The South.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 23, 1861.

Baltimore is to be "bombarded," "shelled," "burned with fire," "laid in ashes," "laid low," "crushed," "destroyed," "annihilated," "wiped out," "blotted from the map," "razed," "levelled with the ground," "ploughed with cannon-balls, "and sown with gunpowder," "sacked," "pillaged," "swept with fire and sword," "made an abode for owls and satyrs, and a place for fishermen to dry their nets."—*Vide Northern Press passim.*

City Items.

Killing of a Soldier.—Edward W. Bayne, belonging to Company K of Col. Dare's Pennsylvania Regiment, was this morning shot dead by James Manly, a notorious character who formerly lived in the Eastern section of the city. It appears that previous to the leaving of the train of cars, containing this regiment, from the Philadelphia depot, a difficulty occurred at the corner of Eden street and Eastern avenue between Manly and three members of the regiment—the deceased being one of them—when Manly discharged a revolver at Bayne, the ball entering the left breast, below the nipple. After firing the shot, Manly proceeded to the Ferry wharf, where he made his escape, in a row boat, to the camp of Col. Lyle's regiment, of which he is a member. Several of the police of the Eastern District pursued him to camp, and upon informing Col. Lyle of the murder, he ordered him to be taken to Fort McHenry, where he was confined. Coroner Sparklin held an inquest over the body—the jury rendering a verdict that death was caused by a pistol shot wound, at the hands of James Manly. The testimony before the jury went to prove the killing to have been without provocation. The deceased was taken on to Philadelphia, where he leaves a wife and several children.

Off from the Wars.—Large numbers of Federal troops continue to pass through this city on the way to their homes, those whose time are out finding it extremely inconvenient to remain longer from their homes. Yesterday morning the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company run a train of cars as far West as Sandy Hook, near Harper's Ferry. The train returned to this city about seven o'clock last evening, and brought down two hundred and fifty men belonging to the Pennsylvania First, on their way to Harrisburg, they having served out the three months, for which period they enlisted, and refusing to re-enlist were discharged from the service. They report the remainder of the regiment at the Ferry, anxiously awaiting to return home, and the Railroad will make arrangements to convey them here to-day or to-morrow. The men looked as though they had seen hard service, and appeared delighted on their return. They report that quite a number of Pennsylvanians have returned home by the way of Chambersburg.

Released on Bail.—In the United States District Court yesterday, B. Welch Owens, Esq., who was under $20,000 bail upon a presentment made by the grand jury for treason, appeared in answer to an indictment for treason subsequently found by the Black Republican grand jury, and was required to give additional securities for his appearance at the November term of the United States Circuit Court. The bail was fixed at $40,000—$10,000 were taken upon his personal security, and Dr. Jas. S. Owens, Thomas J. Welch, Tristram S. Martin, John B. Case, Nicholas M. Bosley and Henry M. Welch became his securities jointly and severally in the sum of $30,000. It is said that the Grand Republican Inquest yesterday found several additional indictments, but against whom has not transpired.

Another Federal Prize.—A few days since two deputy Federal Marshals, with others, from this city, left on the tug *Reliance*, for the Patuxent river, in search of the schooner *Alverti*, which was alleged to have conveyed several persons from this city *en route* for Virginia, to join the Confederate army. She was found about six miles up that river with no other person than the captain on board.—The vessel was aground, and the power of the tug was not sufficient to haul her off, and the gun boat *Yankee* was called from the mouth of the river to haul her off. The captain was taken to Fort McHenry, and confined on a charge of treason. The schooner belongs to parties in this city, and is of eighty tons burthen.

Gen. Cadwallader.—Many personal friends of Gen. Cadwallader have been making inquiries for some days past of the whereabouts of Gen. Cadwallader—the rumour which had gained currency that he was in a wounded condition at his house in Philadelphia having been emphatically denied, has tended to make his friends still more anxious to hear from him. His precise whereabouts we are unable to state, but presume he may shortly be addressed in Philadelphia, as an official order from the War Department, dated yesterday says:—"Major Gen. Cadwallader, of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, will be honorably discharged on the receipt of this order, as his term of service expires to day."

Troops for the Occupation of Baltimore.—Large reinforcements are arriving here to take the place of those whose time have expired and are about returning home. Yesterday, three regiments from the vicinity of Easton, Pennsylvania, via Harrisburg, came over the Northern Central Railway, and encamped in the Western section of the city. Several thousand additional troops from the same State are expected to-day. The duration of their stay among us will no doubt depend upon circumstances, but it is more than likely that a number of them will be used in making up the second "grand army." The Fourth Wisconsin regiment has also arrived and gone into camp at Camp Carroll. They bring all their equipments with them, and horses for the use of their officers.

