

The Valley Spirit will be published every Wednesday...

ADVERTISEMENTS.

All advertisements are published at the rate of...

JOHN BRIDGES.

John Bridges, of the firm of Bridges, Smith & Co.,...

FULL ACCOUNT

OF THE GREAT BATTLE AT MANASSAS JUNCTION.

DETAILS AND INCIDENTS.

General McDowell, with his whole command...

At 3 A. M. on Sunday, a heavy fire was opened...

When the masked battery fired upon Schenck's column...

A few moments after the attack by Sedgwick...

The most gallant charge of the day was made by the New York Sixty-ninth...

The yell of triumph seemed to carry all before it...

At 10:45 General Schenck led his column...

They waited till our men got up close...

Schenck failed to rally his column in any order...

The roar of artillery and peals of musketry was kept up...

Whenever our men had a good chance in front...

Up to the hour of 3 o'clock P. M., it was generally understood...

On the left of the road were Sherman's and Carlisle's batteries...

About 4 P. M. a report few from man to man that Gen. Pope's brother Colonel of the Seventy-ninth...

Just as the Rebels were about to be driven back...

VALLEY SPIRIT.

SEMI-WEEKLY—CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

VOLUME 15. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1861. NUMBER 7.

Centerville.

The batteries were ordered around to cover our retreat...

A portion of Sherman's and Carlisle's were left in the rear...

Charles Ordan, George R. Smith, Steve Harper, Russell Everts...

The enemy appeared in sight, firing their guns...

The struggle at Bull Run bridge was in every respect a severe one...

An Awful Panic.

All our military operations went awfully on Sunday...

Many baggage wagons were captured, and their horses galloped across the open fields...

Wounded soldiers cried on the roadside for assistance...

The alarm was owing to the same fact. On his arrival at Fairfax Court House...

They were followed by less agitated parties, who stated that the report of the retreat was owing to the fact that the alarm had been communicated all along the road...

The movement was a grand one, and could only be won by a desperate struggle...

Our friends had now all left, and the Rebels were fighting them down and butchering all we started for Centerville...

It appears that as soon as symptoms of retreat were evident, the cavalry of the Rebels...

Col. McDowell, of one of the Ohio Regiments, was killed. A captain of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment had two horses shot under him...

General Sprague, finding it impossible to retreat a portion of his force, he consequently returned and opened them.

The Rebels were without any regular formation for nearly forty hours.

Col. Sprague had two horses shot under him.

in the front, and was bleeding profusely and had no saddle or bridle.

Here the road was strewn with wrecks of wagons, provisions, markets, blankets, and everything the men could divert themselves of.

The fire of the enemy was kept up in the rear. Part of Sherman's battery was broken down...

The Grand Army of the Republic and the Regular Army were drawn up at the foot of the hill...

Our wounded and dead are nearly all on the battle field in the hands of the enemy...

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 toward Bull's Run...

A large number of the troops, in their retreat, fell by the wayside from exhaustion...

The road from Bull's Run to Centerville was strewn with knapsacks, arms, &c.

Gen. McDowell was in the rear at the retreat, exerting himself to rally his men...

The latter part of the army, it is said, made their retreat in good order.

He was completely exhausted, having slept but little for three nights.

It is supposed that the force sent against our troops consisted, according to a prisoner's statement, of about 31,000 men...

According to the statement of the Fire Zouaves they have only about 200 men left from the slaughter.

Many baggage wagons were emptied of their contents, and the horses galloped across the open fields.

The wounded soldiers on the roadside cried for assistance but the alarm was so great that numbers were passed by.

Among the killed is Col. Farabee of the Fire Zouaves.

The batteries behind which the enemy were, were not such as are usually called masked, but were in the form of ditches...

General Scott and Secretary Cameron are said to have been terribly shocked.

Col. Sprague had two horses shot under him.

der him. The regiment of Col. Minstain was brought up from the reserve...

Colonel Lawrence of the Fifth Massachusetts, is wounded. Capt. Killis, of the Seventh New York, is badly wounded.

Col. Farabee and Major Logier, of the New York Fire Zouaves, are not killed, but are badly wounded.

It is reported that the Rebel Black Horse Cavalry made an attack on the rear of the retreating army...

Many confused statements are prevalent, and it is not known to warrant the statement that we have suffered in a degree which has cost the deepest melancholy throughout Washington.

We were advancing and taking the masked battery gradually, but surely, and by driving the enemy toward Manassas Junction...

It is thought that Gen. McDowell undertook to make a stand at or about Centerville...

