

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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Details of Eastern News. Philadelphia, 27th.—The Washington Star, of last evening, says Gen. Sumner occupied Bolivar Heights, Va.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—The San Francisco Call, speaking of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, says: If the people of the rebel States do not see fit to accept of mercy and make their peace with the Government within the next three months, the most determined conservative in the land must stultify himself and go bodily over to the cause of treason or admit the justice and propriety of the policy foreshadowed by the President.

The Altia remarks: The President has taken the slavery bull by the horns. In the proclamation published to-day the doom of the institution is fixed. On the 1st of next January, the slaves in all States, or parts of States, in rebellion against the Government at that time, will be declared free.

The time specified is only a little more than three months. We have no hope that in the more rapid of the rebel States the proclamation will be more effective than our bayonets have been.

The following dispatch dated New York, Sept. 23d, was received at San Francisco on the 24th:

To H. F. Teschemacher, Chairman of the Central Relief Committee: Your magnificent contribution will electrify the homes of the nation.

REVENGING A MURDER.—A Nashville correspondent writes as follows of the murder of Gen. McCook, by guerrillas, in Tennessee: "At the time of his murder he was traveling in an ambulance, and suffering from a wound. The guerrilla leader ordered the ambulance to stop, the assassins at the same time surrounding it."

LEXICON FOR RECONSTRUCTION DEMOCRATS.—An Eastern paper has the following: Southern Rights—Negroes.

THE DECREASE IN THE EXPORT OF COTTON AND TOBACCO, IN THE YEAR 1861, AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR, AMOUNTED TO \$145,223,105.

THE GREATEST TRUTHS ARE THE SIMPLEST; AND SO ARE THE GREATEST MEN.

Details of the Great Battle at Bull Run, on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 29 & 30.

Centreville (Va.), 5 a. m. Sunday, August 31, 1862.—The battle of yesterday and the day before on the already classic ground of Bull Run, will rank with Napoleon's bloodiest. And more than one General fought in them to whom, ere this hour, he would have given a Marshal's baton, while he would have made proud a hundred privates with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor.

While at Warrenton early on Wednesday, I learned that Jackson was in our rear, and that we should once more try to trap him. Sigel and McDowell marched that morning up the turnpike from Warrenton toward Centreville, where the enemy was supposed to be.

Up to this time, Sigel had command of the field. He had made the dispositions before the fight, and conducted it successfully six hours. Pope arrived from Centreville about noon and assumed command, but wisely and generously deferred to Sigel the rest of the day, as being the best acquainted with the position.

At two o'clock the fight was raging along the whole line terrifically, musketry like Gaines' Mill and artillery like Malvern Hills. There was not ten minutes cessation at any time for the next three hours. We advanced not a step; we retired not a step.

The withdrawal of the left was not a giving up of the battle. Troops were rushed to the right, and a redoubled onset made there. Again the enemy was forced back. His left was swept upon his center—we took his "end-ways" in flank.

Opportunistly, McDowell's corps appeared coming to our relief. Two brigades (Hatch's and Doubleday's) immediately met the enemy's advance upon our left, and although suffering terribly, stayed him until dark.

THE BATTLE OF SATURDAY. The day wore away until noon, with a continuance of desultory shelling ("bumin," the buttener prisoners call it). Gen. Pope on horse the whole time, giving orders, rapid and imperative, each carried instantly by a galloping aid, receiving reports from all parts of the field, and never detaining the messenger long for his reply.

Long before daylight Sigel had visited every position of his line, had seen to the placing of every battery, and with the daylight his artillery sounded. The "Jesus Scouts" (transferred by Fremont to Sigel) reported the enemy as massed in and beyond a stretch of woods a mile long, west of and running nearly parallel with the road.

At three o'clock Gen. Stevens attacked at the right, and soon after Gen. Butterfield at the left. The enemy's shells seemed equally distributed along the whole line, and at each point of attack he met us with musketry.

I was at Gen. Sigel's headquarters. That General was certain the enemy intended to turn one or the other of our flanks, and said we must ascertain which, or the result was at the best doubtful; for his scouts had just reported that Lee, with the entire remainder of the rebel army, had come up and assumed command.

