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THE WEEKLY SUN

SATURDAY, AUG. 17, 1861.

The Battle of Bull Run.

General McDowell's Official Report.

[We omit the description of the field, and the disposition of the forces, with which our readers are quite familiar from other and quite as clear reports. We give the following fresh and important divisions of the Report. 1. The description of the advance of Col. HUNTER's division, and of the country through which it fought its way, which is new; the General having apparently had a special observation of that part of the battle. 2 The turn of the battle, on the arrival of JOHNSTON. 3. The account of the retreat, which is singularly imperfect in detail, and stops nearly at the beginning. 4. Report of killed and wounded. 6. The painful account of the antecedents of the battle, and the utterly unprepared condition in which the army was forced to take the field.]

THE PLAN OF THE BATTLE IN A NUTSHELL.

Reliable information was obtained of an undefended ford about three miles above the bridge, there being another ford between it and the bridge, which was defended. It was therefore determined to take the road to the upper ford, and, after crossing, to get behind the forces guarding the lower ford and the bridge, and, after occupying the Warrenton road, east of the bridge to send out a force to destroy the railroad, at or near Gainesville, and thus break up the communication between the enemy's forces at Manassas and those in the valley of Virginia, before Winchester, which had been held in check by Major General PATTERSON.

HOW THE ATTACK WAS DELAYED, AND JOHNSTON'S SUCCESS INSURED.

The divisions were ordered to march at half-past two o'clock A. M., so as to arrive on the ground early in the day, and thus avoid the heat which is to be expected at this season. There was delay in the first division getting out of its camp on the road, and the other divisions were, in consequence, between two and three hours behind the time appointed—a great misfortune, as events turned out. The wood road leading from the Warrenton turnpike to the upper ford was much longer than we counted upon, the general direction of the stream being oblique to the road, and we having the obtuse angle on our side.

THE STORY OF HUNTER'S FLANK ATTACK.

On reaching the ford at Sudley's Spring, I found part of the leading brigade of HUNTER'S division (BURNSIDE'S) had crossed, but the men were slow in getting over, stopping to drink. As at this time the clouds of dust from the direction of Manassas indicated the immediate approach of a large force, and fearing it might come down on the head of the column before the division could all get over and sustain it, orders were sent back to the head of regiments to break from the column and come forward separately as fast as possible. Orders were sent by an officer to the reserve brigade of HEINTZELMAN'S division to come by a nearer road across the fields, and an aid-de-camp was sent to Brigadier General TYLER to direct him to press forward, this attack, as large bodies of the enemy were passing in front of him to attack the division which had crossed over. The ground between the stream and the road leading from Sudley's Spring south, and over which Burnside's brigade marched, was for about a mile from the fort thickly wooded, whilst on the right of the road for about the same distance the country was divided between fields and woods. About a mile from the road the country on both sides of the road is open, and for nearly a mile further large rolling fields extend down to the Warranton turnpike, which crosses what became the field of battle through the valley of a small water course, a tributary of Bull Run.

Shortly after the leading regiment of the first brigade reached this open space, and whilst others and the second brigade were crossing to the front and right, the enemy opened his fire, beginning with artillery, and following it up with infantry. The leading brigade (BURNSIDE'S) had to sustain this shock for a short time without support and did it well. The battalion of regular infantry was sent to sustain it, and shortly afterwards the other corps of PORTER'S brigade, and a regiment detached from HEINTZELMAN'S division to the left, forced the enemy back far enough to allow SHERMAN'S and KEYES' brigades, of TYLER'S division, to cross from their position on the Warrenton road. These drove the right of the enemy, understood to have been commanded by BEAUREGARD, from the front of the field and out of the detached woods, and down to the road, and across it up the slopes on the other side. Whilst this was going on, HEINTZELMAN'S division was moving down the field to the stream and up the road beyond.

THE BATTLE WON.

Beyond the Warrenton road, and to the left of the road, down which our troops had marched from Sadley's Springs is a hill with a farm house on it. Behind this hill the enemy had, early in the day, some of his most annoying batteries planted. Across the road from this hill was another hill, or rather elevated ridge, or table of land. The hottest part of the contest was for the possession of this hill, with a house on it. The force engaged here was HEINTZELMAN'S division, WILCOX and HOWARD'S brigades on the right, supported by part of PORTER'S brigade and the cavalry under PALMER and FRANKLIN'S brigade of HEINTZELMAN'S division, SHERMAN'S brigade of TYLER'S division in the centre and up the road, whilst KEYES' brigade of TYLER'S division was on the left attacking the batteries near the stone bridge. The Rhode Island battery of BURNSIDE'S brigade also participated in this attack by its fire from the north of the turnpike. The enemy was understood to have been commanded by J. E. JOHNSTON. RICKETT'S battery which did such effective service and played so brilliant a part in this contest, was, together with GRIFFIN'S Battery, on the side of the hill, and became the object of the special attention of the enemy, who succeeded—our officers mistaking one of their regiments for one of our own, and allowing it to approach without firing upon it—in disabling the battery, and then attempted to take it. Three times was he repulsed by different corps in succession, and driven back, and the guns taken by hand, the horses being killed, and pulled away. The third time it was supposed by us all that the repulse was final, for he was driven entirely from the hill and so far beyond it as not to be in sight, and all were certain the day was ours. He had before this been driven near a mile and a half, and was beyond the Warrenton road, which was entirely in our possession, from the Stone bridge westward, and our engineers were just completing the removal of the abatis across the road, to allow our reinforcement (Shenck's brigade and Ayer's battery) to join us.