Contraband Goods.—On Saturday, Surveyor Jno. F. McJilton, of the custom house, seized a lot of cigars, a quantity of quinine, and 53 reams of paper, on board a schooner bound to Benedict, Charles county. It appears that when the captain called at the custom house for the purpose of clearing his vessel, some suspicion was excited, and on examining the cargo it is alleged that a barrel of flour was found, a number of bottles of quinine, and what was called a box of cigars was 40,000. The goods were seized, but what disposition will be made of them remains to be seen.

Violating the Laws.—George Thomas, for assaulting and abusing officer Williams, was committed to jail for Court by Justice Showacre. Henry Taylor, colored, was held to bail, by Justice Showacre, for his appearance at Court to answer the charge of stealing $4 and a gold ring from Mathias J. Powell. Justice Shipley yesterday committed to jail, in default of security to keep the peace, Jeremiah Johnson, colored, charged with breaking in the door of Emeline Paca, colored.

Health of the City.—The report of the Health Commissioner, Dr. C. H. Bradford, for the week ending yesterday morning, shows a total mortality of 112, equally divided between males and females. Of those who died 45 were children under one year, 12 were between one and two years, 7 were between two and five years, and 4 were between 5 and 10 years—making an aggregate of 68 under ten years of age. There were 20 deaths from cholera infantum.

Restored to Liberty.—Early in June, Mr. James McCartney, a citizen of Baltimore county, was arrested on the charge of treason at the instance of Capt. Waltemeyer, of the First Maryland Regiment, and has been confined in jail since that time. The Black Republican Grand Jury having found a true bill against him, he was yesterday, through the efforts of John H. Ing, Esq., his counsel, admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000.

Arrival of Emigrants.—The Bremen ship *Ferdinand*, Capt. Bullerdisk, 56 days from Bremen, came into port last evening. She had on board 267 passengers, 7 having died on the passage. On arrival at the quarantine ground, the ship was boarded by the physician at the Marine Hospital, and there being no cases of contagious sickness on board, she was discharged and came up to the wharf.

A New Commander.—Rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, Gen. Dix yesterday assumed command of the Department of Maryland, in the place of Gen. Banks. The last named officer takes the place vacated by the honorable discharge of Gen. Patterson from the service. He left this morning by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for the Upper Potomac.

Sickness at Camp Carroll.—There is quite a number of the men attached to the Second Maryland Regiment, now stationed at Camp Carroll, in the Western portion of the city, sick with the typhoid fever. Several have been taken to the Lombard street Infirmary, while such as were fortunate in having homes have been removed to them.

Death to the Canines! The City Council yesterday afternoon adopted a resolution appropriating $1,000 for the purpose of destroying dogs found running at large in the city. The sooner the useless curs are gotten rid of the better.

Sick in the Infirmary.—There are at the present time sixteen Federal soldiers in the Lombard street Infirmary, the principal disease being typhoid fever. A private of one of the Pennsylvania regiments, named Burns, died there on Sunday.

Inspector of Steamboats Appointed.—The services of George W. Morris, inspector of steamboat boilers for the third district of Maryland, have been dispensed with, and Joseph Cragg appointed in his place.

A New Officer Named.—Wm. M. Woods, formerly a member of the City Council from the Nineteenth ward, has been named by the powers that be as a Deputy Marshal of Police.

End of their Labors.—The members of the United States District Court Grand Jury were discharged this morning by Judge Giles, having been thirty seven days in session.

DIED.

On the 22d instant, Mrs. MARY A. O'BRIEN, daughter of William Pendergast.

On the 21st instant, Mrs. EMELINE FRANKLIN, in the 29th year of his age.

On the 15th instant, in Louisville, PHILIP W. THOMAS, of this city, in the 22d year of his age.

HEALTH OFFICE, Baltimore, July 22, 1861.

Report of Deaths in the City of Baltimore for the last week, ending on Monday morning.

Cancer 2; child-bed 1; cholera infantum 20; colic 1; consumption 16; convulsions 4; croup 2; dropsy 3; diarrhoea 2; drowned 2; dysentery 3; bilious fever 1; scarlet fever 2; typhoid fever 8; inflammation of the brain 1; inflammation of the lungs 1; inflammation of the womb 1; lock jaw 1; measles 1; old age 1; organic disease of the heart 1; palsy 1; teething & unknown infantile 20—total 112.

Under 1 year 45; between 1 and 2, 12; between 2 and 5, 7; between 5 and 10, 4; between 10 and 15, 2; between 15 and 20, 3; between 20 and 30, 11; between 30 and 40, 5; between 40 and 50 9; between 50 and 60 2; between 60 and 70, 6; between 70 and 80, 3; between 80 and 90, 2; above 100, 1. still-births, 12.

