. I will also sell State or County Rights, or District or Farm Rights. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. All letters addressed to BOLD R. HOOD, at Goldsboro', N. C.
Jan. 24th, 1861. 22-tf

TERMS CASH.
IN consequence of the depressed condition of affairs in a mercantile point of view, and the utter impossibility of purchasing goods except for cash, we are under the necessity of selling only on the same terms.
We will be unable to continue our business unless the above terms are strictly adhered to.
WHITEHEAD & SOUTHERLAND.
Kenansville, N. C., July 10th, 1861. 47-4t

NEW SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.
LOCATED AT ARGYLE, ROBESON CO., N. C.,
IMMEDIATELY on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, 84 miles from Wilmington, N. C., where the subscribers are prepared to manufacture, at the shortest notice, *SASH, BLINDS, DOORS and MOULDINGS* of every description.
The best quality of GLASS is always kept on hand.—BLINDS painted and trimmed ready for hanging. Our lumber is all kiln-dried before it is worked up.
We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and trust by our endeavors to please that we shall receive a liberal share.
Any person wishing to leave orders or obtain a list of prices, can do so by calling in Wilmington, N. C., on H. M. Bishop, at the Farmer's House, or Messrs. J. T. Petteway & Co; or by addressing SILAS SHEETZ & CO., Gilopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C.
S. SHEETZ.
G. M. McLEAN.
J. A. McKOY.
April 18, 1861. 34-tf

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.
MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.
VALUABLE REPORTS on Supermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address DR. J. SHILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
March 21, 1861. 30-6m

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

Sunday's Work.—Destruction of Scott's Regular Army.

"Send me good troops, not volunteers." These were the words of General Scott to the Government, during his unlucky wars in Florida; and this was the sentiment on which he acted in preparing for the great encounter with the South on Sunday last. He had collected at Washington all the troops of the regular army on the east of the Rocky Mountains. The forces from Jefferson Barracks and from St. Louis, with which Gen. Lyon had been hectoring for two months over the people of Missouri had been brought to the Potomac. The three batteries of the regular army that had been sent to aid the column of Patterson in its projected march into the valley of Virginia—a march, however, which Patterson did not effect—had been brought down for the work of Sunday, by a cunning stroke of strategy. The whole forces of regular troops that had been collecting by degrees in Washington since February last, had been marshalled for this special service.

All had been crossed over the Potomac and formed into the advancing column which was to precipitate itself upon our left flank on Bull's Run, and enforce success by an irresistible *coup de main*. In the column of thirty-five thousand men which charged upon Johnston's division, not less than ten thousand were thoroughly trained soldiers of the regular army, including all the finest batteries of the Federal service, which had been diligently brought together from long distances for the special work of this important day. It was an army of those "good soldiers," with which Gen. Scott delights to fight, and whom he is in the habit of thinking invincible against volunteers, that the little band of Southern troops who never were under fire before, literally beat to death on Sunday. Our brave Southern volunteers not only whipped their own number of Yankee troops, but they whipped in addition, ten thousand forces of the regular United States Army. The fifteen thousand men under Johnston beat thirty-five thousand of the enemy, including the best regiments and the crack batteries of the regular army of the United States. It is the fact that this latter force was encountered, which explains the terrific mortality that our column suffered. The day's work cost us dear; but it is a performance that makes an everlasting record for Southern prowess, as compared with Northern inability and inefficiency in the field.

The fight, too, was in open field and in fair encounter. The enemy, recollecting his unpleasant experiences of Thursday, avoided our strong works opposite Centreville, on Bull's Run, and endeavored to outflank Johnston's division, which were posted higher up the stream, under the protection of strong works at the Stone Bridge. To meet and defeat this flanking movement, Johnston marched out from his position at the Stone Bridge, advanced a considerable distance to the front, and met the enemy before he had made any progress in his flanking movement. Meantime feints were kept up in the most active manner against our right flank and our centre. But the heavy onset throughout the day was continued against our left flank; and on that side the main battle was fought. For seven hours did Johnston make good his resistance against more than double his numbers, composed in part of the flower of the regular Federal army. Terrific as was his loss, he still held his advanced position, and was still maintaining a successful encounter with his adversary, when, about four o'clock, Gen. Davis, finding the attack elsewhere upon our lines to be little more than feint, advanced the centre to the support of Johnston, and decided the fortune of the day.

