

The Philadelphia Inquirer.

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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1861.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

VICTORY!!

ADVANCE OF THE UNION FORCES.

A TERRIFIC BLOODY BATTLE.

COLONELS CAMERON AND SLOCUM AMONG THE KILLED.

The Rebel Batteries at Bull's Run Captured.

Gallant Charge of the New York Thirtieth, Sixty-ninth and the Seventy-ninth Regiments.

Union Troops Shelling Manassas Junction!

Reinforcements of Rebels Arriving at Manassas Junction.

General Patterson Superseded by Gen. Banks in Command of the Upper Potomac.

GEN. DIX TO COMMAND THE DEPARTMENT OF ANNAPOLIS.

The Order of General McClellan to his Troops Congratulating them on their Victories.

MESSAGE OF JEFF. DAVIS, THE REBEL PRESIDENT.

Recapture of Prize Schooners from Pirate Prize Crews.

The Battle at Bull's Run.

GREAT SLAUGHTER AND BRILLIANT VICTORY. This has indeed been a glorious day for the Union. From morning till night the battle has been progressing, and on both sides have the troops shown their courage and fearless impetuosity. Hundreds on both sides have been slain and now sleep in death on the rocky field of battle. The slaughter was indeed terrific, and the sight appalling to one unaccustomed to the horrors of war. General McDowell telegraphed at five o'clock this afternoon, that he had taken the batteries at Bull Run. A complete victory has been gained over the Rebels at this place, and they are now in full retreat towards Manassas, with our troops following them closely. The firing was so heavy that it has been heard in Washington for an hour past.

Still Later—The Rebels Driven to Manassas. Our troops have compelled the Rebels to retreat until they have reached Manassas, and our artillery are now triumphantly engaged in shelling the left of the enemy's entrenchments there. The bravery of our boys is the theme of praise, and it is believed by those competent to judge that more desperate valor was never seen; and it is plainly evident that it must have been so, considering the immense advantage of the Rebels in having everything fully prepared that time and labor would allow.

A Fierce and Bloody Battle—Our Troops Masters of the Field.

This has been the bloodiest battle of modern times. An officer who has just arrived here from the battle field, says our loss is very heavy, but we remain masters of the field. The column of Acting Major General HUNTER did the most fighting, and suffered the most. Col. SLOCUM was killed. The shelling of Manassas has again been renewed. The excitement attendant upon it is very great here.

Visit to Centreville. The Secretary of War, accompanied by Colonel Scott, Superintendent of the military railroads and telegraph, and Colonel CULUM, one of Gen. Scott's aids, returned this evening from the headquarters of Gen. McDowell, at Centreville.

General McDowell had been actively engaged in making a reconnaissance all day. The scouts sent out from the left wing reported about noon that they heard the locomotives and movements of trains of cars all the morning and forenoon in the direction of Manassas Junction. This information led to the belief that either reinforcements had come up from Richmond, or else Gen. Johnston's forces had arrived from Winchester and Strasburg; and the latter seemed to Gen. McDowell most probable.