HOW IT WAS LOST AGAIN.

The enemy was evidently disheartened and broken. But we had been fighting since half-past ten o'clock in the morning, and it was after three o'clock in the afternoon. The men had been up since two o'clock in the morning, and had made what, to those unused to such things, seemed a long march before coming into action, though the longest distance gone over was not more than nine and a half miles; and although they had three days' provisions served out to them the day before, many no doubt either did not eat them or threw them away on the march or during the battle, and were therefore without food. They had done much severe fighting. Some of the regiments which had been driven from the hill in the first two attempts of the enemy to keep possession of it had become shaken, were unsteady, and had many men out of the ranks.

It was at this time that the enemy's reinforcements came to his aid from the railroad train, understood to have just arrived from the valley with the residue of JOHNSTON'S army. They threw themselves in the woods on our right, and towards the rear of our right, and opened a fire of musketry on our men, which caused them to break and retire down the hill-side.

THE RETREAT AND THE PANIC.

This soon degenerated into disorder, for which there was no remedy. Every effort was made to rally them, even beyond the reach of the enemy's fire, but in vain. The battalion of regular infantry alone moved up the hill opposite to the one with the house on it, and there maintained itself until our men could get down to and across the Warrenton turnpike, on the way back to the position we occupied in the morning. The plain was covered with the retreating troops, and they seemed to infect those with whom they came in contact. The retreat soon became a rout, and this soon degenerated still further to a panic.

Finding this state of affairs was beyond the efforts of all those who had assisted so faithfully during the long and hard day's work in gaining almost the object of our wishes, and that nothing remained on the field but to recognize what we could no longer prevent, I gave the necessary orders to protect their withdrawal, begging the men to form in line, and offer the appearance, at least, of organization. They returned by the fords to the Warrenton road, protected, by my order, by Colonel PORTER's force of regulars. Once on the road, and the different corps coming together in small parties, many without officers, they became intermingled, and all organization was lost.

Orders had been sent back to MILES' division for a brigade to move forward and protect this retreat, and Colonel BLENKER's brigade was detached for this purpose, and was ordered to go as far forward as the point where the road to the right left the main road.

After providing for the protection of the retreat by PORTER's and BLENKER's brigades, I repaired to Richardson's and found that the whole force ordered to be stationed for the holding of the road from Manassas by Blackburn's ford to Centreville, on the march under the orders from the Division Commander for Centreville. I immediately halted it, and ordered it to take up the best line of defense across the ridge that their line admitted of, and subsequently taking in person the command of this part of the army, I caused such disposition of the forces which had been added by the First and Second New Jersey and the De Kalb regiments, ordered up from Runyon's reserve, before going forward, as would best serve to check the enemy. The ridge being held in the way, the retreating current passed slowly through Centreville to the rear. The enemy followed us from the ford as far as Cub run and owing to the road becoming blocked up at the crossing, caused as much damage there, for the artillery could not pass and several pieces and caissons had to be abandoned.

By sundown most of our men had gotten behind Centreville ridge and it became a question whether we should or not endeavor to make a stand there. The condition of our artillery and its ammunition, and the want of food for the men, who had generally abandoned or thrown away all that had been issued the day before, and the utter disorganization and consequent demoralization of the mass of the army, seemed to all who were near enough to be consulted—division and brigade commanders and staff—to admit of no alternative but to fall back; the more so as the position at Blackburn's ford was then in the possession of the enemy, and he was already turning our left. On sending the officers of the staff to the different camps, they found, as they reported to me, that our decision had been anticipated by the troops, most of those who had come in from the front being already on the road to the rear, the panic with which they came in still continuing and hurrying them along.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Our killed amounted to nineteen officers and four hundred and sixty-two non-commissioned officers and privates, and our wounded to sixty-four officers and nine hundred and forty seven non-commissioned officers and privates. Many of the wounded will soon be able to join the ranks, and will leave our total of killed and disabled from further service under one thousand.

EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES OF THE DISASTER.

