THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING. - - - - JULY 27, 1861.

EASTON, MD.

☞ Our article of Saturday last appears to have fallen like a bomb in the camp of the Secession party of this county, and although not intended for that particular locality, yet, judging from the consternation which it has produced, we have every reason to believe it landed in the right quarter. True it is that "conscience makes cowards of us all" and "the wicked flee when no man pursuoth," and so we find that the allegations stated in our last issue, alluding in general terms to the Secession party of Maryland, being appropriated so readily by the Secession faction of this country, furnish the best illustration of their truth and at the same time disclose the very parties most obnoxious to the strictures which we felt called upon to make.

No one would have judged from the tenor of our article that the allegations therein set forth had any peculiar application to the socalled "State rights men" of Talbot, as they were not addressed to any particular section; but their truth has been undoubtedly felt, a vindication has been deemed necessary and the prompt response in the Star of Tuesday last, points with unerring certainty to the very men who are most amenable to those charges and whose sensitiveness has proclaimed their own guilt. The alacrity with which they have donned the garment proves its adaptation and saves us the trouble of localizing that which was intended in a general and not a particular sense. The writer of the article in the Star (and we use this term simply because of certain offensive remarks in which he indulges against us personally) after stating that he could be silent no longer under such great provocation prepares us for the onslaught by intimating that if he should betray a little warmth it must be attributed to the character of our production. We return him our sincere thanks for the timely admonition. The expected bomb has burst, the noise of the concussion has hushed and the smoke has cleared away and lo! we stand erect and undemolished by the fearful missile. Before proceeding to comment on this unworthy and malicious article we would state that it has never been our practice in editorial controversies to indulge in personal epithets, and if we have on any occasion used language deemed offensive by any one it has been drawn from us by imputations against ourself. We have ever been of the opinion, that political discusions should be conducted by reasoning and argument and when an individual so far for gets himself as to make offensive personal allusions he not only confesses himself unequal to the task he has assumed but puts himself beyond the pale of gentlemen. This is evidently the position of the person who has attempted a reply to our article and if he has placed himself in this attitude it is his misfortune and not our fault.