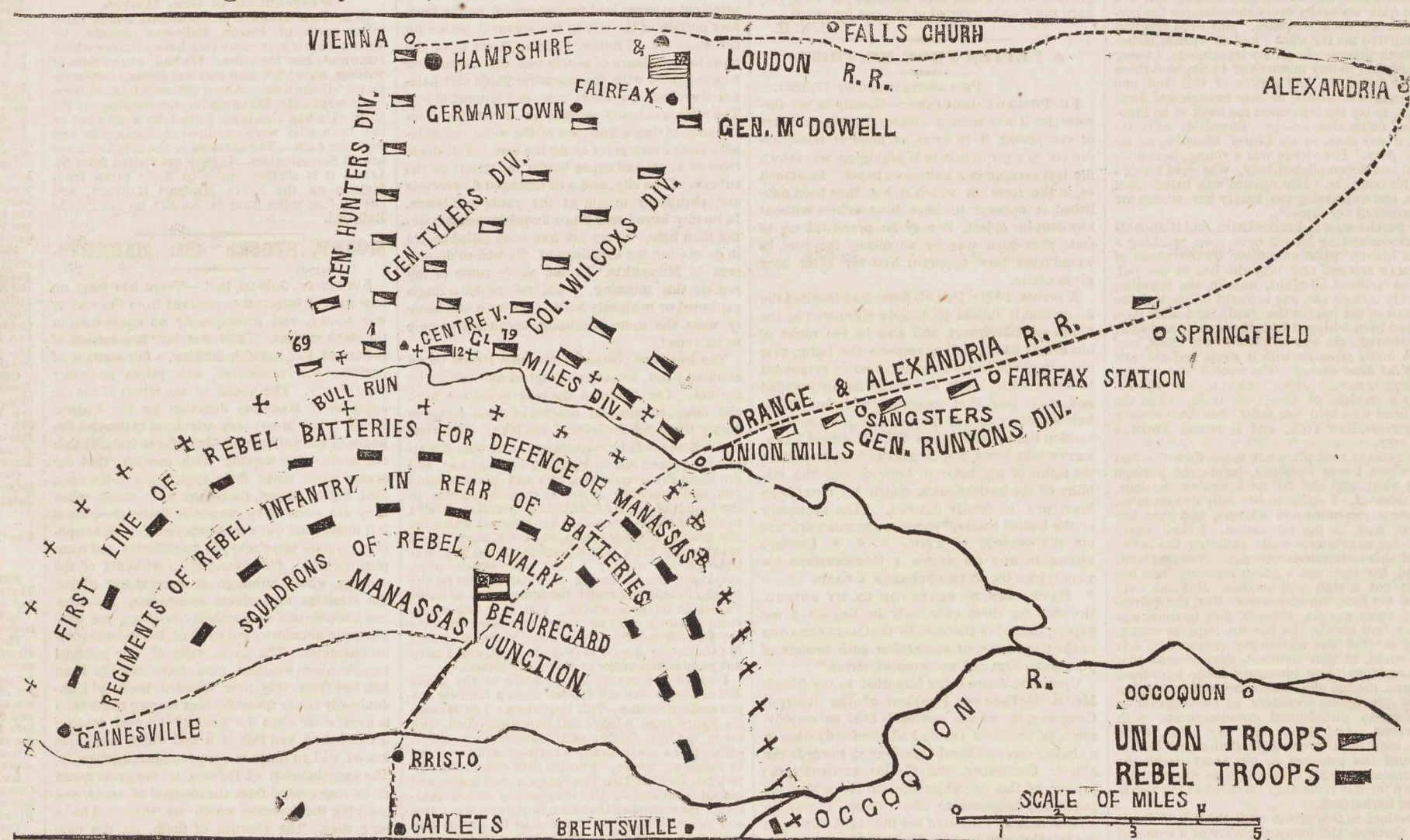
Since the engagement on Thursday afternoon, the Union troops have been exceedingly busy in erecting batteries and mounting long range thirty-two pound guns.

Reported Death of Col. Cameron. It is reported that Colonel CAMERON, of the Seventy-ninth New York Regiment, (Highlanders) brother of the Secretary of War, has been killed.

The Rebel Forces. It has been ascertained that the Rebel forces number about thirty-eight thousand in and about Manassas. General Scott received this information to-day, and was asked by a member of Congress what was the strength of the Union force? "It is enough," was the laconic reply of the General. He said he now had men enough. He was assured that the loyal people of the whole country were looking with anxiety to him, as the chief agent in putting down the rebellion. He replied, that the uprising of the American people in defense of freedom was a sublime spectacle, and an example to the civilized world, and the moral effect of it would do more to quell the rebellion than the arms they bore.

Rebel Hung. A Rebel was observed stabbing some of our men who fell in battle. He was captured and hung to a tree, in sight of the Rebel pickets, and remained there, dangling in the air, with his face as black as any negro.