Gen. McDowell intended to make a stand at Fairfax Court House, but our force being in full retreat he could not accomplish the object.

Beyond Fairfax Court House the retreat was kept up until the men reached their regular campsite...

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passed, that they had better not cross the river—that all was right, and that having the enemy just where he wanted them...

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and that our would reach 5,000, but this is an absurd estimate. I doubt if our road can ever be known, from the fact that the men fall down on the road from sheer exhaustion...

The light was a terrific one. Many of our regiments fought bravely, but were beaten from want of proper leadership.

Col. Cameron lost his life from this cause. He seemed perfectly unable to protect his men or to get them off the field.

The officers in command were utterly incompetent. The loss was at least doubled by their incapacity to manœuvre their regiments.

It is now acknowledged that the alternative has been made against the advice of Gen. Scott.

It is probable that the number of killed and wounded is magnified, by the large number who are missing—probably wandering through the woods.

It is represented in many quarters that the Ohio Regiments shared the greatest conservation probably from the want of confidence in the officers.

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Gen. McDowell headed the column of the right, marching from Centerville to the neighborhood of North Church, where the right rested. From that point he saw the enemy in battle array. He (with his staff and Brantley's (United States Cavalry), made an observation there at 10 o'clock. On seeing McDowell and his staff, the enemy (who were one-eighth of a mile off, in battle array,) fled by their valley at once.

Gen. McDowell then ordered up the last brigade of the column he was heading. It came up in good order and opened fire on the enemy, and the battle fairly began on both sides. Burnside's brigade, headed by the New York 7th, 8th and 14th, (Brooklyn,) next came up and went into the action in most gallant style. At that time the enemy began to throw shells heavily, and other of our brigades were brought into action on the right.

General Tyler's column formed the left wing, headed by the two Ohio regiments. The New York 6th's Lieut Col (Haggerty) was the first man killed. When that regiment was ordered to go into action the men threw away their coats, and some of them their shoes, so as to be unencumbered. Our total loss is variously estimated from 1,500 killed and wounded to 6,000.

At 4 P.M. some one issued an order to retire; the regiment that obeyed the command did so in good order. The next and all the rest were seized then with a panic and ran.

A heavy cavalry charge by the enemy upon a broken column of ours which was retreating near one of the hospitals, was one of the disastrous events of the day, and immediately preceded the general backward movement. This cavalry had been concealed in the woods and made a sudden and unexpected dash in that direction upon our troops.

We regret to have to state that a warrior recently arrived here from yesterday's battle, with a cannon shot through his wagon, states that it was made by the shot that killed Col Cameron, and also killed Senator Foster, of Connecticut, who with two other civilians was in his wagon at the time. Mr Foster is known to have been with the army, and we have not been able to learn that he has subsequently returned to Washington.

Mr. Foster is safe, having returned to Washington after wandering through the woods for a couple of days. The 1st and 2d Rhode Island Regiments came in about 10 o'clock, about one half the number being in the line. Their splendid battery, with the exception of one gun, is utterly destroyed.

The Second New Hampshire regiment which numbered 1,040 men, arrived soon afterwards, bringing in between 600 and 700 men.

The Fire Zouaves which have got here thus far number 150 men. The 23d, 30th and 33d New York regiments received orders to advance over the river, and left camp about 6 o'clock last night. They returned between 11 and 12 o'clock, their orders having been countermanded.

During the morning, the soldiers engaged in the battle of yesterday were straggling into the city by way of the Long Bridge, in squads. A company of U. S. Marines, numbering about 35 men, came over, reporting the loss in killed, so far as they could learn, of their force, of 45, but many missing. In all of the marine force which have arrived here thus far, there are about 75 or 100, out of near 400 that were forward.

The panic of the Northern army is, perhaps unparalleled in the history of battles. Artillery were deserted and the horse used in the fight. The wagon trains were also taken for this purpose. The wounded and dying were left on the field to perish by the loss of blood. Hundreds of them are still lying there to whom no assistance can be given. Many of the fugitives did not stop until they reached this city.

It was a pitiful sight. Many with no weapons, others with knapsacks, their heads bound round with bandannas, in lines of caps, and swords of the whole of them hurled. Provision stores and restaurants were opened to them. Many of them had not touched food for two days, and were rendered desperate by hunger.

They craved food and would have it at all hazards. Their feeling was well understood by the storekeepers, who did not dare to deny them. Scores of men with food woven out on the steps and herb-sage and endorsed to reach a little sleep.