It will be remembered that in the commencement of our editorial we stated that the secessionists always "professed extreme devotion to the very interests which they in the end managed to injure and betray," and in commenting upon this sentence the writer in the Star says, "what these interests are the Gazette leaves entirely to conjecture." Now although it might have been a matter of conjecture to himself, yet we presume our meaning was too plain to be misunderstood by the most ordinary individual, as we were speaking distinctly of the doctrine of "State rights," which interest we allege had been injured and betrayed as others had been. What those others might be, although the Star professes entire ignorance of any interest that has been betrayed by the Secession party, we may perhaps not find it difficult to enumerate. The most important perhaps of all and that which has been for years the theme of discussion in Congress and on the hustings, and of which the Secession party has been the peculiar and self-constituted champion, is the institution of slavery in the South, which has been jeopardized and we may say almost entirely destroyed, so far as our own State is concerned, by the efforts of the very men who have assumed to foster and protect it. Who does not know that the agitation of this question has been for years undermining the security of slave property throughout the border States; and although the purest statesmen of our country have time and again raised their warning voices against this unwise contention, and have warned their fellow citizens that a dissolution of the Union would inevitably accomplish the entire destruction of this species of property, yet, deaf to the voice of entreaty and of patriotism, regardless of interest and welfare of the people, these so-called "State rights men" have persisted in thrusting this question upon the public mind, with a view to "fire the Southern heart and instruct the Southern mind," until the whole has culminated in a revolution which threatens the overthrow of the government itself. The Union men of Maryland have long protested against the agitation of this question: they have known that a separation of the States would be a deathknell to slavery in Maryland as well as to every other material interest. She, in common with the other border States, has resisted every effort at disrupting the government, knowing that their prosperity was indissolubly bound up in the preservation of the Union. Wherever there has been a violation of Southern rights the border States have suffered in proportion to the others as fire to one, and it might have been supposed that a proper regard for the welfare of those States would have induced the gulf States to leave to them the initiation of a movement intended for the redress of wrongs of which they were the chief sufferers. Instead of that the movement was commenced by those who suffered least, while the consequences are to fall on those who have had most cause to complain. In this refusal to respect the sentiment of the border slave States there is a want of magnanimity sufficient to repel any idea that the crusade against the government had its origin in a real desire to redress grievances or in a genuine patriotism. In like manner the advocates of "peace" in the State of Maryland have pursued a course directly calculated to foster and encourage civil war. They are now loud in their clamors for peace and when pressed by adverse circumstances talk much of the horrors and calamities of war. Now we ask, where were the peace proclivities of there men when the war commenced by an attack of 7000 men on a starving garrison of 70? Where were their denunciations when the assault was made on Fort Sumpter, which, as Secretary Walker of the Montgomery confederation said, "had on that day commenced the war," and which would result "in planting the flag of the Confederate States on the capitol at Washington and perhaps over Faneuil Hall itself." We have yet to hear that the act was denounced by the secession press of this State, or that the cry of "peace" was raised in Talbot county; on the contrary, the news was received here by the peace men with every demonstration of joy and approval. The writer in the Star says, may (as State rights party) had "no part in the [illegible] manifestoes, in the levying of volunteers, in squandering the public money in civil war, in suspending the habeas corpus, in declaring martial law and in depriving citizens of their liberty." In these parsicular instances we admit they have not, but they have done much worse; they have encouraged, connived at and applauded every revolutionary act committed by the seceded States, the plundering of the public treasury in New Orleans, the treason of Twiggs, the capture and maltreatment of United States soldiers in Texas by the very people whom they had been sent to protect against the Indians and Mexicans, the coercion of Virginia out of the Union at the point of the bayonet and in defiance of the law which called a convention of the people, the destruction of works of internal improvements and the plunder of the property of Maryland citizens, the piratical capture of a Maryland steamer and the treasonable plots of Maryland conspiritors; these are some of the acts which the secession party of Maryland "have had a hand in" so far as affording aid and comfort and the expression of an active sympathy are concerned. The suspension of the writ of habeas corpas, the declaration of martial law and the arrest and imprisonment of persons charged with treason, are spoken of as violations of personal rights and as unknown to our Constitution and laws, when the fact is they are expressly recognized by the Constitution and the precise state of affairs when it was intended such powers should be exercised, now exists in fearful reality all around us. Why not denounce the act of the Montgomery Congress calling for a hundred thousand men to overthrow the government as well as denounce Mr. Lincoln for calling for seventy-five thousand men to defend it? If the writer in the Star labored as zealously to find reasons to sustain his country in this trying emergency as he does in upholding the cause of rebellion we apprehend he would find no difficulty in giving her that hearty support now demanded at the hands of every true patriot. Instead of that, we find him with others, arrayed against the Constitution which he, if not sworn to support, yet in common with all citizens, rests under an implied obligation to uphold and obey as the "supreme law of the land," and the humiliating spectacle is presented of himself and confederates gloating over the prospected disruption of the government and the humiliation of that flag which has waved in triumph over many battlefields and under whose protecting shadow, he would now, if in a foreign country, be glad to fly for shelter and support. He denies that the Secession party of Maryland "have endeavored to precipitate the State into a civil war and to make her the battle ground between the contending sections." Let the facts answer. Why were they so clamorous for action on the part of the State during the last winter and spring unless it was that she should define her position in favor of the Southern Confederacy and bring about a collison with the government? Why was the continual demand made that the State should be armed if the State was to remain in the Union and no resistance contemplated to the general government? Are we to suppose that the attack was to come from the Confederate States?

And again, we ask, why is it that our Legislature still continues to meet in session, in defiance of popular sentiment, with no earthly good to accomplish, if it is not to be ready when the opportune moment arises; when the time which "must come" "shall come," to apply the remidy of secession so significantly alluded to in the petition of Judge Carmichael? We understand it perfectly well. These are only manifestations of the grand conspiracy which has extended throughout the South, successful in most of the States and struggling for supremacy in the remainder. The attempt has been made in Kentucky and failed through the loyalty of the people. The position of Missouri is similar to that of Maryland. There, as here, a large majority of the people are in favor of the Union, but civil war has been precipitated upon them by a wicked and designing minority aided by a governor who has betrayed the people he had sworn to protect. The secessionists of South Carolina and Georgia artfully contrived to shift the theatre of war from their own States into Virginia, and those of the latter State inturn endeavored to shift it further North into Maryland, where incapable of further progress, it would have raged with all the fury incident to the mighty issues involved, and our peaceful and beloved State, crushed by contending armies, would have perished like an infant between the giant sections. The calamities which are now experienced by the deluded people of Virginia are as nothing compared to those which such a state of things would have entailed on Maryland; and we now tell our fellow citizens that such would have been the consequence of a separation of Maryland from the Union. That such would have been the consequence if the disunion schemes of the secession party had been carried out there can exist no shadow of doubt in any reasonable mind. Had there been a disunionist in the executive chair the State would have been irrecoverably lost. Our noble and patriotic Governor, backed by the Union party of the State, has saved us from utter ruin and for this he has been hounded and vilified by men who were exasperated because he stood in the way of their designs. The time will come, when he will be hailed as our savior from political distruction and his enemies and traducers receive that scorn and contempt which they so justly merit.