POSITION OF THE UNION AND REBEL ARMIES On the Morning of July 21st, before the Victory at Bull's Run, Recorded in our News Columns.



Burned Down. The largest house in Centreville has been burned down. The neighbors say that it was set on fire by the owner himself.

The Killed and Wounded. The number who were killed and wounded in the battle and have since died of their wounds, is now said to have been 50 in all, 17 of them belonging to the Massachusetts First, and two to the New York Twelfth.

Statement of a Deserter. A Connecticut man, who had been pressed into the Rebel army, came into one of our camps to-day. He estimates the enemy at from 70,000 to 80,000, of whom 17,000 are the army of Gen. Johnston. This deserter also says that twenty-seven companies of cavalry form a part of this force, useless within intrenchments. He also says that a very large number of the Rebels were killed in the action. The first shell fired from our batteries burst at the feet of Gens. Lee and Beauregard, who were talking together, and killed a number of officers.

Rebels Gone from the River. Lieut. CRAVEN, in his despatch to the Navy Department, states that, having been informed that the steamer *Sophia* was fired into by the Rebels at Mathias Point on Sunday morning, he ran the *Yankee* close under the land at the Point and threw several shells among the underbrush, but discovered no enemy. He adds that he is satisfied that the enemy have been moving the greater part of their forces from the heights behind Aquia Creek. Their camp, which was conspicuous some days since, is now broken up. No doubt they are moving to reinforce Beauregard.

Refugees and their Stories. Refugees continue to pour into Washington from the eastern counties of Virginia, and report that the Secession troops are suffering much from want of provisions, having been compelled to withdraw their pickets from many points, in consequence of the miserable condition of their commissariat.

The New York Twenty-fifth. The New York Twenty-fifth Regiment, Col. ROGERS, was yesterday still stationed inside of the entrenchments of Fort Runyon, and Capt. SEYMOUR, who was with Major ANDERSON at Sumter, had been detailed to instruct the regiment in artillery practice with the heavy guns now in position there.

More Contraband. The Navy Department has received a despatch from Com. STRINGHAM, stating that nine slaves were picked up near the mouth of the Rappahannock river, a few days since, by a Government vessel. They had made their escape in a row-boat. According to their account, all the able-bodied male negroes in Essex and Middlesex counties, Va., were being armed. The only Union man in the latter county, who had dared to express his sentiments, was murdered a short time since. Com. STRINGHAM, in view of this new position in which the contraband has been placed by its owners, has written to the Department for instructions.

Ordered to Charleston, Va. Four New York Regiments have been ordered to Charleston to take the place of four Pennsylvania Regiments, whose term has expired.

England asks One Open Cotton Port. It is rumored that the British Government, acting in concert with that of France, is about to request the exemption of one Southern cotton port from the blockade, so that they may get needed supplies of the staple. The idea has been discussed for some time past among leading English journals; but the Administration will, under no circumstances, concede to the request if made.

Fears of a Rebel Judge. Judge CAMPBELL, late of the Supreme Court, in a recent letter, says that the flower of the South is at Manassas Junction, and that whichever way the events of the battle turn, it cannot but be productive of disastrous results. He also says that he fears it may go against the Confederate States.

Prize Vessels Arrived. The propeller *Zedione* arrived at the Navy Yard yesterday, having in tow a couple of prize schooners—the *Brunette* and the *Rindone*—captured a short time since, near City Point, by the steamer *Yankee*. Their cargoes consisted of pig iron, nails and vitriol, and were valuable. The *Brunette* was loaded at Philadelphia, the *Rindone* at Baltimore. The cargo of the former was consigned to Richmond, that of the latter to Norfolk and Petersburg.

A Narrow Escape. Lieut. PRIME, of the Engineers, narrowly escaped falling into the enemy's hands after the battle of Bull's Run. He rode up to a party of soldiers to inquire of the whereabouts of some of the officers engaged, from whom to learn the particulars of the affair. "Where is Col. SHERMAN's brigade?" he asked. "Don't know." "What regiment are you?" "Fifth North Carolina." Lieut. PRIME had the presence of mind to continue the conversation, until, finding out where to water his horse, he rode away for the purpose, and then put spurs to his horse.

