

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

\$4 IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1861.

VOL. VI.—NO. 30.

BUSINESS CARDS.

SAMUEL E. MAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
OFFICE IN "SENTINEL" BUILDING,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Dentistry.

DR. J. HERBOLD

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity that he is now prepared to do
VULCANITE OR RUBBER WORK
for artificial teeth in the best style, and at prices to suit the times.
All kinds of dental operations attended to in a skillful manner.
Jacksonville, June 2d, 1861. 201f

WAR SCRIP, WAR SCRIP.

B. F. DOWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will practice in all the Courts of the Third Judicial District, the Supreme Court of Oregon, and in Yreka, Cal.
He has an agent at Washington, and expects to visit that city and the Atlantic this Summer and Fall, and any business will receive prompt attention.
W25:19

W. G. T'VAULT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will attend to business in the several Courts in the First Judicial District of Oregon, and in the Supreme Court. Office on California St., opposite "Sentinel" Office.
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
May 25th, '61. 195fm

SEWALL TRUAX,
SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER,
OFFICE, AT THE COUNTY BUILDINGS,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
All business pertaining to Land or Land Laws promptly attended to.
Jacksonville, May 14th, 1861. 171f

REED & BERGEN,
Attorneys at Law,
JACKSONVILLE, OGN.,
Will attend to any business connected to them in the several Courts of the First Judicial District of Oregon, and in the Supreme Court. 18.

CHAS. B. BROOKS, M. D.,
HAS LOCATED IN JACKSONVILLE, and offers his professional services to this community in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics.
Office on California street, next door to Newberry's Jewelry store.
Calls attended to at all hours of day or night.

G. W. GREER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE, JACKSONVILLE DRUG STORE,
OREGON.

L. H. DEWEY
HAS opened a shop opposite Anderson & Glenn's, on California street, in Dr. J. Gann's drug store, for repairing
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, ETC.
All work warranted to give satisfaction.
Jacksonville, Dec. 22d, 1860. 491y

PETER BRITT,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST
Jacksonville, Oregon.
Is prepared to take Pictures in every style of the Art, with all the latest improvements. He calls at Funk's Cigar Store, or at the Gallery on the Hill, and see his Pictures. 111f

D. WM. DOUTHITT,
Attorney and Counselor
AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
BY APPOINTMENT,
NOTARY PUBLIC
For Jackson County.

Dr. N. Caldwell Boatman
HAS permanently located in Jacksonville, and offers his professional services in the practice of
Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics.
Office at his residence, on California street. In the house formerly occupied by A. M. Berry, next door to Judge Triplett.
Charges very reasonable. Calls attended to at all hours of the day or night.

C. P. SPRAGUE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
KERNVILLE, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OGN.,
Will punctually attend to business entrusted to his care.
April 13, 1861. 131f

GREAT REDUCTION!
ON the First of January, '61, the prices of
WHEELER & WILSON'S
Sewing Machines
were reduced twenty per cent. on the Pacific coast. A few of them, the best and cheapest machines made, at San Francisco rates.
E. C. SESSIONS, Agent.
Jacksonville, Jan. 12. 521f

DR. R. BERNHARD,
ALLOPATHIC
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
HAS located in Jacksonville for the practice of his profession, and will promptly attend calls at all hours of day and night in the adjoining localities.
Dr. Bernhard is a graduate of the Paris Medical and Surgical College; has maintained his profession in London, also, and practiced in Yreka, Cal. for the past year. He was formerly engaged in the Hospital at Havana.
Office on Oregon St. next door to Brentano's.

Dr. Bernhard has just received from Europe a complete Professional Library, of the highest standard ancient and modern authorities.
April 27, '61. 151y

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

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The number of insertions should be marked on the margin of advertisements.

Written for the Sentinel.

The Union.

Hark! hark! men, hear a nation's knell!
O! mourn the fallen great!
Nay, 'tis that Nation's marriage bell,
Now grown to man's estate,
Is that a marriage bell whose tones
Come thundering through our happy zone,
And fills the land with many a groan—
Is that a bell?
Not so; 'tis the canon's roar;
It shakes the land from shore to shore,
And echoes: "Freedom is no more!"
Farwell, Farwell!"