The clause in our article to which the Star has taken most exception, and to which the "pith and marrow" of its editorial was evidently directed, is the following: "When the hand of treason shall be more distinctly shown in our midst, the question will be tested whether we have a government able to sustain itself and administer the just punishment of the law to those who violate its most sacred provisions." This is a denouncement of treason, as we shall ever denounce it; it is a distinct averment that treason should be punished, as well as any other crime known to the law, and we would regard any man who would come forward in its defence as containing in his own heart feelings which would render him obnoxious to the charge. An effort is made to produce the impression that we threatened to repress liberty of speech in Talbot. The very effusion we are now reviewing is an example (if we may so speak) of "liberty of speech" in its largest, and we may add, most deprayed sense, and not likely to be interfered with. The attempt to array the people of Talbot against us for exposing the designs of the secession party of Maryland is a miserable abortion and we dismiss it without further comment.

We now approach a subject which we would gladly have avoided and which nothing but self respect would induce us to notice. Near the latter part of the article under consideration we find the following sentence: "The man who wrote the article (meaning our editoral) is too mean for a jack-ketch and would gladly play the spy and informer upon his fellow-citizens, to betray them into the hands of a merciless tyrant, and would then swear them guilty of any crime, however innocent, simply to gratify a petty political malignity." As we have before remarked we have ever deprecated the introduction of personalities in political discussions and although we have spoken in strong terms of parties and their principles, we have ever refrained from personal crimination except when forced on us under strong provocation. In the present case it will be seen, by an analysis of the sentence, that we are held up to public view as ready to become a spy, a traitor and a perjurer to gratify our personal malignity. Of the individual who penned the above sentence, we can only say, that, stung by the force of our remarks, mortified and exasperated at the exposure of the insidious designs of himself and coadjutors, driven from the forum of honorable discussion, he seeks to retaliate by the use of epithets which do not injure us but serve to identify and betray himself. We have no doubt that when about to perpetrate the above slander and wishing to clothe it in the darkest colors his mental vision turned inward, and there gleaning the dark recesses of his nature, he has plucked his own image and thrown it before the public. At any rate, whoever he may be, and whether he has aimed at ourself, or any one over our shoulders, we say that he cannot come before the community and proclaim himself, with truth, an honest man. We shall ever take pleasure in conducting political discussions on fair and honorable terms, and while we shall speak of parties and their principles, and the acts of public men, with that freedom so essential to free debate, we will avoid crimination when not personal attacked. We shall continue, as heretofore, to uphold the cause of the Union and the Constitution and to expose the plans of those who are endeavoring to place the State in an attitude of secession. We are not to be deterred from yielding that cordial support to the government which is due by every good citizen because Mr. Lincoln or any one else happens to be in temporary power. We would yield the same support to Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Breckinridge or any one else in their efforts to maintain the Union and enforce the law. We shall continue to warn our fellow citizens of the baneful effects of disunion on every material interests of Maryland and if the writer in the Star is inclined to take us to task for so doing we invite him to make the attempt.