The Roanoke Fired Into. Despatches received at the Navy Yard from Commodore PENDERGAST, of the *Roanoke*, states that while cruising near Hatteras Inlet, on the 10th inst., a Rebel battery opened fire on his vessel from the beach, but every shot fell short. The fire was returned with good effect. On the 12th the *Roanoke* anchored in the mouth of Cape Fear River, and found a Rebel flag flying over Fort Caswell and the town of Smithville. There was a battery at the mouth of the fort, where were a number of men drilling. Fort Caswell was manned with fourteen barbettes guns and several field pieces. A red flag was flying from Bald Head Lighthouse. The *Roanoke* arrived off Charleston Bar on the 14th, where were the *Wabash*, the *Vandalia* and the *Union*.

No Water at Manassas. The importance of Bull's Run to the enemy is very great. The people in the vicinity affirm that there is no water at Manassas Junction, except what is brought from the Run. That lost, the Rebels must abandon their position.

Order About Prisoners, etc. The following order has just been issued:—
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44.
WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 18, 1861.

First.—In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of War directs that officers report to this office, the names and residence of all prisoners that may hereafter be taken, and released upon their oath of allegiance to the United States. In like manner, officers will report the names and residences of all prisoners who have been taken and released upon their oath of allegiance to the United States previous to this date.

Second.—Chaplains appointed to Volunteer Regiments in accordance with general orders No. 15, current series, from the War Department, will, in all cases, be duly mustered into the service, in the same manner as prescribed for commissioned officers.

Third.—Volunteer regiments about to be discharged will be returned to the States in which they were raised in time to be there mustered out at the expiration of their service.

Fourth.—First Lieutenant J. F. SLAUGHTER, First Artillery, having left his regiment without authority, and being now in arms against the Government of the United States, is dismissed from the army, to date from May 14, 1861.

Fifth.—Second Lieut. JOHN M. KERR, Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, having overstayed his leave of absence, and failed to report to this office, is dropped from the rolls of the army.

By order,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

Twenty-third Regiment Homeward Bound.—Evacuation of Johnston.

Special Dispatch to the Inquirer. SANDY HOOK, Md., July 21.—The Twenty-third Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers have reached this point on their way to Philadelphia, where they will arrive to-morrow. Upon their arrival they will be received by Colonel ELLMAKER's Regiment of Grey Reserves, who will escort them from the depot.

Recapture of the Brig Cuba. NEW YORK, July 21.—The brig *Cuba*, which was captured by the *Sunder*, and retaken by Capt. STROUT and crew from the prize crew, made a desperate resistance. On the 14th, the midshipman of the *Sunder* went into the maintop, and when Capt. STROUT came on deck he said he wanted to speak with him; but seeing a pistol in his hand, the captain produced a revolver and ordered him down—but refusing to comply, the Captain fired at him twice. One of the shots taking effect in his shoulder, he came down.

Another Vessel Recaptured from the Pirates. NEW YORK, July 21.—Arrived, the schooner *S. J. Waring*, captured by the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, on the night of the 16th. When fifty miles south of Charleston, the colored steward, WILLIAM TILLMAN, killed three of the prize crew with a hatchet. The other two were captured, but set at liberty on promising to work the vessel. Their names were JAMES MILNOR and JAMES DAWSETT, of New Jersey. TILLMAN was the aid of the rest of the crew, except one man, named DONALD MCLOON, who refused to assist in the recapture of the vessel, brought her to this port.

Later from the Battle Field at Manassas Junction.

THE ENEMY DRIVEN FROM BULL'S RUN.

Union Reinforcements Thrown Forward.

WASHINGTON, July 21st.—Received 9 P. M.—The orders to Gen. McDowell to move forward at 6 o'clock yesterday, were suspended until early this morning. Our troops in the meantime were employed in cutting a road through the woods, in order to flank the enemy's batteries.