As my position may warrant, even if it does not call, for some explanation of the causes, as far as they can be seen, which led to the results herein stated, I trust it may not be out of place if I refer in a few words to the immediate antecedents of the battle. When I submitted to the General-in-Chief, in compliance with his verbal instructions, the plan of operations and estimate force required, the time I was to proceed to carry it into effect was fixed for the 8th of July, Monday. Every facility possible was given me by the General in-Chief and heads of the administrative departments in making the necessary preparations. But the regiments, owing I was told to want of transportation, came over slowly. Many of them did not come across till eight or nine days after the time fixed upon, *and went forward without my even seeing them and without having been together before in a brigade. The sending reinforcements to General Patterson, by drawing off the wagons was a further and unavoidable cause of delay.* Notwithstanding the herculean efforts of the Quartermaster General, and his favoring me in every way, the wagons for ammunition, substance, &c., and the horses for the trains and the artillery, did not all arrive for more than a week after the time appointed to move. I was not even prepared as late as the 15th ultimo, and *the desire I should move became great*, and it was wished I should not, if possible, delay longer than Tuesday, 16 h. ultimo. *When I did get out, on the 16th, I was still deficient in wagons for subsistence.* But I went forward trusting to their being procured in time to follow me. *The trains wagons, drivers, and wagon managers all new and unused to each other, moved with difficulty and disorder, and was the cause of a day's delay in getting the provisions forward, making it necessary to make on Sunday the attack we should have made on Saturday.*

I could not, with every exertion, get forward with the troops earlier than we did. I wished to go to Centreville the second day, which would have taken us there on the 17th, and enabled us so far as they were concerned, to go into action on the 19th, instead of the 21st; but when I went from Fairfax Court House, beyond Germantown, to urge them forward, I was told it was impossible for the men to march further. They had only come from Vienna, about six miles, and it was not more than six and a half miles farther to Centreville—in all a march of twelve and a half miles; but the men were foot weary, *not so much I was told, by the distance marched, as by the time they had been on foot caused by the obstructions in the road* and the slow pace we had to move to avoid ambuscades. The men were, moreover, unaccustomed to marching, their bodies not in condition for that kind of work, and not used to carrying even the load of light marching order.

We crossed Bull Run with about 18,000 men of all arms, the fifth division (MILES and RICHARDSON'S brigade) on the left, at Blackburn's ford to Centreville, and SCHENCK'S brigade, of TYLER'S division, on the left of the road, near the stone bridge, not participating in the main action. The numbers opposed to us have been variously estimated. I may safely say, and avoid even the appearance of exaggeration, that the enemy brought up all he could which were not kept engaged elsewhere. He had notice of our coming on the 17th, and had from that time until the 21st to bring up whatsoever he had. It is known that in estimating the force to go against Manassas *I engaged not to have to do with the enemy's forces under Johnston, then kept in check in the valley by Major General Patterson or those kept engaged by Major General Butler*, and I know every effort was made by the General-in-Chief that this should be done, and that even if JOHNSTON joined BEAUREGARD, it would not be because he could be followed by General PATTERSON, but from causes not necessary for me to refer to, if I knew them all. This was not done, and the enemy was free to assemble from every direction in numbers only limited by the amount of his railroad rolling stock and his supply of provisions. To the forces, therefore, we drove in from Fairfax Court House, Fairfax station, Germantown and Centreville, and these under BEAUREGARD at Manassas must be added those under JOHNSTON from Winchester, and those brought up by DAVIS from Richmond and other places at the South, to which is to be added the levy *en masse* ordered by the Richmond authorities, which was ordered to assemble at Manassas. What all this amounted to I cannot say—certainly much more than we attacked them with.

I could not as I have said, more early push on faster nor could I delay. A large and the best part of my forces were three months' volunteers, whose term of service was about to expire, but who were sent forward as having long enough to serve for the purpose of the expedition. On the eve of the battle the Fourth Pennsylvania regiment of volunteers and the battery of volunteer artillery of the New York Eighth militia whose term of service expired, insisted on their discharge. I wrote to the regiment, expressing a request for them to remain a short time, and the Hon Secretary of War, who was at the time on the ground, tried to induce the battery to remain at least five days. But in vain. They insisted on their discharge that night. It was granted, and the next morning, when the army moved forward into battle, these troops moved to the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon.

In the next few days day by day I should have lost ten thousand of the best armed, drilled, officered and disciplined troops in the army. In other words, every day which added to the strength of the enemy made us weaker.

In conclusion, I desire to say, in reference to the events of the 21st ult, that the general order for the battle to which I referred was, with slight modifications, literally conformed to; that the corps were brought over Bull Run in the manner proposed, and put into action as before arranged, and that, up to late in the afternoon, every movement ordered was carrying us successfully to the object we had proposed before starting—that of getting to the railroad leading from Manassas to the valley of Virginia, and going on it far enough to break up and destroy the communication and interviews between the forces under BEAUREGARD and those under JOHNSTON. *And could we have fought a day or a few hours sooner, there is everything to show how we could have continued successful, even against the odds with which we contended.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant

IRWIN McDOWELL,
Brigadier General Commanding.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Albany, Aug. 8.—The Democratic State Central Committee met at the Delavan House today. A large number of prominent Democrats from all parts of the state were present, giving the meeting the appearance of a Convention.