Males 56, females 56. Of which number 9 were colored persons—8 free, 1 slave. By order,

CHAS. H. BRADFORD, Health Co'mr.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

TUESDAY, July 23, 1861.

$1,000	Baltimore 6's, '75	80½
1,000	do. '75	81
1,000	Western Maryland bonds	40
36	shares Mechanics' Bank	14
24	shares Firemen's Insurance Co.	35

Prices and Sales of Stocks in New York.

First Board, July 23.

Virginia 6's	48½	sales	N. Carolina 6's	58	sales
Missouri 6's	42	do	Cleveland & Tol.	—	do
Canton Co.	8¾	do	Mich. South. RR.	—	do
Erie Railroad	24½	do	Mich. So. Guar.	—	do
N. Y. Central	75½	do	Rock Island RR	—	do
Reading	36	do	Tennessee bonds	41½	do

Market weak.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, July 23, 1861.

ARRIVED TO-DAY.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, from Old Point Comfort, Va.—to M. N. Falls.

Steamer F. W. Bruns, Foster, from New York—mdse., to J. A. Shriver.

Steamer John S. Shriver, Dennis, from Philadelphia—mdse., to J. A. Shriver.

Barge L. A. Ruely, Dorman, from Havre de Grace—ore to W. H. Oler.

ARRIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Ferdinand, (Brem.) Bullerdisk, 56 days from Bremen to the captain—mdse. and 267 passengers, to F. L. Brauns & Co.—Had 7 deaths on the passage. Experienced light westerly winds, and between the longitudes of 45 and 50 encountered large quantities of ice.

Barge Marion, Crosby, from New York—to J. A. Shriver.

CLEARED TO-DAY.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, Old Point Comfort, M. N. Falls.
Steamer John S. Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia, J. A. Shriver.
Steamer Richard Willing, Claypole, New York, J. A. Shriver.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, Chase, New York, J. A. Shriver.
Brig Chowan, Lawson, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, C. Morton Stewart.
Schr. A. W. Thompson, Reeves, Georgetown, Jas. Sullivan.
And the usual number of schooners, sloops, and sail boats, which under the recent order of Collector Hoffman, cleared for different rivers and creeks in Maryland.

MARBLE WORKS.

HUGH SISSON,

STEAM MARBLE WORKS,

Cor. North and Monument Sts.,

BALTIMORE,

Monuments, Grave Stones, Mantles, Table Tops, Tiles for Floors, Garden Statuary, &c.

Foreign and Domestic MARBLE furnished the trade at low rates. ap 23 tf

HARDWARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

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GUN, RIFLE & PISTOL

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MERRILL'S RIFLE.

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,

No. 239 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE.

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INSURANCE AGENCIES.

COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL PAID UP $500,000
ASSETS NOVEMBER 30th, 1860 .... $1,364,443.49

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice President.
SAMUEL H. MOORE, Secretary.

The undersigned respectfully solicits application for insurance in this desirable office.

HENRY M. WARFIELD, Agent.
H. M. WARFIELD & CO.,
16 Spear's wharf.

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GILMOR MEREDITH,

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE AGENCY,

No. 49 Exchange Place,

BALTIMORE

MARINE—

The Neptune Insurance Company, New York.

FIRE—

The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company, New York.

The Enterprise Insurance Company, Philadelphia.

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LICENSED AGENCY.

SOLE AGENT OF THE

Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia.

CAPITAL SURPLUS $200,000

Virginia Life Insurance Company, Richmond, Va.

CASH CAPITAL $100,000

INSURES CHEAPEST and pays the promptest of any safe Company in the country.

Takes Risks upon a man's Life for the benefit of his wife and children, exempt from the claims of his creditors. Also, grants Risks upon lives of SLAVES.

SAMUEL J. HARRISON, President.
WM. HENRY HAXALL, Vice Pres't.
Medical Examiner Dr. Jno. C. Mackenzie.
J. LYLE CLARKE, Agent,
28 Second street, Baltimore.

Refer to J. Hanson Thomas, John S. Gittings, Samuel G. Wyman, John P. Pleasants & Son, Hopkins, Hull & Atkinson, and Ward Brothers. ap 25 3m

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUBscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Baltimore city and State of Maryland, letters testamentary upon the estate of JOSEPH MADERSBACKER, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers, to the subscriber, on or before the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1862. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 11th day of July, 1861.

HIRAM GREENTREE, Adm'r.
R. R. SPRAGUE, Attorney.

jy 11-law4t*

SECOND EDITION.

BY THE PHILADELPHIA TRAIN.

Additional Details of the Battle of Manassas.