Far shame! was not our nation born
"Mid thunders of savage war?"
From out a prince's chapel torn,
How leamed each rising star?
For shame! was not its greatness made
By strokes from Freedom's trusty blade!
Then, trembling, read, be not dismayed;
Be steadfast still!

'Twas nurtured in the midst of strife,
Lulled only by the drum and life;
Think ye 'twill yield its precious life
At Treason's will!

'E'en as 'twas born, so may't expire;
The sword is lifted now;
The power that made it may require
Itself should strike the blow!

Immortal shade! O, deathless name!
'Tis thou who built our country's fame,
Look down upon that country's shame!
Thy vigils keep!
O! guard the ark! The vase is riven
Which held the hopes thy hand had given!
O! if there may be tears in heaven,
Lock down and weep!

Cease! Let the conflict come! Again
Shall Peace assume her sway;
Again shall Love and Concord reign,
When it has passed away.

It is the gathering—see them come!
The shrilly file and rattling drum
Are mingling in the "De-Deum!"
The hour is nigh
When Union strong shall bleed the land;
The North and South stand hand in hand,
And, swearing by the "Patriot band,"
Pledge fealty.

Speech of Henry Edgerton.
At a meeting of the Union Democracy at San Francisco, Henry Edgerton, nominee for Congress, made an eloquent and loyal speech, from which we make the following extract:

More than thirty years ago, that worst, most dangerous great man in all of our country's history, Mr. Calhoun, founded a new school of politics in the Republic. His vast genius, his subtle dialectics, his commanding oratory, and, superadded to these, his great character, made rapid converts to his cry, and it soon numbered among its disciples many of the brightest intellects and the purest characters of the South. Its leading tenet is, that the Union which we have lived for more than seventy years in a confederate system—a confederation of so many independent sovereignties, held together by the frail and uncertain bond of a written compact. The pernicious influence of this theory has hatched into life a brood of impostors, anarchy and filibusters in the South, who by constantly operating upon the fears and prejudices of the Southern people, have enjoyed and deceived them into the belief that there is a deadly antagonism between their material interests and those of their Northern brethren. They have fired the Southern heart and instructed the Southern mind, until at last they have precipitated the cotton States into a revolution. It is a laborious exposition of what I conceive to be the true theory of the government under which we live. But I cannot forbear to remark that if the interpretation that these modern theorists put upon government, is true, they are wiser by far than its founders were, and the authors of the great instrument under which we live most strangely overlooked the great and leading objects for which they declared it was ordained and established. There was a time when we lived under a confederate system. That period marked the intermediate stage of our progress from the rude, hastily conceived, but divinely ordained, of the Revolution, to that centralized and consolidated Government which went into operation in 1789, and under which, without any fundamental or material amendment, we have ever since lived. For ten years our forefathers struggled to maintain a government under a mere league, under a mere confederation; and these years were years of trial, of humiliation and of disgrace. The General Government issued their requisition upon the States to furnish their respective quotas of men, of arms and money, but they were issued in vain. There was a total want of power in the head, there was weakness in all the parts; and it was then they assembled in Convention and framed a centralized and consolidated government. Now, fellow citizens, I propose for a moment to call your attention to what one of the founders of the Government said in regard to it.

"The article I am about to read is taken from a speech made by Mr. Pinney, one of the delegates from the State of South Carolina, to the Convention that framed the Constitution. It discloses the real design for which the Union was formed. He says:

"I apprehend the true intention of the States in uniting is, to have a firm, national

Government, capable of effectually executing its acts, and dispersing its benefits and protection. In it alone can be vested those powers and prerogatives which more particularly distinguish a sovereign State. The members which compose the superintending Government are to be considered merely as parts of a great whole, and only suffered to retain the powers necessary to the administration of their State systems. The idea which has been so long falsely entertained of each being a sovereign State, must be given up; for it is absurd to suppose there is a government more than that which is vested in the Supreme Council; but in every foreign concern, as well as in those internal regulations, which respecting the whole, ought to be uniform and national, the States must not be suffered to interfere."

In his recent message to the Southern Confederacy, Jefferson Davis says that the right of a State to judge of its own wrongs "was maintained by overwhelming majorities of the people of all the States of the Union, especially in the election of Mr. Jefferson in 1805, Mr. Madison in 1809, and Mr. Pierce in 1852."