The loss of war material is very great, it is estimated at the War Department at \$2,000,000. The famous 32 pound rifle dogs gun and six batteries were captured by the Confederates, in all amounting to nearly fifty pieces of artillery.

A more mournful picture is not to be imagined than is this city after the terrible engagement of yesterday. The streets are thronged with men, women and children. The telegraph offices have been thronged all day with those who were anxious to advise their friends of their safety. The President in council met at the city with Messrs. Seward, Chase, Blair and Gen. Scott; Secretary Cameron remained in the morning but a short time.

A panic has seized all the officials and desperate preparations are being made for the future and better defense of the city. The Congress, both Senate and House of Representatives, certainly did meet gloomily that over on the hills of Centennial legislation. Both branches adjourned about 2 o'clock.

Very Respectfully from Washington. From all the stores that information can be gathered by the War Department, they say that the city will rise from day to day to a pitched battle. Men are rapidly gathering together again wherever

their standard is thrown out, and all are willing to go. It is again as usual as officers are given them in whom they have confidence.

**Important Dispatch from the Secretary of War.**

The following dispatch from the Secretary of War was received by the United States Committee of New York yesterday:—

WASHINGTON, July 22. *—* **Abner H. Grandin, St. Draper and Alexander Hamilton:—**

"I reply to telegram will say—Our men tend to active exertions, that we may speedily retrieve our former efficiency. We are making most vigorous efforts to concentrate a large and irresistible army at this point. Regiments are now arriving, and many have left for the Capital, and our works on the South bank of the Potomac are being well manned with reinforcements. *The Capital is safe.*"

DIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, July 23. Gen. McClellan is expected here to-morrow. His presence is wanted with much anxiety. The appointment is highly popular, both among the troops and the distinguished civilians congregated.

Gen. McDowell is at Arlington Heights. Gen. Scott is reported to have said, in a Cabinet meeting:—"Gentlemen, I am a coward, and deserve to be dismissed for having allowed myself to be forced into this battle."

The loss of stores, baggage wagons, ambulances, arms, &c., to the Federal army, it is now thought, will fall greatly short of previous rumored accounts.

The President and Secretary of War are vigorously at work reorganizing our army.

Within the last twenty-four hours over 60,000 fresh troops, with a number of batteries, have offered their services and been accepted.

A number of regiments have arrived, and every day will bring immense reinforcements to Washington. Since my first dispatch, it is said that General Scott has concluded to send out flags of truce, and ask permission to send out ambulances to bring in the dead and wounded. Forty were driven out this afternoon to our outposts, to be ready in case a favorable answer is sent to.

General Wilson will offer a bill to-morrow, in the Senate, to allow the officers of the Regular Army to take command of the Volunteer forces, and to return to their old positions at the conclusion of the war.

WASHINGTON, July 23. A gentleman from the valley of Virginia says that Gen. Johnson left Winchester on Thursday noon, and reached Manassas Junction during the battle on Sunday, with a force of 20,000 strong. He left behind only his sick, to the number of 1800.

It was confidently asserted at Winchester that General Johnston and Col Hunter were both killed at the Junction, and it was rumored, but not confirmed, that Gen. Jackson was also killed.

WASHINGTON, July 24. In the present confused condition of affairs it is impossible to present full lists of the killed and wounded. There cannot yet be an official report giving the information.

Fresh troops are continually arriving, and they appear to be of the most desirable character.

Baggage wagons and commissariat supplies seem to be so plentiful at Harpers, and altogether there is a gathering up of the army fragments.

Major Bidwell of the Michigan First, who assumed command of the regiment after Col. Wilson fell, was here yesterday, and is today gathering up his men. He estimates that 30 or 40 will cover the number of killed, and double that number wounded of his regiment.

The telegraphic dispatches hourly accumulate, the readers' reader reports in surprising numbers. For example, Illinois has tendered services and Indiana ten regiments. Some of them have already started, and others will be on route to-morrow.

Ambulances containing the wounded continue to arrive at the various hospitals.

Information reached here this-morning that the rebel packets are started to where General Tyler was formerly encamped in the neighborhood of Fall's Church.

None of the rebel seats had reached Fairfax to-day.

The offer of means and men to the Government to be used in Harpers, up to the time 60,000 additional men have been accepted.

The list of the killed, missing and wounded, of the battle of last Sunday, is gradually diminishing, as the men come into their rendezvous.