Albany, Aug. 8.—The Democratic State Central Committee met at the Delavan House today. There was a full attendance. The session of the Committee was private, but a large number of outsiders were gathered outside, awaiting the action of the Committee with interest.

On motion of BENJAMIN WOOD, member from the city of New York, the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved That the Committee have heard with profound regret, of the death of their associate friend, WM. D. KENNEDY, of New York whose many virtues, devotion to Democratic principles, and unselfish patriotism, render his decease a deep and poignant grief to his numerous friends and a loss to the state and country.

Resolved, That the above be enclosed in the minutes published, and a copy presented to the family of the deceased

The following communication from the Republican State Central Committee was presented:

To the Democratic State Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—At a meeting of the Republican State Committee, held at Albany, Aug. 6th, 1861, the following resolutions were adopted: [Here follows a copy of the resolutions of the Republican Committee already published.]

Pursuant to the foregoing resolutions the undersigned were appointed as such committee, and do hereby cordially invite the Democratic State Committee to join with us in designating a time and place for the holding of the state conventions of the two parties, whereby the people of the state represented in each convention, may determine for themselves upon the propriety of laying aside all minor issues in the one effort to preserve the government, and to restore the Federal constitution and laws in all the states.

The Committee are now in attendance, and respectfully await your response.

Committee—GEO. OPDYKE, S. DRAPER, DAMAS STROAG, WM. A. DART, S. P. ALLEN.

After an interchange of views, the Committee adopted the following response to the letter of the Republican Sub Committee:

GENTS:—The resolutions communicated to us by you have been duly considered by our Committee, who have directed us to reply thereto. None can be more profoundly impressed than we are with a sense of the duty of foregoing partizan views and purposes in the present critical condition of our unhappy country. The Democratic party has in every crisis of public danger risen to the magnitude of the occasion and devoted its energies and sacrifices to the call of patriotism. It will not be less true to the duties of citizenship now when the perils which menace us, equal, if they do not exceed those which surrounded us in the war of Independence, and in the struggle for the formation of the Constitution to the spirit in which it has already responded. We point to the hundreds of thousands of our brethren, who took up arms for the Union, and to the alacrity with which they, in common with the whole people, have offered to bear the burden of taxation for the defense of the country.

You suggest, as an additional mode, apparently, of uniting the people, a conference of the Democratic and Republican Conventions, with a view to a joint nomination of the candidates for state offices. That it would be well at this time to fill the leading public offices, especially in the Federal Government, to which the conduct of public affairs belong with men whose purity of character and capacity for administrative labors are so well known as to command the confidence of the people, is most true, and it is also probable that if this example were set in the conduct of Federal offices it would be followed by the people in the selection of their state officers. But we would be false to the party which we represent if we considered any proposition of union with former political opponents except on the basis of principle. It is of little importance what men or what party occupy public positions of honor and emolument, but it is of the utmost moment that citizens of common principles should unite at this time in support of the government and in indication of the Constitution and Union.

We believe we utter the sentiments of all Democrats, when we say that they are ready to unite in political action with every citizen who looks to the preservation of the Constitution and the perpetuation of the Union as the great end to be arrived at and who estimate all measures, whether of war or peace, only as they conduce to that end; who are opposed to any war, and equally to any peace which is based upon the idea of the separation of these states. While they hold that the war can only be safely prosecuted by a more vigorous command in the field, and efficiency in the naval blockade, they regard it as the duty of the Federal Government to hold out terms of peace and accommodation to the disseverd states, assuring them of all their rights under the Constitution; that as our political system was founded in compromise, and has been so perpetuated, it can never be dishonorable in any administration to seek to restore it by the same means. Above all they repel the idea that there exists between the two sections of the Union, such an incompatibility of institutions as to give rise to an "irrepressible conflict, between them, which can only terminate in the subjugation of one or the other. Repelling the doctrine that any state can rightfully secede from the Union, they hold next in abeyance that aggressive fanaticism and sectional policy which has so largely contributed to the present danger of the country. They propose to invite to a union with them citizens of whatever party, who believing in these views, will act with them to secure an honest administration in Federal and state affairs, a rigid maintenance of the constitution, economy in the public expenditures, honesty in the award of contracts justice to the soldier in the field, and to the taxpayer at home the rigid safeguard of the public credit, and the expulsion of corrupt men from public office. As such a union must necessarily spring from the people, instead of being dictated to them, we are instructed by our Committee to say that, in their call for the usual Democratic State Convention, they will invite all good citizens who are willing to cooperate with Democrats to these ends, to come together at the primary meetings, and unite in selecting representatives to such a Convention to nominate candidates for the support of the electors of the state, upon this platform of union and patriotism.