Mr. Jefferson in his inaugural address, in 1801, the sentiments of which he repeated in 1805, made use of the following expressions: "The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principles of republicanism, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism."

"In 1857 Mr. Jefferson wrote: "When two parties make a compact, there results to each a power of compelling the other to execute it."

"In 1860, after the election of Mr. Madison to the Presidency, the electors of Virginia, the State Corresponding Committee, and the Governor of the State gave a public dinner in Richmond. The fourteenth regular toast was as follows:

"THE UNION OF THE STATES; THE MAJORITY MUST OBEY IT. It is the duty of every citizen to fill his terms, Lincoln and Scott and McClellan and a host of armed patriots will do that sentiment again in Richmond. I know that Virginia is now in open rebellion against the Federal Government; but I am not yet prepared to believe that the majority of her people are disloyal. No sooner was the solemn severing connection with the General Government passed, than an expedition took place from the Cotton States; they poured their armies into Virginia, and the Old Dominion was coerced into Secession by the armed Mamuloches of treason. I believe, however, that so soon as a majority of the people of that State feel the protecting arm of the General Government around them, they will bring her back upon the side of the Constitution and the Union. Scott's "Bonnie and Clyde" is fast enveloping the treason in its folds, and soon the fatal coil will be drawn that shall strangle it to death. Behold in the not far off distance the mother of States and statesmen returning with stately step, and loyal mien, bringing with her in her train her erring sons back to their allegiance and their duty. [Applause.]

"When we contemplate the grandeur and power of the Republic, when we look back over its brilliant race of glory—when we carry our thoughts into the future, and anticipate the still grander results that may yet be realized to civilization and humanity, if we of this generation prove true to the trusts we hold, who of us does not feel that he can make no personal sacrifice too great, for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, as our fathers formed them. Under the salutary influence of that Constitution, and of that Union, this proud city has risen from earth and sea, as if by the stroke of some enchanter's wand. Here industry has reared palatial homes; here religion has reared its sacred temples; here education has diffused its benefits and its blessings; hither the Star of Empire has taken its fastest western course, and here may forever shine with countless radiance, and illumine the world with the mild and holy lights of American Constitutional Liberty, of justice, of order, and of law. [Tumultuous applause.]

PLATFOOTED COURTESY.—One long summer afternoon there came to Mr. Davidson's the most curious specimen of an old bachelor the world ever heard of. He was old, gray, wrinkled and odd. He had women, especially old maids, and wasn't afraid to say so. He and Aunt Patty had hit and heavy, whenever chance threw them together; yet still he came, and it was noticed that Aunt Patty took unusual pains with her dress whenever he was expected. One day the contest waged unusually strong, Aunt Patty left him in disgust, and went into the garden. "The bear" he muttered to himself, as she strode, gathered a blossom which attracted her attention.

"What did you run away for?" said a gruff voice close to her side.
"To get rid of you."
"You didn't do it, did you?"
"No; you are worse than a burdock bur."
"You won't get rid of me, neither."
"I will, eh?"
"Only in one way."
"What, as two fool's get married? What will people say?"
"That's nothing to us. Come, say yes or no; I'm in a hurry."
"Well, no, then."
"Very well, good bye. I shant come again."
"But stop a bit—what a pucker to be in!"
"Yes or no?"
"I must consult!"
"All right; I thought you was of age. Good-bye."
"Jabez Andrews, don't be a fool. Come back, come back I say. Why, I believe the writer has taken me for earnest. Jabez Andrews, I'll consider!"
"I don't want you considering. I'm gone. Becky Hastings is waiting for me. I thought I'd give you the chance. All right. Good-bye."
"Jabez—Jabez! That staid-up Becky Hastings shant have you, if I die for it. Jabez—Yes. Do you hear? Y-c-a."

GENERAL LYON AND McCLELLAN.—Lyon has about 10,000 effective fighters, and will give battle at once to McClellan, who is in the southwest corner of Missouri. Ben McClellan is in the engagement at Carthage with Sigel, as before reported. They took a guard of 100 Federals, left at Nevada, Princeton. The Missouri troops wished to hang them. Ben McClellan refused to do so, and released them on taking oath not to bear arms against the Confederates, and sent them towards Springfield, with an escort of Arkansas, for protection against the infuriated Missourians.