The Philadelphia papers furnish us with additional details of the great fight, from which we make the following selections. The *Inquirer's* correspondent says:

At 10.45 General Schenck led his column, headed by the Eighteenth and Second Ohio and New York, within a few hundred feet of a masked battery of six guns.

They waited till our men got up close, and then opened on them, firing in rapid succession. A retreat was ordered and our men fell back.

Schenck failed to rally his column in any order. The Ohio and New York men scattered through the woods in pursuit of shelter and water. The sun was broiling hot, and almost suffocating, for the men were now out of water.

Up to about three P. M., our army was victorious, *but the men had a dread of the masked batteries, that could not be overcome;* they were placed all over the hill-tops and on sides of ravines, and would open fire upon us when least expected.

We were in the centre of Tyler's division, on the hill just east of Bull's Run on the Warrenton road. About 2 P. M. we saw clouds of dust rising to our left, as though they were trying to outflank us and come on us in the rear. We called several officers' attention to it, but there seemed to be no man who could have reinforcements sent for to cover our flank.

On the left of the road were Sherman's and Carlisle's batteries, drawn up for fight; on the right were some three thousand men, consisting of parts of the Ohio and New York Regiments, and the New York Sixty-ninth. About three o'clock P. M. their batteries opened on us; every ball was well fired; the first fell in front of the batteries, and the next one took of the heads of two men, a few yards below us, where Messrs. S. R. Smith, Sheriff J. Harper, Mr. Shaw, of the New York *Herald*, and ourself, were standing. Orders were now given for the men to lie down, and let the balls pass over; and just as the order was given, another one swept over our heads, and ploughed the field a few steps in our rear. Our battery did not fire a gun. The enemy were not to be seen, owing to dense woods between them and us. Our heavy siege gun was lying to the right, disabled by the carriage being broken down; the balls flew faster and faster, and the batteries were apparently being brought closer. We then went back to the edge of the woods where our hospitals were located.

The following is the best and most connected narrative of the battle, in brief, that we have met with—it is from the Philadelphia *Inquirer:*

I have spent this morning in hearing the accounts of the battle from officers who actually participated in it in all parts of the field and during the whole day, and can, therefore, give you full particulars. The conflicting reports of last night arose from the fact that no less than three separate and distinct engagements took place during the day, in different parts of the field, and that the field of battle covers a space of ten miles in extent. The reconnoissances that had been made on Friday and Saturday must have been made under such circumstances as to render the results uncertain and unsatisfactory. But whatever were the results, General McDowell determined to advance from Centreville and to attack the enemy's batteries on Bull's Run, hoping to be able to turn them on the right, to silence them, and then by a further advance to strike the Manassas Gap Railroad at a point near Bull's Run Mountain, and so cut off Johnston, and prevent his communication with Beauregard. The attempt has been made, and it has resulted in a complete failure.

At 2 o'clock Sunday morning the troops were roused from their slumbers, and formed in marching columns. The Second Division, Col. Hunter, led the advance. The West Point Battery; a part of the Fifth Regiment U. S. Artillery; the Second Rhode Island Regiment with their battery; a part of the Second Regiment U. S. Artillery, and Capt. Seymour's siege train of eight 32 pounder rifled cannon, headed the column. The moon was full, the sky without a cloud, and it was nearly as light as day. The First Division, General Tyler, advanced at the same time, in a nearly parallel column; the Third Brigade, Col. Sherman, in advance; the Sixty-ninth New York, Col. Corcoran, leading the van. The Seventy-ninth, Col. Cameron, followed, and the Second Brigade, General Schenck, (the Ohio Regiments,) were close behind. By daybreak Bull's Run was reached. The batteries were placed in position, and our guns opened on the enemy's works. The firing was responded to by three batteries, and was kept up on both sides till 11 A. M. The enemy's fire then slackened, and afterwards entirely ceased. It was supposed, therefore, that their guns had been silenced, and a charge was ordered to carry the batteries. The charge was made, at a run, by the above regiments. There was a little, though not much, resistance made by the musketry of the foe, and in a few minutes the batteries were ours, the few gunners there bayoneted at their guns, the Confederate flag torn down, and the Stars and Stripes raised. It was then that McDowell sent that despatch to Gen. Scott, announcing a glorious victory and the batteries in our possession. But our triumph was of short duration. The enemy had abandoned these batteries in order to lead us into a snare. In half an hour after we had taken the batteries, and while the men were resting from their fatigue, a terrific fire was opened upon them with musketry and cannon. The latter were in other masked batteries, the very existence of which was unknown. The riflemen who were firing at us were also unseen.