It would be idle to attempt to apportion the credit of the day among our able and consummate Generals. The first praise is due to Gen. Beauregard, who planned the defence, and prepared so admirably and completely the fortune that was won. Each division of our gallant army did its duty, its whole duty, without faulter or default. The plan of battle chosen by the enemy forced the heavy fighting upon Gen. Johnston's command, who met the danger and fought the good fight, as their country expected them to do. To say "well done, brave and faithful soldiers," is to give expression to the language of every heart and tongue. Every soldier and every officer did his duty, and henceforward, through all time, it will be the highest pride of every man in that gallant army to say that he was at Manassas on the 21st of July.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE GALLANT VALLANDIGHAM.—The short time Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, has been in the House this session has proved to the people that he is the leader they have been looking for. He is thoroughly aroused to the sad and mournful condition of our country, and though standing amid the fallen temple of Constitutional Liberty, he firmly, like another Samson, bears up its pillars. The other day he offered an amendment that no part of the army appropriation be used "for *subjugating* the South or *abolishing* slavery," but *it was voted down.*—Let this be noted. Mr. Everett may as well make a minute of it. Only once thus far has any member ventured to assail him. This was a Mr. McKnight, of Pennsylvania, who sneeringly proposed to have a Committee appointed to see whether Mr. V. was not accredited to the wrong Congress. He got quite as good as he sent. Mr. V. replied with dignified contempt: "If the gentleman wishes to raise a *personal* issue with me, he can do it at any time and place he chooses." Mc Knight made no reply, but subsided at once. All honor to C. L. Vallandigham, who, with trenchant blows and withering logic, makes the disunion conspirators crouch in fear and trembling, even if he is powerless to arrest the progress of their efforts to destroy the country.
New York Day Book.

INDICTMENT OF THE PRIVATEERS OF THE SAVANNAH. The Grand Jury yesterday formally presented the indictment against the officers and crew of the privateer Savannah for piracy, which was filed in the office of the District Attorney. The case will be put to trial at an early day.—*N. Y. Times, 17th inst.*

From the Richmond Dispatch.

THE BATTLE OF STONE BRIDGE.

WRITTEN BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

MANASSAS JUNCTION, July 22.

By Divine favor we are again victorious. To God be the glory.

The armies of the North and South yesterday faced each other—the former not less than 50,000 men, the latter not exceeding 20,000—and wrestled together for six long hours, with that desperate courage which Americans only can show.

I proceed to give you, as near as I can, a full and detailed history of that terrible battle, which will, through all time, make famous Bull Run and the plains of Manassas.

On Friday, the 19th, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, who had commanded the army of the Shenandoah, posted at Winchester, arrived at Manassas Junction with four thousand of his division, to reinforce Gen Beauregard. The remainder of his army (with the exception of a sufficient force to hold Winchester,) were intended to arrive on Saturday, the 20th; but in consequence of some railroad casualty, they did not reach the scene of conflict until Sunday, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, when the battle was raging at its height.

Gen. Johnston, although perhaps entitled, by strict military rule, to the command, being the superior in rank of Beauregard, with the magnanimity and chivalric courtesy for which that gallant soldier is distinguished, left the latter to execute the plans which had all been matured, assuring Beauregard of his earnest co-operation towards their success. And nobly did Gen. Johnston redeem his promise, contributing in no small degree to the victory which was achieved on the ever-memorable 21st, by his distinguished associate in arms.

The night before the battle, it was generally understood at Manassas Junction the enemy were gathering in great force, and designed turning our left flank, which rested a few miles above the scene of Thursday's engagement, at a ford on Bull's Run called Stone Bridge.

We retired to rest, under the full conviction that on the morrow the fortunes of our young nation were to be staked on a mighty contest, and we were not disappointed.

There were not many spectators of the battle, the General commanding having, on Thursday, issued a general order requiring all civilians, with the exception of residents before military operations commenced, and those engaged necessarily in business at Manassas Junction, to leave the camp and retire beyond a distance of four miles.

The writer, however, with the following named conferees of the press, were privileged to remain to witness a scene not often enacted, and which forms an era in their lives for all time to come, a scene of terrific grandeur and sublimity, which is imprinted on their memories with a recollection never to be effaced.

At seven o'clock on Sunday morning our party, consisting of Messrs. L. W. Spratt, of the Charleston Mercury; F. G. de Fontaine, of the Richmond Enquirer and Charleston Courier; P. W. Alexander, of the Savannah Republican; Shepardson, of the Columbus (Ga.) Times and Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, and your correspondent, started from Manassas Junction.

The distant cannon at short intervals since daybreak had apprised us that the enemy were in motion, but in what direction we could only surmise until we reached a point a mile and a half from the breastworks, at the Northwest angle of the fortifications of Manassas Junction.

Here we were joined by an acquaintance of your correspondent, Col. Wm G. Bonner, formerly State Engineer of Georgia, now of the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad, who was an old West Pointer and a classmate of Gen Johnston's and other distinguished officers now in the service.