Atlantic Intelligence.
It is reported in Washington that General Scott has determined to take the field. He will cross the Potomac and assume the supervision of Gen. McDowell's division. His body guard will be picked men, and a number have already been selected.

The grand jury of the United States District Court, in Baltimore, on July 10th, found true bills of indictment for treason against John Merriman, Charles Cockey, Samuel Maister, Lewis Bitter, James McCartney, Philip Casmire, Mitchell Hooper and Richard H. Mitchell. If found guilty of the charge, the punishment is death.

Colonel Kelley, who was so severely wounded by a woman's assassin at the taking of Phillip, is rapidly recovering, and soon will resume his command.

The State of Indiana will soon have twenty-three regiments in the field, aggregating over twenty-three thousand men.

One of the boys in Colonel Doryea's regiment of Zouaves, while in the great Rebel fight, writes to sister and friends, "If I should die, remember the holy cause in which I fell, and let your sorrow, if deep, be proud."

Judge Muir of Kentucky has decided in favor of the right of the Federal Government to interdict the transportation of freight to the South.

There is at present in the bank of the city of New York about 48,000,000 in specie, and it is estimated that next week it will be increased to \$50,000,000.

News has been received from Wayne county, Virginia, written by one of Eli Thayer's correspondents in the Boston papers. It tells this story:

We are in a miserably confused condition here. The "reign of terror" has not yet commenced in this country, but the traitors are trying it, and would, if they dared, begin to arrest and drive off Union men. At the village of New Market, in the county of Shenandoah, five hundred and eighty majority against the ordinance. But many of the votes against it were obtained by careful and discreet management, (altogether different from the mode of managing such matters in your State), and the votes cannot be relied upon. We cannot depend upon more than half the number in an emergency.

The excitement has been intense here for three weeks. The camp of the rebels on the Kanawha is fifty miles from here, and is designed to "straighten up things" in the six or eight refractory counties in this part of the State. The rebels are constantly drumming up recruits here for that camp, and the leaders and all prominent Tories do nothing of it, but operate upon undecided and timid men, to induce them to either join the wrong party or refuse to countenance the loyal men. They do turn many. And this is why the panic is so frequent and so distressing.

We have hopes that Government will send in a few troops. But there are very many places in Western Virginia where troops are needed as much or more than here. So we mean to do all we can to protect ourselves, and a good many will resist to the death. It is a very bad condition of things, however. Nearly half the crops of the country are totally neglected, and while there is so much excitement no one can properly attend to his business.

The Herald says: "It is gratifying to learn that the visit of General Buckner, of Kentucky, to Washington has confirmed his military reputation as a soldier. It is understood that on his return to Kentucky he will receive the rank of Major-General, which is under Secession influence, and it is not improbable that he will be offered a position in the United States army. General Scott has confidence in his word of honor."

H. Savage, formerly of Delaware, Walworth county, Wisconsin, who has just returned from Mobile, Alabama, whither he went as the agent for the sale of a shingle machine, and who has had six years of experience in the South, has just returned, and from him we gather the following budget of news.

He says it is now utterly impossible for a man to come away from the South, northward, unless he can succeed in getting a permit from the Governor of the State, which is no easy matter. Savage succeeded in getting away after receiving two bullet shots from an officer for refusing to countenance the rebel army, which was under Secession influence, and it is not improbable that he will be offered a position in the United States army. General Scott has confidence in his word of honor."

At Mobile a meeting was held recently, at which about 2,500 persons were present. Speeches in favor of the war were made by several distinguished lawyers. Among them were W. Spear, J. H. Taylor, E. Sprague, and R. Kealey. A wealthy merchant, brother of J. H. Taylor, who made a war speech on this occasion, had been shot dead behind his own counter on account of his Union sentiments, and nothing was done about it. At the meeting above referred to, three grey headed men spoke against the secession movement. One of these old gentlemen said he was from Louisiana; he was opposed to the movement from the first. He said the South can never conquer the North. "You are fighting your bread out of your own mouths," he said; "you are seeing hard times already, but it is only a foretaste of what is to come. He added, 'A pack of hot-headed lawyers and politicians have well nigh ruined the country. More than half the planters of my State are opposed to the war. The Cotton States can't live three months unless they get provisions from the North. Already bands of poor men of several hundreds in each party are prowling about the country, taking every thing they can lay their hands upon, to prevent themselves and their families from starving, and there is no power to stop them. I have not got provisions to last my one hundred negroes one month, and tell me where I am to get more!' The other old man spoke with equal earnestness and in a similar strain, and the audience looked crestfallen after the old man spoke. Had such a speech been made by a Northern-born man he would have been shot on the spot.