The fire was so hot that our men found it impossible to stand it, and were compelled reluctantly to abandon the batteries. They retired in good order, however, under cover of our artillery, which now again began to open upon the enemy, throwing shells towards their masked batteries, but without effect. At 3 P. M. our loss had been fearful. Colonel Cameron had been killed. General Schenck killed, Colonel Slocum killed, and Colonel Hunter wounded. Many other of our officers had been killed and whole regiments decimated. The enemy had not once showed himself up to this time. At three, however, having silenced many of our guns, the enemy charged upon us in an overwhelming force. The troops stood gallantly, but the charge was irresistible, and we were compelled to retire. The artillerists spiked their guns.

The excitement in the city was intense. A despatch had been received by Gen. McDowell at the War Department, at 8 P. M., Sunday, requesting immediate reinforcements. All the regiments in the city were immediately ordered over, and by 2 o'clock this morning, crossed the Long Bridge. All night long drums beat in the streets, and recruiting parties paraded the avenues, calling for volunteers to defend the capital. The firing of the heavy guns was distinctly heard in Washington during the evening.

This morning, soon after daylight, it became known that the disasters of Sunday had not ended with the fight, but that new reverses had been experienced during the night. All this morning, up to the time of writing, (2 P. M., Monday,) straggling squads of soldiers have been pouring over the Long Bridge, and along Pennsylvania avenue. They are all unwounded, but in every case covered with a thick coating of dust and sweat, their hair matted, their clothes torn and blood-stained, some armed and some unarmed. There are no less than 10,000 of them here, up to this time, and they are still coming. I have seen among them men from the following regiments:—Seventy-first New York; Second Maine; First and Second Ohio; Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth New York, (the latter the Highlanders;) Second and Third Michigan; Twenty-Seventy New York; Second New Hampshire; Eleventh New York, (the Zouaves.) Many of the men throw themselves down on door steps, on curb-stones, and on the pavement, and faintly cry for water.

Since 10 o'clock Pennsylvania avenue has been crowded with them, and since that time measures have been taken for their relief. From many of the cross streets, people are running, bringing baskets of refreshments, bread, milk, water, coffee, &c. Elegantly dressed ladies, side by side with negro women, are carrying wine, coffee and water to the soldiers, unheeding the rain that is fast falling. The ladies don't stop to draw the corks of the bottles of Catawba wine, but knock the necks off, and pour out the contents in new tin cups. A soldier has just died. The men state that for three days they have had nothing to eat except crackers, and were all day yesterday without water. The men state that last night, after ten o'clock, the enemy advanced on Centreville in strong force, with mortars for throwing shells. That we were unprepared to resist them, and were compelled to retreat. That our army made a stand at Fairfax, but were driven out of that place, the shells pouring in upon them like hail; and that the whole army is now in full retreat upon Washington.

The result of the battle yesterday has been the entire and complete defeat of our whole army.—The loss of life in the battle alone will reach fully three thousand, and two thousand more will die of their wounds. The slightly wounded, severely wounded, and those wounded who will recover after amputation, amount to fully five thousand more. We have lost hundreds of prisoners, among them Colonel McCook, First Regiment Ohio.—Sherman's splendid battery had to be abandoned to the enemy. Previous to its abandonment, however, the gunners say they spiked the pieces. The splendid battery of the Second Rhode Island Regiment is said to be dismounted and rendered entirely useless. The enemy captured our two large 32-pounders, and then turned them on our retreating columns. The horses attached to all the foregoing guns were cut loose, and brought off the field safely.

The retreat is thus described by another correspondent:

About 4 P. M. a report flew from man to man that Simon Cameron's brother, Col. of the 79th, was shot through the breast by a cannon ball, and instantly killed. Lt.-Col. Elliott, of the 79th, rode towards his regiment, having been after reinforcements, when a ball cut his horse's head off, and threw him down, bruising him so that he could barely escape. All the stragglers now commenced to run towards Centreville, and the caissons, ambulances, and sutlers' wagons were ordered to be taken back at once towards Centreville.

The batteries were ordered around to cover our retreat, and keep the Rebels from cutting us off from Centreville, which was about three miles in our rear, and where we had about four or five thousand of a reserve force; the batteries wheeled off and took up the road, and were retreating in good order, when, about a half a mile out, one of the gun carriages was upset. *A portion of Sherman's and Carlisle's were left in the roadside, the gunners cutting the traces and running their horses. This put the infantry in a perfect panic;* they broke ranks indiscriminately and commenced to run; knapsacks, haversacks, guns, cartrige boxes, hats, coats and everything, being thrown in all directions. The men were parched for water and were falling in every direction. Officers were equally panic-stricken with the privates, and in vain we endeovored to stop the retreat. The enemy appeared in sight, firing their guns, the balls raining upon us thick.

Our friends had now all left, and the troops were flying, and at the cry that the cavalry were riding them down and butchering all, we started for Centreville. We mounted a wounded horse, and clinging to his mane, made for the road again leading to Centreville.