Defeat of the Federal Army.—Much rejoicing was indulged doubtless, wherever rebellious spirits have the least foothold, on the receipt of the news of the defeat of the federal army at Manassas on Sunday. Even the streets of our own little town were perfectly alive with enthusiasm from the confederate sympathisers. In fact any one might have supposed that the independence of the Southern Confederacy had been acknowledged, that Jeff. Davis had taken Washington for his head-quarters and that he was still driving his South Carolina Secession war to the very borders of Canada. It is true it was a complete route of the federal forces, but while it is the case in this instance the bravery and dauntless spirit of the soldiers have been remarkable. Who, after this, will doubt their courage?—They stood the galling fires from the masked batteries of the enemy and would frequently take them at the point of the bayonet and cause their occupants to fall back. The number of the federal forces were much smaller than the rebel army, but notwithstanding that and the natural fortifications which they have the advantage of, it is positively asserted that the federal army made such havoc among the confederates that their progress was most encouraging until about four o'clock in the afternoon, when Beauregard was re-inforced by Johnston and about thirty thousand fresh men. But let the defeat be from odds in numbers, bad generalship or whatever might have been the cause, the co-workers in this rebellious proceeding will look to nothing else but the sole defeat, and will, as they have done on every occasion whereby they could raise the least speck of enthusiasm, use it for the most ultra party purposes. If they can find one that is willing to yield to their constant boreing or give way under their denunciations they make that the "convenient season" to use all their appliances to make speedy work in assisting to destroy the country and build up something—but no man can see what. But these enthusiasts have well nigh played out their game in the good old State of Maryland. The last grand act that was performed (Apr. 19.) was so barfaced that as soon as the tumult had ceased and the smoke and dust had cleared away, the "scales" immediately began to fall from the Union men's eyes and it appeared as clear as daylight that the whole affair was gotten up to force the State out of the Union. The defeat which the government has just met with has not, by any means, thrown her from the firm foundation upon which she was placed, but she still intends to persevere in the maintenance of her nationality, and we hope all sections may yet say

"Sail on! sail on, oh ship of state!
Sail on! oh Union, strong and great!
Humanity, with all its fears,
With all its hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what master laid thy keel,
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, and sail and rope;
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat,
Were shaped the anchors of our hope."

"States are all distinct as billows, Union, one, as is the Sea."

That great man, Henry Clay, in 1850, when Mr. Foote of Miss., offered an amendment that California should not exercise her jurisdiction over territory South of 35° 30', in an earnest and eloquent speech after regretting the fate of the compromise bill, said he

"Wished it be distinctly understood that if any State or States or any portion of the people should array themselves in arms against the Union he was for testing the strength of the government to ascertain whether it had the ability to maintain itself.—He avowed the most unwavering attachment to the Union and declared his purpose to raise both his voice and his hand in support of the Union and the Constitution. He had been in favor of passing the several measures together; he was now in favor of passing them separately, but whether passed or not he was in favor of putting down any and all resistance to the federal authority."

In the House of Representatives on Monday, Mr. Crittenden introduced resolutions declaring, first, that the present war has been forced upon the country by the Disunionists of the Southern States, and second, that it is not waged in a spirit of oppression, or subjugation, nor with a view to overthrow any institution, but to maintain the principles of the Constitution and the Government of the United States, and that when such objects shall have been attained the war shall cease.

Mr. Burnett of Kentucky called for a division of the question. After the resolution was divided the first part was adopted, yeas 121, nays Messrs. Burnett of Kentucky and Reed of Missouri. The second part then being offered, it was adopted, yeas 117, nays Messrs. Potter of Wisconsin and Riddle of Ohio.

NEWS ITEMS.

We take the following from the Baltimore American of Thursday:

The military news from Washington relates entirely to the re-organization and re-inforcement of the Army. The Government is represented to be acting with great vigor, and is promptly responded to by the country. A very large number of regiments have been offered, and many are already *en route* for Washington. At the same time there is a considerable dimunition of the force in the field by the discharge of the three months volunteers. The position of the opposing armies on the other side of the potomac is precisely what it was before the advance began, the Confederates having advanced their pickets to the points occupied previous to the evacuation of Fairfax Court House.

In the United States Senate yesterday the House bill to define and punish conspiracies against the Government was passed. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer force, giving the President power to dismiss commissioned officers for misconduct. Mr. Wilson stated that the re-organization of the army was necessary, the rout of the other day having resulted from the incapacity of officers.—The House bill appropriating $100,000 for the payment of the military police of Baltimore was passed. Mr. Johnson proposed resolutions similar to Mr. Crittenden's, recently passed by the House, in relation to the purposes of the War.

In the House a bill submitted by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, appropriating $100,000 for the payment of the police force of Baltimore appointed under the authority of the United States, was passed with but five votes in the negative. The dissentients were Messrs. Henry May, Burnett of Kentucky, Vallandigham of Ohio, and Reed and Norton of Missouri. During the consideration of the bill a sharp and acrimonious debate sprang up between Messrs. Burnett and Richardson of Illinois, in which significant references were made by both gentlemen to their personal responsibility "elsewhere" than in the House, for assertions there made. The bill providing for the assessment and collection of direct taxes to the amount of $30,000 was taken up, and after discussion in Committee of the Whole, was recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report an amendment providing for the collection of the tax in the manner prescribed for the collection of State taxes.

WAR NEWS!

THE FIGHT AT MANASSAS.