At any post-office. In the middle of the lower part of the notes will be "U. S." in large letters. Large figures (in lathe work) denoting the denomination will be in the centre of the back of each "stamp or note," surrounded by the words "Exchangeable for United States notes by any Assistant Treasurer or designated United States less than \$5. Receivable in payment of all dues to the United States less than \$5. Act approved July 17, 1862."

THE NEW ROLL OF HONOR.—Gen. McClellan has issued an order directing the Generals of brigades and divisions to forward to his headquarters the names of all non-commissioned officers who in the late seven days' battle may have been distinguished for gallantry and good service on the field, with a view to immediate promotion of the deserving.

should have stated that some time before the cessation, Milroy, after two hours of musketry in tornadoes, was driven back, much cut to pieces, and replaced by Steinwehr, who was assisted by Schenck at his left.

It was now one o'clock. Sigel's corps only had been engaged, and we had on the whole gained ground, at the right nearly a mile. It was reasonable to suppose that, with the assistance of Reno and Heintzelman, and most of the day before us, we should utterly demolish the enemy. It has since appeared that simultaneously with our reinforcements he received larger ones. Longstreet's whole command, whose passage through Thoroughfare Gap, Ricketts had disputed the day before, had now joined Jackson and Ewell, whom we had been fighting hitherto.

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SEVERE ACCIDENT.—Passengers by the stage of Thursday inform us that on Monday last, near Mr. Cartwright's on the north side of the Calapooia mountains, a very serious accident occurred. The team driven by Mr. Brannan became unmanageable, ran away, upset the stage, and severely injured the driver and several of the passengers.

WASHINGTON, 25th.—Surveyor General Hammond has returned from battle field between Manassas and Bull Run. He reports our people have buried 3,000 rebels who were left dead, though the rebels held the field after the engagement. He adds that there are yet 600 rebel corpses to be buried.

come up and assumed command. The scouts were correct. On Saturday we fought the whole rebel army.

Posting myself in the center, within view of both portions of the field where infantry were engaged, I could not determine which had the best of it. Evidently but few troops were engaged, and I surmised that we were fighting merely to learn where lay the enemy's main force.

A quarter of an hour later I wished he had moved a still greater proportion to the left. I have heard the musketry of the best contested battles fought in Virginia, and say unhesitatingly that the fire which broke out at the left and up to the centerally far the heaviest of any.

Along the right half of the line the combatants seemed to exist in amaze at the struggle there. By half after five it was apparent that we were beaten—out-flanked by a concentration upon the left. Wagons and stragglers about the hospitals scented the retreat, and soon trains of the former and streams of the latter could be seen making for the Bull Run bridges and fords.

I do not think there was a brigade that could not, as it came from the field, show its distinct regiments, or rather a nucleus of each regiment to whose standard, ere it had marched a mile, its scattered members gathered. Still there were several thousands hurrying pell-mell in advance of them toward Centreville, crowding the stone bridge and wading the stream.

Gen. Meagher was not killed. He has only been wounded. The announcement will be received with joy by his numerous friends on this coast. At the very commencement of the rebellion, he threw himself, with all the force of his impassioned and chivalric nature, into the scale for the Government and integrity of the nation.

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THEIR IGNORANCE AND DEGRADATION.—Gen. Corcoran stated both in his Trenton and New York speeches, that the "poor whites" of the South were the most ignorant people he ever saw, and that they knew nothing but what they were told by their leaders, and were but tools in their hands.

"He thought the degradation of white men at the South could not be overstated, and spoke of the educated higher classes as ruling the masses with a despotic hand. Had he known how degraded a portion of the people of this country were, it might have prevented his ever becoming a citizen.

GOOD ADVICE FROM ABOARD.—The London Star of a recent date thus concisely hints what the Union cause must do to be saved: It is difficult to outnumber any army on its own soil. The North must put forth its strength if it would overcome the weaker South.

A wild man was lately found in the woods of Jackson county, Indiana, captured, and taken to the superintendent of the poor to be cared for. When taken he was found lying behind a tree, thinly clad, and asleep.