Here the road was strewn with wrecks of wagons, provisions, muskets, blankets, ammunition, and everything the men could divest themselves of. *The ground was full. The fields in all directions were full. The fire of the enemy was kept up in the rear. Part of Sherman's battery breaking down, the men cut the traces and fled.* The ammunition wagon was left on the ground. We should judge that *ten thousand guns and rifles* were lost on the way, while the cartidge boxes, bayonets, sabre bayonets and swords were innumerable. About a mile from Centreville, an attempt was made to rally the men, but with little success. A few thousand were stopped, but many without weapons. On the high hill top at Centreville a column of infantry was seen, with their gleaming bayonets. On the top the artillery were also drawn, up, prepared to fire.

The Garibaldians, Einstein's and Blenker's regiments were drawn up at the foot of the hill, and escaping men ordered to fall in. Loud cheering was done, and the rallying cry given, but it was but little or no use—men had no officers when they did halt, and so they kept on retreating: "water, water!" was the cry: "give me water or I'll sink," was heard from all sides; not a drop was to be had fit to drink; the wells were all drained, and the clouds of dust filled the air at every point. We got in the rear of a negro hut, and there secured water thick with filth, but it was the best to be had; a number of buildings were used for hospitals, *and on every side cries were made for surgeons.*

Orders were now circulated for the men to gather at their last camping ground, around Centreville; it was heeded by some, but most neglected it and continued their stampede towards Fairfax.

The firing of the enemy was kept up on our rear with artillery, *and their cavalry rode through and through, cutting and slashing with perfect fiendishness.*

Our wounded and dead are nearly all on the battle field in the hands of the enemy; such as could crawl or walk were trying to get away, and such pitiable spectacles were seen as made our heart sick; but we could not help them; the few ambulances were started off early with the wounded and never returned. We saw a number lying on the roadside, with medicine chests and bandages.

The immense baggage train, consisting of some six hundred or a thousand wagons, lined the road for a mile and a half on the Warrenton road towards Bull's Run, two miles back of Centreville. When the panic started the wagons tried to fall back on Centreville, but a number were upset and broken down; the drivers would immediately leave them and escape on the horses. Others would throw out their load of provisions and stores, and fill up with soldiers and muskets; the body of the luggage, however, got in the rear of Centreville.

Our greatest loss is in the thorough demoralization of our army. It will take weeks to gather the scattered forces in the condition we had them.

The cowardly retreat on the morning of the fight, by the Pennsylvania Fourth, and various batteries, had a depressing effect upon our force, and encouraged the Rebels by the story that *our men were running.* That their "time was up" is an excuse that will not answer; they fled ignominiously when our country needed them.

Col. Corcoran of the 69th was once captured and the colors of the regiment taken.

From Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes lugubriously. He says:

After a pedestrian tour of fourteen miles, I am able to furnish you with the following items:

I left Fairfax Court House this morning about 5 o'clock, and at that time every white person had deserted the village and the telegraph office was closed. The troops from Centreville were marching rapidly towards Alexandria.

As I walked along the road, I passed Colonel Tyler's command and other Michigan and New Jersey regiments, on their way from Centreville to Fairfax Court House. The road was lined with military stores and soldiers' equipments, as though their owners had left in a desperate hurry.

The rumor now is that Fairfax Court House is in the hands of the Rebels.

Governor Dennison, of Ohio, left here last night for home, with orders to raise several regiments of troops for immediate service. He expresses himself as confident of a rally to the standard of the Union.

From New York.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says that New York has been panic stricken by the great defeat, and adds:

The city has been in a state of indescribable excitement all day. The anxiety to see the lists of the killed and wounded, and to know the worst is painful and universal. The newspaper offices are thronged with mothers and sisters, as well as fathers and brothers, waiting in agonizing suspense the publication of each successive bulletin, and grief, for the moment, is everywhere.

The moral effect of this disaster is more dreaded even than its physical results. Merchants and business men fear that its first result abroad will be the recognition of the rebel Government by England and France. The first steamer to take out the news will be the *Canada*, from Boston, on Wednesday.

Wall street, you will see, has received a staggering blow. Government securities went down from 5 to 6 per cent. in the course of the afternoon, and the entire market, it is scarcely necessary to say, was greatly depressed.

It was rumored that a meeting of the 7th regiment was to be held this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to tender their services at once to the Government—but, on repairing to their armory, I discovered the armory doors closed, and the report entirely without foundation.

Circulars are out calling for a special meeting of the Union Defence Committee at an early hour to-morrow morning.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North American.

QUEBEC, July 22.—The steamer *North American* has arrived from Liverpool with 174 passengers and $30,000 in specie.

Mazzini has published a manifesto lamenting the present state of inaction and calling on the Government to give a new impulse to Garibaldi's movement.