Great Loss of Life on both Sides.

The Federal Troops Retreat in Great Disorder.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY,

A LARGE NUMBER OF TROOPS En Route for Washington.

&c., &c., &c.

The battle at Bull's Run, the defeat and the retreat of Major Gen. McDowell's forces, the number of killed and wounded on each side, and the next probable movement of the Federal army, are the all-absorbing subjects of comment on the part of the press and the people, generally everywhere,

The reports as to the killed, wounded and missing, on the part of the federal party, continue to be of a very contradictory character.

The Hon. H. J. Raymond, who was present on Sunday at the battle near Bull's Run, within three or four miles of Manassas Junction, has furnished the New York Times the following graphic account:

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1861.

The battle yesterday was one of the most severe and sanguinary ever fought on this continent, and it ended in the failure of the Union troops to hold all the positions which they sought to carry, and which they actually did carry, and in their retreat to Centreville.

The attack was made in three columns, two of which, however, were mainly feints, intended to amuse and occupy the enemy, while the substantial work was done by the third. It has been known for a long time that the range of hills which border the small, swampy stream known as Bull's Run, had been thoroughly and extensively fortified by the rebels; that batteries had been planted at every available point, usually concealed in the woods and bushes, which abound in that vicinity, and covering every way of approach to the region beyond. These are the advance defences of Manassas Junction, which is some three miles further off. Until these were carried no approach could be made to that place; and after they should be carried others of a similar character would have to be overcome at every point where they could be erected.

The utmost that military skill and ingenuity could accomplish for the defense or this point was done. Gen McDowell was unwilling to make an attack directly in the face of these batteries, as they would be of doubtful issue, and must inevitably result in a very serious loss of life. After an attack had been resolved upon, therefore, he endeavored to find some way of turning the position. His first intention was to do this on the southern side—to throw a strong column into the place from that direction, while a feigned attack should be made in front. On Thursday, when the troops were advanced to Centreville, it was found that the roads on the south side of these positions were almost impracticable—that they were narrow, crooked and stony, and that it would be almost impossible to bring up enough artillery to be effective in the time required. This original plan was, therefore, abandoned; and Friday was devoted to an examination by the topographical engineers of the northern side of the position. Maj. Bernard and Capt. Whipple reconnoitered the place for miles around, and reported that the position could be entered by a path coming from the north—though it was somewhat long and circuitous. This was selected, therefore, as the mode and point of attack.

On Saturday the troops were all brought closely up to Centreville—and all needful preparations were made for the attack which was intended for the next day. Yesterday morning, therefore the army marched—by two roads—Colonel Richardson with his command taking the southern, which leads to Bull's Run, and Gen. Tyler the northern—running parallel to it at a distance of about a mile and a half. The movement commenced at about 3 o'clock. I got up at a little before 4, and found the long line of troops extended far out on either road. I took the road by which Col. Hunter with his command, and Gen. McDowell and staff, had gone, and pushing on directly for the front. After going out about two miles, Col. Hunter turned to the right—marching obliquely towards the Run, which he was to cross some four miles higher up and then come down upon the entrenched positions of the enemy on the other side. Col. Miles was left at Centreville and on the road, with reserves which he was to bring up whenever they might be needed. Gen. Tyler went directly forward, to engage the enemy in front, and send reinforcements to Colonel Hunter whenever it should be seen that he was engaged.

I went out upon the northern road. It is hilly, like all the surface of this section. After going out about three miles, you come to a point down which the road, leading through a forest, descends: then it proceeds by a succession of rising and falling knolls for a quarter of a mile, when it crosses a stone bridge and then ascends by a steady slope to the heights beyond. At the top of that slope the rebels had planted heavy batteries, and the woods below were filled with their troops and with concealed cannon. We proceeded down the road to the first of the small knolls mentioned, when the whole column halted. The 30-pounder Parrott gun, which has a longer range than any other in the army, was planted in the road. Capt. Ayres's battery was stationed in the woods a little to the right. The First Ohio and Second New York Regiments were thrown into the woods in advance on the left.—The Sixty-ninth New York, the First, Second and Third Connecticut Regiments, were ranged behind them, and the Second Wisconsin was thrown into the woods on the right. At about half-past six o'clock the thirty-pounder threw two shells directly into the battery at the summit of the slope, on the opposite height, one of which, as I learn afterwards, struck and exploded directly in the midst of the battery, and occasioned the utmost havoc and confusion. After about half an hour Captain Ayres threw ten or fifteen shot and shell from his battery into the same place. But both failed to elicit any reply. Men could be seen moving about the opposite slope, but the batteries were silent. An hour or so afterwards we heard three or four heavy guns from Colonel Richardson's column at Bull's Run, and these were continued at intervals for two or three hours, but they were not answered, even by a single gun. It was very clear that the enemy intended to take his own time in paying his respects to us, and that he meant, moreover, to do it in his own way. Meantime we could hear in the distance the sound of Colonel Hunter's axemen, clearing his way, and awaited with some impatience the sound of his cannon on the opposite heights. Time wore along, with occasional shots from our guns, as well as those of Col. Richardson's column, but without, in a single instance, receiving any reply.