The Secretary of War has received a despatch that the fighting was renewed at Bull's Run this morning. Our troops engaged the enemy with a large force, silenced their batteries, and drove the Secessionists to the Junction.

The city of Washington is wild with excitement and joy. The firing was distinctly heard here in the direction of Bull's Run, from eleven till about three P. M., when a cessation took place till nearly five P. M. At seven this evening the reverboration was still audible.

A gentleman who arrived here to-night says that at three this afternoon the Second and Third New Jersey Regiments were ordered to march forward from Vienna, first sending back their baggage to Camp Trenton. Other troops were hurrying forward to the scene of hostilities. There is great military bustle and excitement in the direction of all the camps.

From the Headquarters of the Army.

ARRIVAL OF JOHNSTON'S CORPS D'ARMEE AT THE JUNCTION.

Orders to Attack the Enemy's Stronghold.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—It is not doubted in high military quarters that the Rebel General JOHNSTON, recently at Winchester, was enabled to effect a junction, sometime yesterday, with Gen. BEAUREGARD, at Manassas Junction.

Official despatches were sent at two o'clock this morning from headquarters to General McDowell.

General McDowell was to have moved upon the enemy at six o'clock last evening.

The Thirty-seventh New York passed over into Virginia this morning, the band playing "Dixie" amid the cheers of the soldiers and citizens.

Every possible arrangement has been made by the Associated Press agent to get the earliest reliable news of any result at Manassas Junction. It is the impression in well-informed circles here that the action is progressing there at this hour.

FROM THE SEAT OF THE WAR.

ADVANCE OF THE GRAND ARMY.

BEAUREGARD OUTFLANKED.

APPROACH OF GEN. MCCLELLAN'S DIVISION.

A Decisive Battle Momentarily Expected.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF THE NEW YORK REGIMENTS.

CENTREVILLE, July 21.—[By telegraph from Fairfax Court House.]—We have successfully outflanked the enemy. At half-past two this morning the various regiments about Centreville were formed for the march, and at three they were in motion in the direction of Perryville, leaving Bull's Run to the left.

At six o'clock the first shot was fired by one of the 32-pound rifled cannons, which was sent ahead to batter any masked batteries that might be encountered on the road. There was no reply from the enemy, and the advance guard moved on. Gen. McDowell's headquarters were three miles beyond the town of Centreville.

The greater part of the army moved to the right to avoid a bridge some distance beyond, said to have been undermined. They will pass over the stream on pontoons prepared by Captain ALEXANDER, of the Engineers, who has previously reconnoitered the country minutely, and to whom, in a great measure, the plan of the campaign is due.

A general battle is expected to-day or to-morrow, which will probably decide the fate of the whole campaign. If General JOHNSTON has not yet effected a junction with General BEAUREGARD, he will be entirely cut off by this morning.

ye, and thrown back upon the mountains, his army utterly demoralized, and will probably fall into the hands of General McClellan, who is now advancing beyond the Blue Ridge. If he has succeeded in reaching BEAUREGARD's camp ground, it offers a communication with General PATTERSON's division, and, thus reinforced, the Federal army can crush out the opposition. If we are driven back, the army can retreat upon Centreville, and keep an open communication with Washington.

If Gen. BEAUREGARD remains where he is his communication with the rear is endangered, and Manassas being situated in the apex of a triangle formed by the railroads, a movement in his rear would destroy his communication with Richmond.

The only danger our troops run by this flank march would be by the sudden advance by BEAUREGARD upon Centreville, thus interfering with our rearward communication, and cutting off supplies. But this manoeuvre would indicate a desperation on his part, as cutting himself off from supplies, and placing himself in an exhausted country between the Federal troops and the Potomac.

The Sixty-ninth New York was assigned the post of honor in the advance movement. The members of this Regiment have unanimously agreed to remain in the service, although their time has expired. All the New York regiments will follow their example.