Lord Palmerston had received a deputation relative to the suppression of the slave trade. He stated that the rebuke he had administered to the Spanish Government had induced them to send to the Coast of Africa a number of cruisers.

The Government of the United States was now doing more than ever it did before to suppress the slave trade.

The Paris Bourse closed firm and animated. Rentes 75 fr. 65 c.

General Funner has resumed command of the Pope's army.

The Danish concessions, upon which the projected North Atlantic Telegraph has been founded, is about to be transferred to new hands, preliminary to the establishment and working of the company to lay the cables.

Lord John Russell, in response to a deputation of the Mexican bondholders, promised the adoption of energetic measures against Mexico.

It is reported that Prince Napoleon will probably visit America.

It is reported that the Emperor of Russia had been treated with great indignity in his visit to Moscow.

The bark *Sleight*, of Boston, has been captured by a British vessel on the Coast of Africa, with 500 slaves.

Ship News.

Arrived, from Baltimore, ship *P. Smith*, at Deals.

Commercial Intelligence.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm at fully previous rates, with sales for three days of 37,000 bales, including 12,000 bales to speculators and exporters.

The Manchester market closed slightly higher. Breadstuffs are quiet and steady. Provisions close steady.

Consols closed at 89¼a89⅜ for money, and 90¼a90⅜ for account.

The Killed and Wounded, etc.

WASHINGTON, July 23d.—The weather is bright and beautiful after the heavy rain of yesterday, and this morning the streets present a lively appearance. Soldiers in various garbs are either wending their way to their respective places of rendezvous, or entertaining still anxious and curious persons with additional incidents of the battle and subsequent retreat. Some of the soldiers are almost sinking under their severe pedestrian fatigue; those who were more fortunate in flying to Washington either on horses cut from the baggage wagons or in vehicles, make a comparatively neat appearance. Amid the hasty gathering of so many odds and ends of regiment under the distressing circumstances it is no wonder the charities of our citizens are solicited.

This morning is occupied in putting affairs in order on the Virginia side within the original Federal lines. The business of repairing the commissariat and ordnance damages is in lively progress. The boats are again running to Alexandria. The Fire Zouaves will rendezvous at the headquarters of the Twelfth Regiment to-day, when some accurate knowledge of their losses may be ascertained.

The last seen of Col. Wilcox, of Michigan, he was lying wounded on the battle-field, and he is either dead or taken prisoner; Captain Worthington, Company B; —— Butterworth, Company C; Lieutenant Casey, Company G; —— Monck, Company F; Orderly Sergeant Lewis Hartmeyer, Company A; privates Richard Jones, Company A; Jas. Kelly, Company F, and both color bearers—all killed. —— Cunningham, Company A; John Stafford, Company G, are among the wounded. Major Bidwell took the place of Col. Wilcox and managed to bring this regiment out of the field in the best possible order.

A Zouave drummer boy, who was taken prisoner but escaped, reports that the secessionists have an immense number of prisoners, supposed principally those picked up on the way.

Another Fight in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 20.—By a special messenger just arrived, we learn the following: On the 18th, at 2½ P. M., Major Van Horn's command of United States Reserve Home Guards, of this place, numbering one hundred and seventy men, were attacked by five hundred Confederates, under Capt. Duncan, three miles north of Harrisonville. The fight lasted four hours, during which time a continual firing was kept up on both sides. At 6½ o'clock the Confederates withdrew, leaving the Union men victorious. The loss of the Confederates was fourteen killed, including two officers. The Union men continued their march, crossing Grand river, but they were compelled to leave three of their baggage wagons on the bank of the river, owing to the high water. Major Van Horn left this city on the morning of the 17th, for the purpose of reinforcing Major Dean, now holding West Point, Mo., with a small force, having routed one hundred Confederates at that place. Maj. Van Horn's force was attacked while at dinner. They planted their flag staff on the ground, never giving way an inch, nor moving the flag till after the Confederates withdrew. The enemy attempted to flank them on the left, with a company of cavalry, but were completely routed.

Two Union Men Hung in Missouri.

ST. CHARLES, MO., July 21.—By train to-day we have confirmation of the report that Colonel Benj. Sharpe, of Montgomery county, and Lieut. Jaegar, of the Federal forces, were wounded by the Confederates, and subsequently hung. Lieut. Jaegar had been wounded in the arm a day or two previous by the Secessionists, near Wellsville, and was being taken by Col. Sharpe to the latter's home in a buggy, when they were fired upon by parties concealed in the bushes by the roadside. Col. S. was severely wounded in the back. They were overtaken by the Confederates, and in spite of their entreaties that their lives might be spared, they were both hung. Col. S. was captain of the Mountaineer Home Guards, a prominent lawyer of Danville, and formerly a State Senator.