We have the honor to be, &c.,

Very Respectfully Yours,

D. RICHMOND, Chairman,
PETER CAGGER Secretary.

The New Revenue Bill.

THE TARIFF AND DIRECT TAXES.

Taxes on Incomes, Tea and Sugar.

The following is an abstract of the bill agreed on by the committees of conference of the two houses of Congress for sustaining the Government and the public credit by an increase of tariff direct taxation and the collection of internal duties.

First—On raw sugar, 2 cents per pound, and on clayed sugar, unrefined, 2½ cents per pound; on refined sugars, 4 cents per pound; and on colored sugars adulterated, and on sugar candies, 6 cents per pound. On all teas 15 cents per pound; almonds, 4 cents per pound; shelled almonds, 6 cents per pound. On crude brimstone, $3 per ton; in rolls, $6 per ton; on coffee, of all kinds 4 cents per pound; on cocoa; 3 cents per pound; on cocoa leaves, shells 2 cents per pound; on cocoa manufactured, 8 cents per pound; on chocolate 6 cents per pound; on cassia, 10 cents per pound; on cassia buds, 15 cents per pound; on cinnamon; 20 cents per pound; on cloves, 8 cents per pound; on cayenne pepper, 6 cents per pound; on cayenne pepper, ground, 8 cents per pound; on currants, 5 cents per pound; on argol, 8 cents per pound; on cream tartar, 6 cents per pound; on tartaric acid and tartar emetic, and Rochelle salts, 10 cents per pound; on dates, 2 cents per pound; on figs, 6 cents per pound; on ginger root, 3 cents per pound; on ginger, ground, 5 cents per pound; on licorice paste and juice, 5 cents per pound; on licorice root, 1 cent per pound; on mace and nutmegs, 25 cents per pound; on nuts of all kinds not otherwise provided for, 2 cents per pound; on pepper, 6 cents per pound; on pimento, 6 cents per pound; on plums, 5 cents per pound; on prunes, 5 cents per pound; on raisins, 5 cents per pound; on unmanufactured Russia hemp, $40 per ton; on Manilla and other hemps, $25 per ton; on lead in pigs or bars, $1 50 per 100 pounds; in sheets, $2 25 per 100 pounds; on white lead, dry or ground in oil, and red lead, $2 25 per 100 pounds; on salt, in sacks, 18 cents per 100 pounds; and in bulk, 12 cents per 100 pounds; on soda ash, ½ cent per pound; on bicarbonate of soda, 1 cent per pound; on sal soda, ½ cent per pound; on caustic soda, 1 cent per pound; on chloride of lime, 30 cents per 100 pounds; on saltpetre, crude, 1 cent per pound; refined, or partially refined, 2 cents per pound; on turpentine, 10 cents per gallon; on oil of cloves, 70 cents per pound; on brandy, $1 25 per gallon; on spirits distilled from grain or other materials, 50 cents per gallon; on gum copal, and other resinous substances used for the same purpose as gum copal, 10 cents per pound.

Sec 2.—On the importation of the articles hereinafter named, the following duties are imposed:—On arrow root, 20 per centum *ad val*; on ginger, preserved or pickled, 30 per cent *ad val*; on limes, lemons, oranges, bananas and plantains, 20 per centum *ad val*; on Peruvian bark, 15 per centum *ad val*; on quinine, 30 per centum *ad val*; on rags, of whatever material, 10 per centum *ad val*; on gunpowder, 30 per centum *ad val*; on feathers and downs, 30 per centum *ad val*; on hides, 10 per cent *ad val*; on sole and band leather, 30 per cent *ad val*; on India rubber, unmanufactured, 10 per cent *ad val*; on India rubber boots and shoes 30 per cent *ad val*; on ivory manufactured and on vegetable ivory 10 per centum *ad val*; on wines of all kinds, 50 per cent *ad val*; on silk in the gum, not more advanced in the manufacture than singles, twam and thrown or organzine, 25 per cent *ad val*; on all silks valued at not over $1 per square yard, 30 per cent *ad val*; on all silks valued at over $1 per square yard, 40 per cent *ad val*; on all silk velvets, valued at $3 per square yard, 35 per cent *ad val*; valued at over $3 per square yard, 40 per cent *ad val*; on floss silks, 30 per cent *ad val*; on silk ribbons, galloons, braids, fringes, laces, tassels buttons, button cloths, trimmings, and on silk twist, twist composed of mohair and silk, sewing silk in the gum or purified, and all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for, 40 per cent *ad val*.

Sec. 3.—On all goods imported in foreign vessels from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, not entitled to exemption by reciprocal duties, 10 per cent *ad val* is imposed in addition to the other duties imposed by this act.

Sec. 4—Provides for a drawback for exportations on all imported goods that have paid duties subject to a deduction of 10 per cent. by collectors.