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Philadelphia, 27th.—The Washington Star, of last evening, says Gen. Sumner occupied Bolivar Heights, Va. Gen. Williams, late of Banks' corps, occupied Maryland Heights. Buraside's artillery forded the river, at Harper's Ferry, on Friday. It was thought that his infantry would cross on a new pontoon bridge, today.

St. Louis, 28.—A fight is reported to have taken place at Cassville, Mo., on the 21st, between about a hundred rebels and a company of cavalry, resulting in the complete rout of the rebels, with loss of 15 killed and 20 taken prisoners. Our troops captured 20 horses and a number of guns. Our loss only one killed.

Cincinnati, 25th.—Rebels last night captured Augusta, Ky., 40 miles above this city. After robbing several houses they destroyed the place. The citizens fled to the Ohio side. New York, 25th.—The news of Pope's reverse was the theme of universal comment in England. The intelligence was regarded as most disastrous for the North.

Memphis, 26.—The rebels blame Breckinridge for their defeat at Inka, saying he did not move to join Price at time ordered. His troops on Monday were at Hernando, Bigalla & Richardson Mills. Grant is moving at Corinth and will probably attempt to intercept and crush those divisions.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 29.—Three hundred Sioux, near Little Crow, were attacked by Col. Stibley's command, 23d. The battle lasted two hours. The result was defeat of the Indians with loss of thirty killed and a large number wounded. Four whites killed and 30 or 40 wounded.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29.—A special dispatch from Washington to North American, says a rumor is in circulation that a Union fleet has commenced an attack on Fort Morgan, near Mobile. The army corps of Sigel has been largely reinforced within a fortnight. Union prisoners, paroled at Harper's Ferry, will be sent to Gen. Pope to fight the Indians.

Louisville, Sept. 29.—A gentleman from Frankfort, says that on Friday there were 400 rebels there. Humphrey Marshall was expected to take charge of that post.

Brig. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis shot Maj. Gen. Nelson, at the Galt House, to-day. A difficulty had existed between them for some time. This morning Davis demanded an apology for the language used to him a few days since, when Nelson stopped him in the face, and denounced him as a coward. Davis turned away, borrowed a pistol of a friend and followed Nelson, who was then going upstairs. Davis told him to defend himself, and shot him. He died in twenty minutes.

Cincinnati, 29.—Details of Augusta (Ky.) fight show that the place was attacked by 640 mounted men. The Union force of 120 took refuge in the houses and fired from the windows, killing and wounding 90. Among the killed are three captains, one of them a younger brother of John Morgan. Among the mortally wounded was Lieut.-Col. Prentice, son of George D. Two squares of the town were burned.

Philadelphia, Sept. 27.—Passengers from Fortress Monroe report that important military movements have been progressing in that vicinity for several days past. A division marched from Suffolk a few days since in the direction of the Blackwater Railroad bridge, for the purpose of intercepting the rebel vanguard supposed to be marching on Norfolk. The enemy, however, having heard of our approach, could not be found. A great movement of rebel troops is reported between Richmond and Petersburg. Several foraging expeditions from Norfolk have brought in great quantities of wheat and corn. A large number of negroes were also brought in.

New York, Sept. 27.—Rumors at Washington say, the President contemplates issuing a proclamation making Florida a cotton plantation, and inviting laborers, white and black, to settle there. They are to have ample protection from the army and navy. Florida is to be reduced to a Territorial condition. The movement is said to be preliminary to the policy to be adopted hereafter with the other Southern States.

A report from Apalachicola says two rebel iron clad gunboats are nearly ready for service there. The Tribune's Washington dispatch has a rumor that Seward is about to resign the portfolio of the State Department to Edward Everett. The rumor grows out of the fact that Everett is in Washington, at the President's invitation, on business relative to our foreign affairs, in regard to which his views are understood to differ from those of Seward.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Thirty guerrillas, with a hundred guns (muskets?), were captured near Fairfax a day or two since. Louisville, Sept. 27.—The rebels on Wednesday night deserted the bridge over Salt River at Shepherdsville. This would indicate that Bragg no longer entertains designs on this city. If he did he would require this bridge. The rebels appear to be falling back in the direction of Danville. No statements of a reliable character are given as to Kirby Smith's whereabouts.

The patriotic ladies of San Francisco have organized a lint-scraping association, interested.