At a little before 11 o'clock the 1st Ohio and 2d New York, which were lying in the wood on the left, were ordered to advance. They did so, passing out of the road and climbing a fence into a wood opposite, which they had barely approached, however, when they were met by a tremendous discharge of a four-gun battery, planted at the left in the woods, mainly for the purpose of sweeping the road perpendicularly and the open field on its right by which alone troops could pass forward to the opposite bank. They were staggered for a moment, and received orders to retire. Capt. Ayres' battery (formerly Sherman's) was advanced a little, so as to command this battery, and by twenty minutes of vigorous play up on it, silenced it completely.

At half-past 11 we heard Hunter's guns on the opposite height, over a mile to the right.—He was answered by batteries there, and then followed the shap, rattling volleys of musketry, as their infantry became engaged. The firing was now incessant. Hunter had come upon them suddenly, and formed his line of battle in an open field at the right of the road. The enemy drew up to oppose him, but he speedily drove them to retreat and followed them up with the greatest vigor and rapidity. Meantime, for some three hours previous, we had seen long lines of dense dust rising from the roads leading from Manassas, and with the glass we could very clearly perceive that they were raised by the constant and steady stream of reinforcements, which continued to pour in nearly the whole day. The Sixty-ninth, Seventy-ninth, Second and Eighth New York; the First, Second and Third Connecticut, and the Second Wisconsin, were brought forward in advance of the wood and marched across the field to the right, to go to Col. Hunter's support. They crossed the intervening stream and drew up in a small open field, separated from Col. Hunter's column by a dense wood, which was filled with batteries and infantry. Our guns continued to play upon the woods which thus concealed the enemy, and aided materially in clearing them for the advance. Going down to the extreme front of the column, I could watch the progress of Col. Hunter, marked by the constant roar of artillery and the roll of musketry, as he pushed the rebels back from point to point. At 1 o,clock he had driven them out of the woods and across the road which was the prolongation of that on which we stood. Here, by the side of their batteries, the rebels made a stand. They planted their flag directly in the road, and twice charged across it upon our men, but without moving them an inch. They were met by a destructive fire, and were compelled to fall still further back. Gradually the point of fire passed further away, until the dense clouds of smoke which marked the progress of the combat were at least half a mile to the left of what had been the central portion of the rebels.

It was now 2½ o'clock. I was at the advanced point of the front of our column, some hundred rods beyond the woods, in which the few troops then were drawn up, when I decided to drive back to the town. As I passed up the road the balls and shell from the enemy began to fall with more than usual rapidity. I did not see the point from which they came, but meeting Captain Ayres, he said he was about to bring up his battery, supported by the Ohio brigade under Col. Schenk, to repel a rumored attempt of cavalry to outflank this column. As I went forward he passed down. Gen. Schenk's brigade was at once drawn up across the road, and Capt. Ayres' guns were planted in a knoll at the left, when a powerful body of rebels, with a heavy battery, came down from the direction of Bull's Run, and engaged this force with tremendous effect. I went to Centreville, sent off my dispatch, and started with all speed to return—intending to go with our troops upon what had been the hotly contested field, never doubting for a moment that it would remain in their hands.

I had gone but a quarter of a mile when we met a great number of fugitives, and our carriage soon became entangled in a mass of baggage-wagons, the officer in charge of which told me it was useless to go in that direction, as our troops were retreating. Not crediting the story, which was utterly inconsistent with what I had seen a little while before, I continued to push on. I soon met Quartermaster Stetson, of the Fire Zouaves, who told me bursting into tears, that his regiment had been utterly cut to pieces, that the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel were both killed, and that our troops had actually been repulsed. I still tried to proceed, but the advancing columns rendered it impossible, and I turned about. Leaving my carriage, I went to a high point of ground and saw, by the dense cloud of dust which rose over each of the three roads by which the three columns of the army had advanced, that they were all on the retreat. Sharp discharges of cannon in their rear indicated that they were being pursued.