Sec. 5.—Goods on shipboard or in warehouse at the time of the passage of this act are subject to the duties previously in force. Provided all goods in bonded warehouse for home consumption must be withdrawn, and the duties thereon paid within three months after the time of entry, and goods designed for exportation must be withdrawn within three years.

Sec 6.—Modifies the provisions of the former tariff respecting liquors, glass, screws, sheetings, and other articles.

Sec. 7.—Repeals all laws inconsistent with this act, and retains the provisions of former laws for the collection of duties, and imposition and remission of fines.

Sec 8. A direct tax of $20,000,000 is levied on the several states and territories, apportioned in the following manner:—

Maine	$420 826	Indiana	$904,875
New Hampshire	218 456	Illinois	1 146,551
Vermont	211 068	Missouri	76 127
Massachusetts	824,581	Kansas	71 743
Rhode Island	116,963	Arkansas	261 886
Connecticut	308 214	Michigan	501 763
New York	3,603,918	Florida	77 622
New Jersey	450 154	Texas	353 166
Pennsylvania	1,946,749	Iowa	452 088
Delaware	74 681	Wisconsin	5 9 688
Maryland	456 823	California	254 538
Virginia	937 550	Minnesota	108,524
North Carolina	576 194	Oregon	35 140
South Carolina	363,570	New Mexico	62 648
Georgia	584 367	Utah	26,982
Alabama	529 313	Washington	7 755
Mississippi	413 084	Nebraska	19 321
Louisiana	385,886	Nevada	4,592
Ohio	1,567 089	Colorado	22,905
Kentucky	715 696	Dakota	3 241
Tennessee	669 498	Dist. Columbia	49 437

Sec. 9. For the more convenient collection of this sum the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to divide the states and territories, respectively, into districts and appoint collectors for the same, who shall reside in said districts. The states and territories may also be erected into one district—collectors not to be appointed till after the second Tuesday in February, 1862.

Sections 10, 11 and 12 provide for the execution of the provisions of this act and give the Secretary of the Treasury full power.

HOW THE TAX IS TO BE RAISED.

Sec. 13. The direct tax to be laid on the value of all lands and lots of grounds with their dwelling houses and improvements at a money valuation of them, on the first of April, 1862.

Property belonging to the United States to be exempt, as also property specially exempted from taxation by state laws at the time of the passage of this act. Property not worth over $500, belonging to individuals, to be exempt from taxation.

Sec. 14 Assessors to make written returns of the value of taxable property in their respective districts, and to conform, so far as practicable, to the laws of the several states.

Sec. 15. Requires assessors to make lists of property when the owners thereof neglect to do so.

PENALTIES FOR EVASION.

Sec. 16. Persons making fradulent returns to be fined, on conviction, not over $500 and pay costs of prosecution; the assessors in such cases to make the returns on a correct basis.

ABOUT ABSENTEE OWNERS.

Sec 17. Assessor's notices left at the residences of absentee owners to be valid.

Sec 18. Authorizes collectors to enter the houses and lands of persons refusing or neglecting to make returns, and assess the value of said property.

Sec 19—Lands and dwelling houses liable to taxation, owned by non-residents, may, in case of the failure of returns, be entered upon and valued by assessors.

Sec 20—Enables owners of lots and houses, residing outside of the districts in which their property is situated, to make returns of said property to the assessors of the districts in which they reside, which lists the said assessor shall transmit to the assessor of the district in which the property is located, receiving one dollar in payment for such transmission.

Sec. 21—After the receipt of all lists, the assessor shall arrange in alphabetical order, on two general lists, the names of all persons liable to taxation under this act, together with the value of the property for which such persons are liable, and the amount of the direct tax to which such parties are liable under the state laws. The second list to exhibit the names of non-resident owners of property and the assessment on the same. These forms to be made within 60 days after the date fixed for the returns of lists from individuals, under a penalty of $200, except when prevented by sickness.

PUBLICATION AND APPEALS.

Sec. 22 and 23. After the completion of tax lists, notices shall be given enabling parties to examine said lists for 25 days after publication of notice, and to make notices of appeals respecting errors in valuation. Assessors to decide by law and right summarily. All appeals to be made in writing. Assessors can equalize the valuation and deduct therefrom or add thereto, but not increase it without a notice of 5 days in writing to owners.

THE TAX IN THE REBEL STATES.

Sec. 24 *to* 28, inclusive, organize Boards of Assessors in the several states, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to record all tax lists, and assign to counties and state districts such valuation lists as they may not have furnished—which shall, in all cases, be deemed correct, for the proper quota of their tax. Said Boards to have power to equalize and adjust the relative valuation in counties.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE TAX.

Sec. 29. The Board of Assessors within 20 days after their appointment shall deliver to district assessors the apportionment of taxes within their district, and they, on receipt of same, shall apportion to holders of taxable property the amount of tax according to valuation. Said assessors to furnish said lists to collectors within 35 days after their receipt, under a penalty of $500.