Savage says only a few days before he left Mobile he saw a company of from 600 to 800 men, many of whom he well knew, parading the streets with a banner on which was printed "Bread or Blood"; and they emptied the bakers' shops of the city, and none molested them. Afterward a meeting of citizens was held on the subject of providing for the suffering poor. The meeting quarreled nearly all night, and finally broke up in a row, without accomplishing anything.

He says on the boat on which he came up the river he saw thirty Germans, with their families, from Texas, emigrating northward. The men, having no "passes," were compelled to go on shore—furnished with guns and impressed into the rebel army. Their families were mercifully sent up the river to shift for themselves as best they could.

Savage says the general impression in Mobile is that they can never beat the North, but they say "We must now make the best show we can, and cease the North to submission." Others who are of French descent, of whom there are many, encourage themselves with the belief that France will come to their help.

According to Savage's account, the condition of affairs is rapidly becoming desperate in those States. The turmoil which has been inaugurated by the demagogues who got up the Secession movement, has unsettled everything in the way of business. Neither life nor property is safe, and famine is beginning to stalk all over the land.

It is evident that these things cannot last long. The reaction has already begun. The question will soon be generally asked: "Shall we follow these leaders of ours into war, bankruptcy, and starvation, or go back to the old Union, and live and prosper as formerly? There will, ere long, be a revolution against the revolutionists."

A SAD ACCIDENT.—We recently chronicled an accident to a young girl in San Francisco, of whose recovery there is some hope. The particulars are thus given in the Call, of July 30th:

About half past two o'clock yesterday, a bay mare, ridden by a boy about eleven years of age, whose name we could not learn, ran off, starting on Kearny street, near the Plaza, and making south. Persons on the street held the horse back from her, so great was her speed, and every heart to feel ordinary pleasure, was in the throat, for fear the gallant rider would meet with a mishap. When near Brush street, the horse struck and knocked down a little girl, aged five years, daughter of Adam Boats, who keeps a hotel on Kearny street, and immediately fell with his rider. The little boy was assisted up, and was found to be uninjured, and not withholding the remembrance of those present, he remounted and rode off, saying that he trusted that the little girl was not hurt. On attending to her it was found that the horse had struck her on the left of the back portion of her head, fracturing the skull. Drs. Cooper, Sheldon and Lane performed the operation trepanning, removing about an inch of the skull, and the little sufferer, who whilst under the surgeon's care, was continually exclaiming, "Mother, I will be good for I am dying," was removed to her parents' home. It is hoped she will recover. The excitement was so great that the little girl, who was actually the only sufferer, was not thought of, the whole feeling concentrated on the lad who had evinced so much courage, for during the period that the horse was at full speed, although he had lost his cap, he was heard but once to call for help, which, of course, could not be afforded him, as the animal was fairly flying. Later in the afternoon it was ascertained that the lad who was riding the horse was the son of Joseph Jefferson, information being sent to the police that he would be ready in readiness to answer. The matter was purely accidental, and no blame can be attached to the lad, as it is a wonder that he himself had not sustained serious injury.

WHAT IS MARTIAL LAW.—At the present crisis, the significance of a term so much used, and with so little accurate sense of its meaning, becomes unusually important. Bouvier defines martial law as "a code established for the government of the army and navy of the United States," whose principal rules are to be found in the articles of war, prescribed by the act of Congress. But Chancellor Kent says this definition applies only to military law, while martial law is quite a distinct thing, and is founded on a paramount necessity, and proclaimed by a military chief. Martial law is generally and vaguely held to be a suspension of all ordinary civil rights and process, as such, approximates closely to the writ of *habeas corpus*; enables a person charged with treason to be summarily tried by court-martial instead of grand jury; justifies searches and seizures of private property, and the taking possession of public highways and other means of communication. Involving the highest exercise of sovereignty, it is, of course, capable of great abuse and is only to be justified on emergencies of the most imperative and perilous nature.