Gen. Alfred Ely, of New York, whose absence has caused some sensation, is safe. Col. Cameron's body has not been recovered. It is reported the house where it was deposited has been burned.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—It will be recalled that McClellan's second dispatch referred to Gen. Cox's movements in the Kanawha region, remarking if Cox had been successful in carrying out his instructions, Western Virginia was disentrained from the secession dominion. It now appears Gen. McClellan is entirely disgusted with Cox's management, and writes here, in no good humor, for the Department to give him military men for general officers, stating that such blunders as Cox committed will defeat the best laid plans and the strongest preparations he can command.

Somehow there are an immense number of prisoners, captured principally by the Union picked up on the way.

The New York War Zouaves certainly performed prodigies of valiant hard courage during the engagement. Their charges were never surpassed by those of either of Napoleon's most renowned corps. They will fight annihilated two of the enemy's best corps, one of them being the corps known as McClellan's Texas men. They made tremendous head on with the best corps of the enemy's cavalry, waiting to receive its charge until their sabres were ready to descend in an instant, and then bring a deliberate volley, that changed the charge into a complete rout, capturing saddles by the hundred.

The best brigade, perhaps of General McDowell's army was not called into the engagement—did not fire a gun. We refer to Gen. Blocker's brigade, the German Turners, Garibaldi's, and two other first class regiments. They were left back as a reserve on the field by Gen. McDowell, and the army, and did not bring up to the rear on the retreat, was assigned to them by Gen. McD.

The necessary arrival in Washington of squads, companies and battalions of our retreating army, throughout yesterday and last evening, kept the attention upon the Pennsylvania avenue up to the highest conceivable pitch until midnight, notwithstanding the prevalence of the disagreeable rain storm. General Mansfield said the many bad things that had been reported for their accommodation, and provisions to satisfy their immediate wants to be provided for them.

General Miles, U. S. A., who commanded a division, is alleged to have given the unfortunate order to retreat that turned a victory into the panic flight of the day before yesterday.

The behavior of the two Rhode Island regiments, not only in the action, but in their retreat, is being universally praised, neither their officers or men let their presence of mind at any time. On reaching Centerville on the retreat, they went into their last camp there, and prepared to remain. They stood there for an hour and a half, and then only took up the line of march in order orders to do so.

The 1st Michigan regiment was in Harpersville a Division, and was marched round some ten or twelve miles to flank the enemy in the left. The Zouaves having changed the enemy's position time after time until they were out to pieces, the 1st Michigan regiment was ordered forward too late to support them and consequently met the enemy in full front, driving them back some distance to a heavy wood, where there was a large battery and which the Michigan boys were close upon before they discovered it. It opened on them, doing heavy execution, and killing Colonel Wilcox. They had numerous sharpshooters and picked off the officers of the Michigan boys at a dreadful rate, and the regiment was forced to retreat, which it did in good order under heavy cross-fire from their flanking infantry. They made three successive charges at the masked battery in brilliant style, but having no sooner succeeded than forced to retire.

We regret to observe that considerable apprehension exists for the safety of the Hon. Mr. Ely, the member of the House of Representatives from Rochester, New York, who is said to have been in the engagement in an exposed situation. His friends in the House have not been able to hear of him since.

Two of the prisoners taken before the batteries at Bull Run, Sunday, were brought to this city and lodged in the guardhouses until night. They are not disposed to be very communicative, but let out an idea or two. They belong to the Georgia regiment attached to Johnston's division, which they say arrived at Manassas Sunday morning, after a thirty mile jaunt by railroads. Their regiment numbered 580 men; and they say that in an attempt to capture Sherman's battery they were cut to pieces by the fire of several regiments, and they think that there are not more than two hundred of their men left. They laughed at the idea of Patterson overtaking them, and say they fooled him completely.

The efforts of the military authorities here to speedily reorganize the troops of General McDowell's army, now on this side of the river, are not impeded, we learn, by the failures of officers of the several regiments to repair to their respective posts and aid in getting their men into condition.

Many instances are reported of the desperate character of the conflict of last Sunday some of which may prove interesting. When the second battery had been evacuated by the Confederates it was ordered to be recaptured, and a regiment of South Carolina, supported by two companies of Kentucky riflemen on the flank made the charge; and getting inside the works were encountered by the 69th New York and the 1st Wisconsin regiments. The crowd being great, and there being no opportunity to load and fire, the Confederates threw away their guns, and detaching their bayonets, or seizing their bayonets, rushed on their foes with the "huzzah of demons," to use the language of my informant. The position was untenable and they were ordered to retreat, though they were only out on a member of the Kentucky 14th told me he was engaged in making a charge, when some one grasped him by the neck and begged him, for God's sake, to remove him to the hospital. They were near neighbors to each other, and following the promptings of his friendship, he dropped his musket, and grasping his companion by the middle one about to carry him off, when a shot struck the wounded man in the neck, nearly covering his head with his blood, and pressing both living

and dead to the ground.