So great was our excitement, we had left the Junction entirely unprepared, either in the way of the Commissariat or with glasses to view the distant field, and had it not been for Col. Bonner's forethought, in bringing a powerful opera glass, our party had lost much which through his politeness we were permitted to see.

The day was bright and beautiful—on the left was the Blue Ridge, and in front were the slopes on the North side of Bull Run crowned with woods, in which the enemy had early planted his batteries, and all around us were eminences on which were posted small but anxious knots of spectators, forming the most magnificent panorama I ever beheld.

At about 8 o'clock we reached a hill above Mitchell's Ford, almost entirely bare of trees, and sufficiently high to afford an unobstructed view of the opposite heights. After taking a leisurely survey of the beautiful landscape, spread out before us in all the loveliness and grandeur of nature, and listening with watchful intent to the booming of the heavy cannon on our right, and anxiously examining the locations where the guns of the enemy on the opposite hills were plainly to be seen with the naked eye, and the heavy cloud of dust rising above the woods in front and on either side, indicating the direction in which the heavy columns of the enemy were marching, we each sought the shade of a tree, where we drew forth our memorandum books and pencils, to note down for the information of the thousands who looked to us for a description of the day's occurrences, the various shiftings of the scene which henceforth forms an era in the history of our young Confederacy, and grandly inaugurates the march of glory on which she has entered.

An interesting meeting here took place between our party and the venerable Edmund Ruffin, who had against the walls of Fort Sumter fired the first defiant gun at our insolent and braggart foe. He had come to this conflict, with his eighty odd years weighing upon him, and his flowing white locks, to take part in this fight, encouraging our young men by his presence and example. Agile as a youth of 16, with rifle on his shoulder, his eyes glistened with excitement as he burned to engage the Yankee invader.

Shortly afterwards, Generals Beauregard, Johnston and Bonham, accompanied by their aids, came galloping up the hill, and dismounted on the summit. The Generals held an earnest conversation for a few minutes, while taking a survey of the field, and watching the successive challenges from the enemies batteries, directed against our right and among the woods near Mitchell's Ford, where a hospital was stationed and the yellow flag flying. This was also the point where their fire of Thursday was directed, and where the mark of a cannon ball is to be seen in the kitchen and stable of a house where Gen. Beauregard dined on that day at the time the ball struck the building. Whether the enemy thought it was again his headquarters, or whether the fire was now playing toward that point to draw out a response from us, is not known. It is more likely, however, it was a mere feint—an impotent attempt to deceive our skillfull and able commander as to the point where the enemy was most in force, for so our wise General considered it, as he was seen to direct Gen. Johnson's attention particularly with his hand towards our extreme left, as if he knew the struggle was to be made there.

I should here remark that it had been Gen. Beauregard's purpose to make the attack, instead of waiting to receive it; but from some cause, unknown to me, he preferred at least to let the enemy take the initiative; perhaps for the reason that Gen. Johnson's division had been detained on the railroad.

As I have said, Gen. Beauregard was not deceived, for the immense clouds of dust appearing above the woods, indicated beyond a doubt, the Federal columns were moving in solid masses in another direction, and one which was unmistakable.

Just at this time, by the aid of our glass, we could see their guns brought to bear on the hill where we stood, for in a few moments the smoke was discovered issuing from their batteries of rifled cannon, and before scarcely a word could be said the peculiar whiz and hissing of the balls notified us that their aim had been well taken. Several balls fell in a field immediately behind us, and not a hundred yards from the spot where the Generals stood. An officer of Gen. Beauregard's staff requested us to leave the hill, and as we moved away a shell burst not twenty feet off.—Col. Bonner calculated with his watch the time taken by the balls to pass us, and made the distance 1½ miles from the enemy's battery. The enemy no doubt discovered the horses of the Generals, and thought it a good opportunity to display their marksmanship, and credit is due to them for the accuracy of their aim. Providence, however, who governs all things, covered the heads of our Generals as with a shield, and preserved them for the hazardous service in which they were in a short hour or two to be engaged.

It was now about eleven o'clock, and the enemy having opened with rifle cannon and shell on their right, which they had continued for more than three hours, without response, we heard away to the left, about 3 miles distant, the heavy booming of cannon, followed immediately by the rattling crack of musketry—the discharges being repeated and continuous—which notified us the engagement had commenced in earnest at the point where the battle was to be fought and won.

Proceeding towards the scene of action about two miles, we came to a creek in the hollow where one of the hospitals for the day had been stationed, and the first wounded, some 20 or 30, had been brought. Dr. Gaston, of South Carolina, formerly a surgeon in Col. Gregg's Regiment, but now attached to Gen. Beauregard's headquarters, was assiduously attending to the wants of the wounded.