Latest from Harper's Ferry.

HARPER'S FERRY, July 22.—There has been no recent movement of troops at this point. Great excitement prevails in consequence of reports from the vicinity of Manassas Junction. There is much indignation among the soldiers at the supposed superseding of Gen. Patterson by Gen. Banks. News from Winchester states Gen. Johnston's forces on Wednesday last at 34,000, among them two Maryland Regiments numbering 1,200 men. On Wednesday, the 18th, he commenced to move towards Manassas Junction with 30,000 men, leaving the remainder at Winchester. Those left were principally Virginia Militia. The main column crossed the Shenandoah at Mills Ford. None of the Confederates, nor even their cavalry, has been seen or heard of in this region for several days.

Southern Account of the Battle of Manassas.

RICHMOND, July 22.—In the victory at Manassas, Gen. Beauregard commanded the right wing, President Davis the centre, and Gen. Johnston the left wing of the Confederate army. The hottest attack was upon Gen. Johnston's wing, but was successfully resisted, when Davis attacked the Federals with the centre, and the rout became complete.—Our loss cannot now be known. Gen. Beauregard and Staff are safe. The General's horse was shot under him.

Fatal Affray in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—John W. Tompkins, formerly a clerk of the Board of Aldermen, a violent Secessionist and a recruiting officer for the Southern Confederacy, was shot dead this afternoon by Henry Green, a city watchman. Tomkins was halloing for Jeff. Davis, and was requested to desist by Green, when he drew a knife on Green, but was retreating when Green shot him. The Coroner's verdict just rendered, says that Green shot Tompkins without sufficient cause.

From Gen. Hill's Column.

OAKLAND, VA., July 19.—Gen. Hill's column returned to-day from the second pursuit of the remnants of Garnett's army. Besides bringing in four pieces of the Confederates' artillery, he effected little except a hard march. Six to eight thousand Confederates are reported at Romney.

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THIRD EDITION.

FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Latest News.

The New York papers groan sadly over their defeat. The *Tribune* insists that the victory was theirs, but somebody ordered a retreat, and instanter everybody ran. It grumbles terribly, and thinks General Scott should not have moved without more men. It is also insolent upon General Patterson, and throws a large share of the disgrace upon him.

The Herald thinks the Capital is now really in danger, and that all the troops should be concentrated there without delay. The defeat is attributed to the unfortunate teamsters! As these men were necessarily in the rear of the "Grand Army," we are at a loss to conceive how they could have produced the result.

The details of the battle, as contained in the New York papers, do not differ from those which we give elsewhere.

THE VERY LATEST.

Account of Mr. Russell of the London Times.

He puts the Federal Loss at 12,000.

An officer of the army who arrived from Washington at half-past 4 o'clock this afternoon states that not less than 1,000 wounded were brought into the various hospitals in Washington to-day. He further states that during the retreat from Bull's Run, a rumor having gained currency that all the Fire Zouaves taken by the Confederates were put to death, a party of Zouaves broke into the hospital at Centreville, and killed the few wounded Confederate prisoners who were lying there.

A letter from a gentleman in high position in Washington, to a friend in this city, after characterizing the defeat of the Federals as a complete rout, says that Mr. Russell, of the London *Times*, gives the following account of the engagement. He (Russell) says that the Confederate forces completely deceived the Federal Generals. They had thrown up works at Centreville which they never intended to use, and as soon as the army arrived, they would retreat leaving baggage and provisions, &c., to indicate a hasty retreat. This courier was pursued up to Bull's Run, when masked batteries without number played upon the Federal right, left and centre. If a battery was taken, another opened upon its flank, and the captured battery was soon retaken by the Confederates. The fight continued thus for nine hours, when the Secession forces charged upon the left wing of the Federalists, and the whole were routed. Mr. Russell says that the loss in killed, wounded and prisoners on the Federal side must be at least 12,000. He calls it a disastrous defeat.

The same gentleman (of Washington) says that at the muster of the Fire Zouaves last night, only 103 answered to their names. The 69th brought home 256 out of 1,000, and the 71st, 329 out of 1,100. Col. Gorman, of the Minnesota Regiment, says that the Federal forces actually engaged were 40,000, with heavy reserves at Centreville.

It was reported in Winchester yesterday afternoon that General Joseph E. Johnston had been killed in the fight.

It is positively stated that the army moved not only against the advice but the wish of General Scott. The writer adds: "It is acknowledged that the defeat must have a most damaging effect in Europe, as those governments were only waiting to see the result between the centre of the army and the main division of the Confederates. President Davis was conspicuous upon the field of battle on a white charger. The Federal riflemen made frequent attempts to take him off, but without success. He was much exposed."

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