For five hours one steady column of troops has been passing through Centreville. The morale of the soldiers is excellent. All are anxious for a battle, and when informed of the purpose to advance, the enthusiasm was beyond description.

It is supposed that BEAUREGARD's forces considerably outnumber our own.

A battle is imminent at any moment, but it may not take place before to-morrow night.

The telegraph wires are rapidly following the army, and offices were opened this morning at Fairfax Court House, with Messrs. BURELL and BEXTON as army operators.

[It is believed the foregoing was written about 10 o'clock this morning.—PHILA. REPORTER.]

Great Battle at Manassas

GOVERNMENT BULLETINS.

STARS AND STRIPES VICTORIOUS!

WASHINGTON, July 21.—[Received at 11 P. M.]—The following bulletins were received in official quarters to-day, during the progress of the battle, from the telegraph station, about four miles from Bull's Run.

FAIRFAX, 11 A. M.—Rapid firing from heavy guns and frequent discharges of musketry.

11:40.—Fighting very heavy and apparently on our left wing.

11:50.—There is evidently a battle towards our left, in the direction of Bull's Run, and a little north. The firing is very rapid and heavy.

1:45.—Heavy guns again, apparently nearer. Musketry heavy and nearer.

2 P. M.—The musketry very heavy, and drawing much nearer. There is evidently a movement nearer to our left.

2:45 P. M.—Firing a little further off, and apparently in the direction of the Junction. Less heavy guns and more light artillery, as near as I can judge.

3 P. M.—The firing ceased ten minutes since.

3:55 P. M.—The firing has almost entirely ceased, and can only be heard with difficulty. I shall telegraph no more, unless there should be a renewal of the battle which has been so gloriously fought for the Old Stars and Stripes. From all indications here, our troops have at least stood their ground.

FAIRFAX C. H., 3:50.—Our courier has not returned. Quartermaster BARTON, of the Second Michigan, has just passed, and says that the officers, men and citizens of Centreville say that a general engagement of the whole line has taken place three and a half miles this side of the Junction, and that our troops have driven and forced the Secession lines back to the Junction. We expect the courier now every moment.

CENTREVILLE, 4 P. M.—Gen. McDowell has ordered the reserves now here, under Col. MILES, to advance to the bridge over Bull's Run, on the Warrenton road, having driven the enemy before him. Col. MILES is now about three or four miles from here, directing the operations near Blackburn's Ford.

FAIRFAX, July 21, 4:45 P. M.—Two of our couriers have returned, but were unable to communicate in person with General McDowell. One of the couriers was on the field of battle. He says our troops have taken three masked batteries, and forced the Rebels to retire. He says the battle was general on Bull's Run for some distance. One of the batteries taken was in a wheat field, and the other some distance from it. The third battery was still further on.

5:20 P. M.—Another despatch says that the Federals have won the day. The loss on both sides is very heavy, but the rout of the Rebels is complete. The batteries at Bull's Run are silenced, and two or three others taken.

5:40 P. M.—The firing has ceased. We shall send another courier there in a few minutes. The Colonel went at four o'clock and will be back soon.

STILL LATER.

A report, not official, but from an apparently reliable source, says that the column under Col. HEINTZELMAN has followed the Rebels to Manassas Junction, and has opened fire on their entrenched camp, and was then shelling them.

The cannonading can occasionally be heard in Washington and on Georgetown Heights.

The headquarters of the army are inaccessible to-night, the President and the Cabinet being privately with Gen. Scott and other distinguished gentlemen.

ANOTHER WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 12 o'clock, P. M.—The most intense excitement is everywhere existing to hear the news from the field of battle. Every returning spectator is immediately surrounded, and the demand for intelligence is insatiable. Many unauthorized rumors prevail, which serve to confuse the truth.