PAYMENT OF COLLECTORS AND ASSESSORS.

Secs. 30 and 31, give assessors $2 per day while making arrangements and giving instructions to assistant assessors, and $3 per day while hearing appeals and revising valuations, and $1 for every hundred persons in tax lists; assistant assessors to get $2 per day and $1 for the names of every hundred taxable persons in his list, but principals shall not receive over $2 500 per annum, or assistants over $1,200. Members of the Board of Assessors to receive $3 per day and 10 cents per mile for traveling expenses.

ASSESSORS TO GIVE SECURITY.

Sections 32 to 34, inclusive, provide that assessors and collectors shall give bonds for the performance of their duty, and make all assessments a lien for two years after they shall become due on every part of all real estate, notwithstanding part may have been divided or alienated. Collectors may appoint deputies who are responsible to the United States and individuals as the case may be.

THE COLLECTION OF THE TAX.

Sec 35 After sufficient publication of the time and places where the tax lists are payable, the collectors may apply once at the dwellings within his district, and within 60 days after the receipt of the requisition from the Secretary of the Treasury; and then, in case of non-payment within 20 days, the collector may distrain and sell the effects of defaulters, after 10 days notice of sale; the sale to take place within 5 miles of defaulter's residence. Tools, farming implements, necessary beasts of burden and wearing apparel an exempt from seizure.

Sections 36 *and* 37 —When the owners cannot be found, property may be sold for non payment of taxes. Notice of sale must be posted in ten different places at least 30 days previous to sale, and then 20 per cent. additional value of said taxes shall be sold; and in cases where property is not divisible, the whole shall be sold, and the surplus deposited in the Treasury of the United States, subject to the order of the owners of said property. Owners or their heirs may redeem property advertised for sale, and may also redeem property within two years after being sold, on payment of 20 per cent. per annum in addition to purchase money.

Secs 38 and 39 provide for the collection of unpaid taxes in states and for registration of sales of distrained property, and their redemption on payment of certain fees.

Secs. 40 and 45, inclusive, relate to reports of collectors, and enact penalties for extortion and improper conduct, and provide for auditing accounts.

Secs 46 and 47 provide for the assumption, by states, of the collection of their respective quotas of taxation, and allows 15 per cent. deduction therefrom for expenses of collection. Persons making false returns under this act, are fined $500 and liable to the punishment of perjury on conviction.

Sec 48. Debts due by tax collectors to be a lien on their real estate.

Sec. 49—Enables the President to appoint a Commissioner of Taxes, with a salary of $6000 per annum, who shall be charged with preparing the forms and superintending the collection of this tax.

Sections 50 and 51 provide for vacancies in offices of collectors.

INCOME TAX.

Sec. 52 Individuals, companies, corporate and incorporate bodies having profits or incomes at and over $800 per annum, for the year preceding April 1, 1862, derived from salaries, stock dividends, and trades and professions, shall pay 3 per cent. each year. Wages paid for labor, and charges incident to the same, not including personal and household expenses, shall be deducted from net income. Persons non-resident shall pay 5 per cent. per annum.

Sec 53 Authorizes the President to appoint one principal collector in each state and territory, whose salaries shall amount to $2 500 per annum each, and these shall appoint assestants at salaries not exceeding $1,200 each, who shall regulate the collection of taxes in said states; the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint depositories in each state for safe keeping of taxes.

Sec 54. Taxes imposed under the various sections of this act to be due and payable on June 30 1862 unpaid taxes to bear interest at 6 per cent. Property of persons neglecting to pay to be distrained and sold, the officer making sale to give a valid title thereto.

TAXES IN REBELLIOUS STATES.

Sec. 55. States and territories in rebellion shall be subject to the provisions of this act when the authority of the United States shall have been restored therein, and 6 per cent. interest shall be levied until said taxes shall be paid according to the provisions of this act.

Condition of the Fire Department.

The report of Fire Department affairs for 1860, being the first annual report of Chief Engineer DECKER, represents the department to be in a more flourishing condition than ever before. Complaint is made of the reduction of the appropriation for the department in the Tax-Levy, by the Legislature; expenditures have therefore to be greatly curtailed. The want of co-operation with the Chief Engineer by the Common Council, in the granting of new apparatus to fire companies is also complained of much unnecessary work being stated to be the result. The department consists at the present time of the following force: Fourteen engineers, 2 182 members of engine companies, 1 248 members of hose companies, and 666 members of hook and ladder companies making a total of 4 040 men, being a decrease of 187 from the number stated in the last report.