VIRGINIA ON SECESSION 1814.—At the period of the celebrated Hartford Convention, when it was supposed by many that New England was contemplating secession, the Richmond Enquirer, then as now a leading print, uttered the following and forcible appeal:

"No man, no association of men, no State nor set of States, has a right to withdraw itself from the Union of its own accord. The same power which knit us together can only unknit. The same solemnity which forged the links of the Union is necessary to dissolve it. The majority of the States which form the Union must consent to the withdrawal of any one branch of it. Until that consent has been obtained, any attempt to dissolve the Union, or obstruct the efficiency of its constitutional laws, is treason—treason to all intents and purposes. Any other doctrine, such as that which has been lately held forth by the Federal Republic, that any one State may withdraw itself from the Union, is an abominable heresy—which strips its author of every possible pretension to the name or character of a Federalist."

Gen. George McClellan.—The most brilliant officer now in the field, of regular military training, is a Philadelphian by birth and residence. Gen. George McClellan is the second son of the late Dr. George McClellan, M. D., of Walnut street. Gen. McClellan has been repeatedly spoken of as from Woodstock, Connecticut. His father was from Woodstock, and after graduating at Yale College, in 1813, he settled in Philadelphia, in 1817, where he resided until his death in May, 1847. He married, in 1821, into one of the most influential families in Philadelphia, and his second son is the distinguished General now in command of the Western section of our army, of whom our citizens will hear further before long. The family is of Scotch ancestry, of martial spirit, and have always been opposed to oppression. One of General McClellan's ancestors was in the battle of Colloid, and his great-grandfather was General Samuel McClellan, of the Revolution. At the early age of twenty, then a Lieutenant, McClellan went out with the soldiers and miners in the Valley of Mexico, in the war of 1846, which terminated in the capture of the City of Mexico, and the promise of his youth has been more than confirmed in the successful career of his yet early manhood.—Philadelphia Express.

Highly Important—Great Battle—4,000 Killed—Atlantic News to July 26.

SACRAMENTO, August 3d.
The Pony with dates from St. Louis to July 26, arrived at Edwards Creek, 110 miles east of Fort Churchill, on the 2d inst, at 8 P. M. The bridge of the Potomac, at Harper's Ferry, will be up to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, July 21st.
The World's dispatch says the enemy, with an immense force attempted to turn our right flank, and came near being successful, when our large seige gun, a 24 pounder opened on them, causing immense loss and routing them. Dispatches of the 21st say our troops at Manassas Junction number 45,000.

The fighting at Bull Run commenced at 3 A. M. and continued most desperately until 2 P. M. The rebels were driven back, inch by inch, leaving their dead on the field. The loss of life was frightful on both sides. Our troops behaved most gallantly, and the guns served effectively. It is said the whole force of Beauregard was engaged, Gen. Johnston having joined the rebels, as previously stated, making Beauregard's force seventy thousand.

BALTIMORE, July 21st.
To day Gen. Dix arrived and to-morrow will supersede Patterson.

WASHINGTON, July 21st.—Midnight.
The battle has been one of the most severe ever fought on this continent. Up to 2 o'clock the enemy were driven nearly two miles, falling back from one position to another, equally strong at every point and fresh reinforcements pouring in almost without number. The Zouaves were terribly cut up. While drawing up to make an attack, they were assailed by a concealed battery, with a strong support, on their flank, and forced to break.

WASHINGTON, July 22d.
After the last information from Centerville, at half-past 7 last night a series of events took place of the intensest interest, many confused rumors are afloat, enough is known to warrant the statement that we suffered in a degree which casts a gloom over all and excited the deepest melancholy throughout Washington the carnage was tremendous on both sides, ours is represented as frightful. We were advancing and taking their masked batteries slowly but surely, driving the enemy toward Manassas when they seemed to be reinforced by General Johnson, who it appears took the command immediately and commenced driving us back, when a panic among our troops suddenly occurred and a regular stampede took place. Though Gen. McDowell attempted to make a stand at Centerville, but the panic was so fearful that the whole army became demoralized and it was impossible to check them at Centerville or Fairfax Court House. The retreat continued till it reached the regular intrenchments. A large number fell by the way from exhaustion. Gen. McDowell was in the rear exerting himself to rally the men with only partial effect, the latter part of the army is said to have made the retreat in order. A prisoner says the force sent against us consists of about 30,000, including large numbers of cavalry he says owing to reinforcements from Richmond, Harrisburg and other points the enemy's effective force was 90,000. Our Fire Zouaves, New York 19th, and other regiments suffered frightfully; several of our batteries were taken by the enemy, also the 32 pounder rifle seige cannon. Our provision train is supposed saved, large droves of cattle were saved by being driven back. It is supposed General Mansfield will take command of the fortifications on the other side of the Potomac, which are pronounced by military engineers, able to hold out against any force the enemy may bring against them. Large rifled cannon and mortars are being rapidly mounted. The City is intensely excited this morning, wagons with the dead and wounded are continually arriving and the feeling awfully distressing. The telegraph and steamboat communication with Alexandria is suspended to the public to-day. The panic which resulted so disastrously, is said to have broken out among the teamsters and civilians and communicated to the rear of the army.