The smoke of the battle could be seen from the eminences in Washington. Numbers of Members of Congress, and even ladies, went to the neighborhood of Bull's Run to witness the battle. One of them reports that Col. HUNTER, of the Third Cavalry, but acting as Major General, was seriously, if not mortally wounded. It is stated with confidence in all quarters that Col. CAMERON, of the Seventy-ninth New York, and brother to the Secretary of War, and Col. SLOCUM, of the Second Rhode Island, were killed.

STILL LATER—DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Midnight.—A most severe battle was fought to-day at Bull's Run bridge. The conflict was desperate, lasting over nine hours. The programme, as stated in the first despatch, was carried out until the troops met with a succession of masked batteries, which were attacked with vigor and success.

Our troops advanced as follows:—Col. Richardson proceeded on the left with four regiments of the Fourth Brigade, to hold the Battery hill on the Warrenton road, in the vicinity of the ground where the last battle was fought. The flank movements have been previously described. SCHENCK's and SHERMAN's Brigades, of TYLER's Division, advanced by the Warrenton road, while HEINTZELMAN's and HUNTER's Divisions took the fork of the Warrenton Road to move between Bull's Run and the Manassas Junction. Col. KEY's Brigade remained at Centreville.

Information was received by Gen. TYLER's command of the existence of the enemy's battery commanding the road. Our troops were then formed in battle array. The Second New York and Second Ohio on the left, the—Ohio and Second Wisconsin, and Seventy-ninth, Thirtieth and Sixty-ninth New York on the right. Col. MILES' Division followed in the rear.

The first range gun was fired by SHERMAN's Battery at 10 minutes of 7. The Rebels did not return his shot until an hour and a half afterwards. When Colonel HUNTER's Division came up the battle became general. The latter's movement to gain the enemy's rear was almost a success.

The enemy's position was opened up by several of Captain CARLISLE's howitzers, followed by slight skirmishing. The Rebels rapidly received reinforcements from Manassas Junction after the attack was opened. The battle consisted in a succession of fires from the masked batteries, which opened in every direction; when one was silenced, its place was supplied by two, and in the daring charges of our infantry in unmasking them.

The Second Ohio and Second New York Militia were marched by flank through the woods, by a new made road, within a mile of the main road, when they came on a battery of eight guns, with four regiments flanked in the rear.

Our men were immediately ordered to lie down on either side of the road, in order to allow two pieces of artillery to pass through to attack the work, when this battery opened upon us, and killed, on the third round, Lieut. DEMPSEY, of Company G, New York Second, and WM. MAXWELL, a drummer; also seriously wounding several others. Our troops were kept for fifteen or twenty minutes under a galling fire, not being able to exchange shots with the enemy, although within a stone's throw of their batteries. They succeeded in retiring in regular order, and with their batteries.

The most gallant charge of the day was made by the New York Sixty-ninth, Seventy-ninth and Thirtieth, who rushed upon one of the batteries, firing as they proceeded with perfect coolness, and attacking it at the bayonet's point.

The yell of triumph seemed to carry all before it. They found that the Rebels had abandoned the battery, taking only one gun; but this success was acquired only after a severe loss of life, in which the 69th were the greatest sufferers, and it was reported that the Lieut. Colonel was among the first killed. The Zouaves also distinguished themselves by their spirited assaults on the batteries at the point of the bayonet, but it is feared that their loss is immense.

Up to three o'clock, P. M., it was generally understood that we had hemmed in the enemy entirely, and that they were gradually retreating; that HUNTER had driven them back in the rear; that HEINTZELMAN's command was meeting with every success; and that it required but the reserve of Tyler's division to push on to Manassas Junction.

A Mississippi soldier was taken prisoner by HANBROOK, of the Wisconsin Second. He turned out to be Brigade Quartermaster PAYOR, a cousin of ROGER A. PAYOR. He was captured with his horses, he by accident riding into our lines. He discovered himself by remarking to HANBROOK, "We are getting badly cut to pieces." "What regiment do you belong to?" asked HANBROOK. "The Nineteenth Mississippi," was the answer. "Then you are my prisoner," said HANBROOK.

Continued on Eighth Page.