These are divided into 53 engine companies, 55 hose companies and 18 hook and ladder companies. There are 45 engines in good condition, and 17 ordinary; 36 hose carriages in good condition, and 15 ordinary; 11 hook and ladder trucks, and 75 hose tenders and crabs. There has been received $3,662 for firemen's initiation certificates. There are 12 steam fire engines in the department, and 4 more have been authorized to be built. The report recommends that no more petitions for steam fire engines be granted. Attention is called to the scarcity of fire hydrants in the upper portion of the city, and it is recommended that all engines and all hose carriages hereafter built shall be of the same size and style; also, that all engines be provided with the necessary suction pumps to take water from the rivers, thereby remedying the difficulty experienced from the bursting of water pipes.

Commissary Complaints.

An army correspondent throws the whole blame respecting the insufficiency and irregularity of soldiers' rations where it properly belongs—on the incompetency or negligence of the quartermasters. Those soldiers who grumble at the Government on the score of money and food, will find on examination that the fault lies a little nearer home, and that their own officers are the parties really responsible for their inconvenience and sufferings. Government provides amply of every requisite thing, and is ready, on the instant, to issue the articles demanded on a proper requisition from the quartermaster of the regiments; and it does not stand on technicalities. It is not particular as to the turning of a phrase, or the formal syllabic wording of a sentence in these requisitions. Any requisition so nearly exact in its wording as to express clearly its meaning, and so far identify the drawer of the paper as to reasonably secure the Department against fraud and forgery, will receive attention, and command the goods.

BY NEXT WEDNESDAY the Pennsylvania troops will have been paid off. The amount of $300,000 has been distributed amongst them.

The Mountains of Life.

BY JAMES G. CLARK.

There is a majestic beauty in the melody and sentiment of the following poem, which we seldom find. It seems to move and sing of itself:

There's a land far away mid stars, we are told,
Where they know not the sorrows of time;
Where the pure waters wander thro' valleys of gold,
And life is a treasure sublime;
'Tis the land o' our God, 'tis the home of the soul
Where ages of splendor eternally roll—
Where the way-weary traveler reaches his goal
On the evergreen mountains of life.

Our gaze can not soar to that beautiful land,
But our vicious have told of its bliss,
And our souls by the gale from its gardens are fanned
When we faint in the deserts of this,
And we sometimes have longed for its holy repose,
When our spirits were torn with temptation and woes,
And we've drank from the side of the river that flows
From the evergreen mountains of life.

O! the stars never tread the blue heavens of night,
But we think where the redeemed have trod,
And the day never smiles from his palace of light
But we feel the bright smile of our God.
We are traveling homeward, thro' changes and gloom,
To a kingdom where pleasure unchangingly blooms,
And our guide is the glory that shines thro' the tomb,
From the evergreen mountains of life.

The Apache Indians.

The train of MANUEL CHAVIS, of Mestilla Valley, was attacked by forty Indians this side of Salt Lake. The Indians first professed peace and begged for an ox, which was given them. After they had eaten it they attacked the train. The fight was kept up until night, when the ammunition of the train being exhausted, and two men wounded, when the train was abandoned and the men made their escape. The Indians got fifty-one oxen and 6 wagons. This depredation was committed within the range of the Mescalero Apaches, and was undoubtedly committed by them.

A chief of the Mezcalero Apaches, one of those who signed the late treaty, says his understanding of the treaty was that it did not prohibit him from stealing at any point west of the San Augustin Spring. From several sources we are informed that the Indians have the same understanding of the treaty, that they have full right to plunder in the Rio Grande Valley.

The Indians who committed the late massacre at Stein's Peak report in Sonora that sixteen of their number were killed in the fight.

Brownlow "Can't Get Away."

The Parson's paper says: Certain secessionists are boasting that we can't get out of East Tennessee—that the Confederate forces have us surrounded, and don't intend we shall leave the country. Such will be rather astonished when we tell them that we don't want to leave—that we don't intend to leave—that we can neither be coaxed nor driven out of the country—and we are just where, of all other places, we desire to be, at home. The difference between us and some of our citizens, who are uttering these "loud swelling words," is, we stand by our principles, and dare to defend them, while they, through a truckling spirit of cowardice, from base mercenary motives, and from a most disgraceful anxiety to be with the party in power in the state, hypocritically pretend to be what they are not, and cry out *for that* which, in their very hearts, they despise, loathe and condemn. God deliver us from such a dog-like spirit of submission to tyranny and its tools!

A "Contraband" Prayer Meeting.

A large number of "contrabands" who were sent from Fortress Monroe to repair the road to Hampton, assembled in the camp on Sunday afternoon, near the Seminary, and depted a colored man from among them to ask "permission to sing and pray" from Provost Marshal BURLEIGH. Assent being given, they commenced the meeting, and continued it for several hours, with a zeal and fervor most hearty. A portion of the service was very peculiar. To hear the poor creatures pray, in their broken way, for their master—"de ole massas an' missuses, an' de young massas and missuses"—until the tears streamed down their cheeks, were really affecting, and the scene was well worth