About a mile this side of Centreville a stampede took place among the teamsters and others which threw everything into the utmost confusion, and inflicted some very serious injuries.—Mr. Eaton, of Michigan, in trying to arrest the flight of some of these men, was shot by one of them—the ball taking effect in his hand.

PARTICULARS OF THE RETREAT OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.

The retreat of the Federal troops to Centreville was successfully accomplished by 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, the regiments regaining their positions vacated in the morning, minus a large number that had scattered in the woods in various directions. Those that succeeded in reaching Centreville had an opportunity of getting four hours sleep, the reserved corps under Col. Miles, being posted beyond Centreville.

At 1 o'clock this (Monday) morning a retreat from that point was commenced and maintained in good order to Arlington Heights and Alexandria. The army in its retreat was compelled to leave behind a large amount of provisions, ammunition and about forty army wagons, which fell into the hands of the Confederates. As fast as the Federal forces retired their positions were immediately occupied by the enemy until after Fairfax Court House was passed, after which the pursuit was not continued.

In many cases the teamsters unhitched their horses and abandoned their wagons, when there was not the slightest necessity.

The enemy's cavalry was the terror of the volunteers, who were compelled to keep in the woods to prevent being charged on by them.

Large Increase of the Army—Immense Reinforcements Coming—Patriotic Response to the Demands of the Government.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The President and Secretary of War are vigorously at work reorganizing a powerful army. Within the last twenty-four hours 60,000 fresh troops, with a number of batteries of artillery have been accepted.

A number of regiments have arrived here, and every day will bring immense reinforcements to the National Capitol. Ten new regiments will be in Baltimore by this evening.

The response from every quarter to the needs of the government has been most gratifying and truly patriotic.

A Prussian Regiment Offered and Accepted—Popularity of Gen. McClellan.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Col. A. Schimmelfenning, of Philadelphia, arrived here to-day and offered the services of his regiment of 1,040 men, a large portion of whom have seen service in Europe. Nearly all the officers are Prussians who distinguished themselves in the service.—The regiment has been accepted by the government.

Gen. McClellan is expected here to-morrow. His presence is awaited with much anxiety.—The appointment is highly popular, both among the troops and the distinguished civiltans here congregated.

The Federal Losses Exaggerated—Six Pieces of Cannon Recovered from the Battle Field.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Federal losses have been greatly exaggerated. It is now well ascertained that the killed will fall short of one thousand. The secession troops did not follow our retreating forces after they passed Bull Run.

Col. Einstein, of the Pennsylvania Twenty-sixth Regiment returned to the battle-field about 11 o'clock on Sunday night and brought off six pieces of artillery, which he delivered to the commanding officer on the Potomac yesterday evening. The Colonel reports that the field was clear, and not an enemy in sight.

ADDITIONAL INTERESTING DETAILS.

The Washington Star, of last evening, has some additional interesting particulars of the battle. Sherman's battery, it appears, was not captured, but has returned to Washington, with the loss of only its caissons. Senator Foster is safe, and was not even wounded, but Mr. Ely, a New York Congressman, is among the missing. He was present at the battle. The Star also gives the following items:

Captain Bokelin, of the regulars, had his horse shot from under him while attempting to rally a body of troops.

Each succeeding moment renders it plainer that our loss in the engagement has been greatly over-estimated. Gen. McDowell is satisfied today that between fire and seven hundred will cover his entire loss of killed and wounded, and that the number of his men taken prisoners without being wounded is very inconsiderable, if any.

The two captured Georgians say that in an attempt to capture Sherman's battery, they were cut to pieces by the fire of several regiments, and they think that there are not more than 200 of their men left.

The field of the Confederates could be seen strewn with dead and wounded. The fire upon them by Sherman's and other batteries was well directed and terribly destructive. Whole volleys of musketry were also sent amongst them with deadly effect.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The most vigorous measures are being adopted by the War Department for a thorough and complete reorganization of our army. Old systems will be changed to practical modes for the better management of our forces by providing reliable officers. To this end the Secretary of War issued a General Order today that all officers of regiments will be subject to examination by a Board of Military Officers, to be appointed by the Department, with the concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief—as to their fitness for the positions assigned them. Those found incompetent will be rejected and their positions will be filled by competent officers that may have passed examination of the Military Board.