BALTIMORE, July 22d.
Immediately after the confirmation of the retreat of the Union forces, the 24th regiment whose enlistment expires, unanimously signed a paper to re-enlist for 5 years. Gen. Banks leaves for Gen. Patterson's column to-morrow morning. The City is greatly excited and offers of regiments are being made to keep disorderly secessionists quiet in their present delirium of joy. Unionists attribute the defeat to the inactivity of Patterson, who is reported, was a dozen times officially telegraphed to engage Johnson at any odds.

On Sunday about 30 arrests were made for attempting to incite mobs. Gov. Sprague's bravery during the whole day, challenged universal admiration. The Fire Zouaves fought like devils, several other regiments are highly praised.

WASHINGTON, July 22d.
It is reported the Black Horse Cavalry attacked our rear in the retreat, when a remnant of the Fire Zouaves turned and fired, killing all but six of them.

NEW YORK, 21st.
Arrived schooner S. J. Warring captured by privateer Jeff. Davis, on the night of the 12th, fifty miles south of Charleston. The steward, Wm. Gallman, colored, killed three of the prize crew with a hatchet, the other two were released on promising to assist in working the vessel.

In the Senate the bill to provide for iron clad ships and floating batteries, was passed. A resolution providing for a board of examiners, to examine Stevens' floating battery was passed.

ST. LOUIS, July 22d.
Eighty-five men women and children arrived last night from Texas county, Mo., driven from their homes by Secessionists.

FORT KEARNEY, July 25th.
The following are the latest items of interest by telegraph. Gen. McClellan has been summarily summoned by Government to take command on the Potomac. Gen. Rosencraft takes his place.

The corps de reserve is to be instantly organized and increased. Officers of regiments already raised are being made and will be accepted with rapidity.

The number of killed and wounded gradually decreasing. About forty wagons from our army fell into the hands of the rebels. In many instances teamsters unhitched their horses and fled when there was no necessity.

An infernal machine, evidently intended to destroy ships, was washed ashore at Fortress Monroe.

The "Floyd" gun will soon be moved to Annapolis Small Point. The "Union" will also soon be mounted.

PROVIDENCE, July 23d.
Lieut. Governor Arnold has issued a proclamation, paying a tribute over the dead soldiers, and calling for the enlistment of more men.

A large and spirited meeting was held this morning, and expressed the determination of Rhode Island to redouble her exertions in supporting the Union.

WASHINGTON, July 23d.
Boats are again running to Alexandria.

An official list is being prepared rapidly of the number killed—it is much less than supposed. Loss on part of rebels, 3,000. The action on the part of the rebels with wounded is said to be perfectly barbarous. A soldier belonging to a Connecticut regiment, finding a wounded rebel, carried him to a shade and gave him a drink from his canteen, when he revived and shot the Connecticut soldier dead.

NEW YORK, July 33d.
An Englishman who had been present at all the Crimean battles says the fighting of our soldiers at Bull's Run was of the most splendid kind. Such charges were made by the Fire Zouaves and New York Sixty-ninth he had not seen at Inkerman or the Alma.

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WASHINGTON, July 23d.
It is now well ascertained that the killing on our side will fall short of 1,000.

CATON, July 25.
The rebels are rapidly organizing in Kentucky, opposite here. Gen. Watkins is reported encamped seven miles from Bloomfield, with 2,000 men.

WASHINGTON