At this point, Generals Beauregard and Johnston, accompanied by a staff of some 10 or 12 officers, passed at the full gallop, riding towards their headquarters for the day, which were on a hill immediately overlooking the ground where our brave soldiers were manfully and persistently struggling for the victory.

A large force of cavalry were here stationed, and as the Generals passed they called for three cheers for Beauregard, which were immediately given, with right good will, and which the General gracefully acknowledged by lifting his hat from his head and bowing his thanks.

Both of our Generals were plainly dressed. No large epaulettes, no gilt, nor any fuss and feathers; you could only distinguish them at a distance to be officers by their swords, but on a closer inspection, the marks of genius and military skill were unmistakable. Their uniform was what I took to be plain undress. Not the least sign of excitement was to be seen on the countenances of either as they coolly rode forward into the storm of iron hail. Beauregard's eyes glistened with expectation, no doubt, when he afterwards threw himself into the very heart of the action, appearing ever, as was afterwards most expressively said of him, to be the very impersonation of the "god of war."—General Johnston, too, looked every inch a commander, and proved himself to be the worthy inheritor of the prwoess and virtues of his ancestors.

On reaching the top of the hill, where was a white house, owned, I believe, by a Mr. Lewis, they were again discovered by the enemy, as the rifled shot and shell whizzed thro' the air and lodged in the hollow behind. The aim was not so good at this time, the accurate artillerists three miles below not having yet come up with the enemy's main body.

At about 12 o'clock Beauregard and Johnston assumed the command of our main body at the Stone Bridge.

The line of battle extended some seven miles up and down the creek, and during the day there were some minor engagements at other fords.

At Blackburn's Ford, General Jones' Brigade made an attack upon the left flank of the enemy, who had two strong batteries in a commanding position, which it was important to capture. The fifth S. C. Regiment led the attack, but our troops were compelled to retire for a while under the heavy fire of the batteries and musketry, and the enemy immediately retreated. Up to the time of this attack, these batteries had been bombarding all the morning General Longstreet's position in his entrenchments on this side of the Run.

Gen. Evans, of South Carolina, was the first to lead his brigade into action at Stone Bridge. It consisted of the 4th South Carolina Regiment and Wheat's Louisiana battalion. Sustaining their was Gen. Cocke's brigade, consisting of the 17th and 18th and 28th Virginia Regiments, commanded respectively by Cols. Cocke, Withers and Robt. T. Preston. These brigades were the first to bear the brunt of the action, as they were exposed to a concentric fire, the object of the enemy being to turn our left flank while we were endeavoring to turn his right. These regiments of infantry were sustained the famous Washington Artillery of New Orleans, who had two of their guns at this point, which made terrible havoc in the ranks of the enemy. The federal troops leading the action consisted of 19,000 Regulars, sustaining the celebrated Sherman's Battery, these Regulars being in their turn sustained by immense masses of volunteers, the New York Zouaves among the number. Gen. Beauregard estimated the enemy's numbers in the action to be not less than 35,000 men.

Their artillery far outnumbered ours. We have captured 67 pieces cannon, while we had only eighteen guns on that part of the field. It has been stated to me by so many of our soldiers I cannot but believe it, that the enemy by some means had obtained our signal for the day—they also used our red badge, which fortunately was discovered in time, and they carried into action the flags of the Palmetto State and the Confederate States. It has been asserted, too, by numerous individuals engaged in the battle, that there was great confusion and slaughter among our own men, who mistook them for the enemy. This was less to be wondered at from the similarity of uniform and the mean advantages above referred to taken by our unscrupulous foes.

They pressed our left flank for several hours with terrible effect, but our men flinched not until their number had been so diminished by the well aimed and steady volleys, that they were compelled to give way for new regiments. The 7th and 8th Georgia Regiments, commanded by the gallant and lamented Bartow, are said to have suffered heavily during the early part of the battle. Kemper's, Shields' and Pendleton's batteries were in this part of the field and did fearful execution.

I regret to be unable to name all the regiments engaged, in their order, not having succeeded in ascertaining their position.

I am inclined to believe there was some mistake during the day in the delivery or execution of an order of Gen. Beauregard's, respecting an attack on the enemy's rear, which was not effected.

Between two and three o'clock large numbers of men were leaving the field, some of them wounded, others exhausted by the long struggle, who gave us gloomy reports; but as the fire on both sides continued steadily, we felt sure that our brave Southerners had not been conquered by the overwhelming hordes of the North. It is, however, due to truth to say that the result at this hour hung trembling in the balance. We had lost numbers of our most distinguished officers. Generals Bartow and Bee had been stricken down; Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, of the