Up to twelve o'clock to day nearly eighty thousand men have been accepted and are at this moment being marshalled into service all over the North. Many are now in motion on their way to the National Capitol. The energy and well directed efforts of the War Department and of the General-in-Chief has done much to restore confidence. The prompt appointment of Gen. McClellan, who is now on his way here to command the Grand Army, has given unbounded satisfaction and created great enthusiasm among the soldiers. They are worthy of being led by so great a General as McClellan, who has recently given such decisive proofs of his great abilities.

The Confederate Loss at the Bull Run Battle.

CAIRO, Illinois, July 23.—At Memphis the loss of the Rebels in the fight is estimated at three thousand.

FLAG OF TRUCE—THE WOUNDED.

On Tuesday morning, we learn, Gen. McDowell despatched his aid, Major Wadsworth, with a flag of truce, to the enemy's lines, charged with the duty of making the best possible arrangements for the care of our wounded and the burial of our dead, necessarily left on the field. He was stopped by the enemy's advanced pickets at a point about two miles this side of Fairfax Court House, and turned back, his communication being forwarded to Beauregard, from whom answer was received at noon yesterday, stating that he will not permit our surgeons and ambulances to come within their lines, but they will take good care of them (our wounded) as of their own.

Maryland and Kentucky Secessionists Alike.

One of the remarkable features in regard to genuine Secession is that it carries a very high head—like Job's war-horse, it "snuffs the battle afar off," is marvellously sensitive in its sympathies for South Carolina, and is great on Constitutional rights, but has no more eyes for raids into Maryland from Virginia, and the destruction—by millions of dollars' worth—of bridges and locomotives belonging to the citizens of our own State, than if these things had never occurred.—Let the General Government be found doing almost anything to protect itself, and straightway a score of jurists are ready with their precedents to prove that it is an usurpation, an outrage, which calls on Secession for renewed efforts to destroy all law and all precedent.

We have noticed that pretty much the same condition of things exists in Kentucky. The Kentuckians have had their steamboats seized, and have been compelled to submit to numberless other lawless acts, all proper because done by the new school of statesmen of the Gen. Pillow school on their borders, and Gov. Magoffin there is as mute as an oyster on the subject.—The Frankfort *Commonwealth* chronicles one of the latest of these lawless acts, and we submit it to our readers that they may know what the *habeas corpus* defenders do elsewhere with impunity:

"Two Outrages by Tennessee.—Last week the Governor of Tennessee seized two trains of passenger cars belonging to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, besides other rolling stock of great value, and refuses to surrender the property thus feloniously taken. We have been waiting several days to see what action our Governor would take in the matter, but have come to the conclusion that he does not intend to act at all.

"A youthful fool, who joined Jeff. Davis' army in search of his "rights," concluding that he had rights enough in his native county (Simpson,) returned there early last week. A party of Tennesseeans came over into Kentucky—"invading our soil"—and forcibly carried the young booby back to Tennessee.

"Remembering the Lago case, we were in hourly expectation of a general moving of Heaven and earth by our excellent Governor, who is so jealous of the honor of Kentucky, and the rights of her citizens. But up to the present writting there has been no earthquakes or tornadoes of an executive character, and we are forced to conclude that our impartial chief magistrate either never heard of this flagrant outrage, or that he has forgotten it in his deep anxiety about Willis Lago.

"Another fact is equally remarkable, viz: the Jeff. Davis organs have not expended their customary quantity of wrath and adjectives over these circumstances. In fact they rather seem to approve them, and some are silly enough to defend the course of Tennessee. Verily Secession consistency is a jewel—of the "dollar store variety."

Mysteries of the Habeas Corpus.—A St. Louis letter says:

"Among other applicants for a writ of *habeas corpus* was one of the Camp Jackson captains, a young lawyer who had adopted an ingenius device to get rid of his parole and oath of allegiance, but it didn't work so beautifully as he expected. He went to the arsenal and renounced his parole, and again surrendered himself a prisoner, and of course was detained as such. He immediately sues for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to test the legality of his arrest, and make a case for all the rest. Judge Craton decided that if the promise he made when released from arrest at Camp Jackson was invalid, it did not interfere with his liberty, and it did not cause his present alleged detention, for he voluntarily renounced his freedom, and was now held in obedience to his free choice! The captain's predicament was here made so ludicrous that the humor of even the Secessionists had to give way, and they smiled with the rest. The captain is still at the arsenal—wondering over the mysteries of the *habeas corpus* act."