A member of a Vermont regiment says he was advancing with his division when his musket was struck by a bullet from the shoulder of a rebel. He was unable to get another on the spot, directed his men with the remnant of his sword during the remainder of the battle.

When the panic commenced, the horse of Sherman's battery were mostly disabled, and the men fled in dismay, notwithstanding the exhortations of the lieutenant commanding to prevent them. My informant says the man who was the other as needed to saving two pieces of the artillery.

Preparations are being made to add large reinforcements to the army immediately, in order to overcome the panic and restore organization. It must be a matter before the present demoralization can be cured.

Twenty thousand men, mostly Pennsylvania, are expected to arrive here by Thursday night.

A flag of truce, respecting the dead and wounded, was sent to Centerville last night, where it is said the Confederates are strong in numbers removing the captured war material to Manassas.

The advance of the Confederates has been steady and deliberate. They now occupy Harpers Court House, and have their double picket guards in every direction. It is currently rumored to be that President Davis is at Fairfax, though there are no means apparent for obtaining such knowledge.

The troops to-day received notice through the newspapers of their headquarters, where they should report;—a further corroboration of the truth of their entire demoralization.

During the forenoon of to-day a party of five secession prisoners were brought into the city, and when in the vicinity of the Treasury building, were set upon and most cruelly beaten by a large crowd of Federal soldiers, among whom a number of New York's Zouaves figured prominently. One of the prisoners a gray-haired old man, was strikingly built about the face and head with black teeth and slugs. The entire party of helpless men would undoubtedly have been beaten to death but for the timely arrival of a company of regular cavalry, who charged upon the crowd with drawn pistols and dispersed them.

Gen. McClellan's Command—Lieut. Colonel Fagan's command.

The following is the letter of Lieutenant Colonel Fagan offering to surrender after the defeat of the Confederates at Berry:—

HEADQUARTERS AT MA. KETTLES HOLE, NEAR TYGARS VALLEY RIVER, SIX MILES FROM BERRY, JUNE 12, 1861.

To—Commanding Officer of Northern Forces, Berry, Virginia.—Sir: I write to state to you that I have, in consequence of the retreat of General Garret, and the total and total condition of my command, most of them having been without food for ten days, and with the majority of my men and all officers, to surrender to you on condition to give to-morrow, as prisoners of war. I have only to add that I trust they will only receive a year has such treatment as has been invariably shown to the Northern prisoners by the South. I am, sir, your obedient servant, JOHN FAGAN, Lieut. Colonel P. A. C. S., Commanding.

Gen. McClellan sent the following reply by his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Williams:

John Fagan, Esq., styling himself Lieut. Colonel P. A. C. S.—Sir: Your communication dated yesterday, proposing to surrender as prisoners of war the force assembled under your command, has been delivered to me. As commander of this department, I will receive you and them with the kindness due to prisoners of war, but it is not in my power to receive you or them from any liabilities incurred by taking arms against the United States. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major-General United States Army, Commanding Department of the Ohio.

See advertisement in to-day's paper of Prof. Wood.

**Valley Spirit.**

PUBLISHED EVERY Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

CHAMBERSBURG, JULY 27, 1861.

**The Administration and the War.**

It is becoming more and more evident every day that the present Administration is not competent to conduct this war. So far, with the exception of McClellan's brilliant successes, it has been a series of blunders and mishaps. Gen. Scott has been trammelled and thwarted in all his plans by the Administration until forced to acknowledge in a Cabinet meeting, a few days since, that he was "backward and desolved to be dismissed from the service," for being inefficient, or controlled, in any way by them in the management of the war. The country will never place the blame on Gen. Scott for the errors that have been committed and the disasters that have grown out of them. The Republicans are not so stupid as not to see where the blame belongs, and they are even more fearless in ex-

pressing their disapprobation than the Democrats. The New York Tribune, since the recent disaster, says "a dedicated and indignant people will demand the immediate removal of the present Cabinet from the high places of power, which for one reason or another, they have shown themselves incompetent to fill." This is the true sentiment of the people and GIBNEY deserves their thanks for having fearlessly expressed them. The people of the North are heartily sick of the way in which this war has been so far conducted. They, with one accord wish to see this rebellion put down and the Union restored, and are ready to contribute any amount of money or men for that end, but they will not stand seeing the men cheated and badly treated, and the country disgraced by blundering battles. The following article which we copy from a Republican paper speaks out boldly in reference to these matters, and we trust the Democratic press, all over the country, will have courage enough to follow the example:

"Somebody has a fearful account to render for the repulse of the Federal army at Manassas Junction. Who's to blame? Gen. Tyler commenced the fight, without orders, and during the absence of Gen. McDowell, the commanding officer, at Sangster's Point, 17 miles from Alexandria; but he continued it gallantly for 9 hours, unmasking battery after battery, up to the Manassas junction; but it was in his division also, that the panic broke out and the stampede began. At an early stage of the action, it became evident that the force of the rebels was much superior in numbers, say three to one—to the Federal troops. Nothing short of success could justify such a desperate assault.

Gen. Patterson permitted Johnson to pass with his entire force from Strasburg to the junction, without attempting to cut him off. Why did he turn off and loiter at Charlestown, instead of pressing on the retreating foe?

Who is responsible for placing thirty-five thousand troops in battle array against a hundred thousand elaborately entrenched, defended by innumerable masked batteries, rifle pits, &c., and perfectly acquainted with the topography of the country, thro' which the attacking force required guides? These are pertinent questions.

It is true, the assaulting army fought bravely against the tremendous odds until a strange and fatal panic seized them, when utterly demoralized, they fled in confusion; but why were they left unsupported?

We have to acknowledge a most damaging result, and a "set-back" of perhaps several months. The enemy is comforted and encouraged to the same extent. We know, of course, that these blunders will be retrieved, and that their retrieval is only a question of time. We know that the Manassas Junction will be eventually captured, and that if thirty thousand men fall, sixty thousand will be sent there; and these duplicated in turn, if necessary, until the position is reduced. But the people want the Insurrection suppressed as speedily as possible and without reverse to the Federal arms, and they hold it to be true economy to send enough men and means, with competent officers, in the first instance, to make sure of success. They care less for brilliant feats of arms than the subjugation of the Rebels. The affairs at Bethel and Vienna, and the repulse at Manassas are foul blots on the escutcheon of the Republic."

**Greely's Panic.**

It is well known to the country that GREELY has been clearing for a War with the South all his lifetime, and since he has obtained his desires he is the highest man in creation and is urging on the War with an impatience that has caused even Gen. Scott to succumb. GREELY has been pushing on the War in order to smash up things generally. He expressly stated in the Tribune, a short time ago, that he wanted to see "a panic—a real back-down panic." The animal turned up the other day near Manassas Junction. It is one of GREELY's own makin' and we trust that for once he is gratified to the full extent of his wishes! He can now gloat over his "panic" and keep up the clamor through the Tribune for further ruin and disgrace to come upon our unhappy country. The Republicans tremble now say that if we want a successful war we must first "hang GREELY" for while he is permitted to meddle in affairs we may expect nothing but a series of "break-down panics."

**Improving.**

The Dispatch, after having its falsehood exposed, has all of a sudden fallen in love with "honest statements," and expresses its affection for "truth-telling, clean-worded journals." We are most happy to know this, but pity the predicament it will be placed in, for "under the rule, it will be obliged to hate itself.

The Dispatch in order to squirm out of its "honest (false) statement," puts it, of course, on a Breckinridge Democrat. The following is its dodge which we'll bet our pile is another whopper and that the "reliable gentleman," "the democrat who curses," and the "several other gentlemen" are all myths:

"The article in our columns was headed as for each position, and was written by a reliable gentleman who received the information respecting Mr. Coombs, from a Breckinridge Democrat of Fulton County, who, with errors upon Mr. Coombs, related the substance of the article, in the presence of this gentleman and several others."

**Crowded Out.**

We have crowded out almost everything else from our columns to make room for the important war news. Our readers we are convinced feel more anxiety to see this than anything else that we can present at this time in our paper.

Why not plank the money down with the same readiness that the contractors for rotten meat, sour bread and worthless cloth's and shoes, received theirs? Our soldiers are not perhaps, political favorites, and are looked upon as "enemies to punish" and not as "friends to reward." If the war is to be conducted on this principle we may as well make up our minds to let the country go to wreck and ruin for all efforts to save it must be futile. There is no justice on this earth if there is not a day of fearful retribution, in the no very distant future, for the men who have so shamefully treated and villainously robbed our soldiers—

**The Contrast.**

The men who for years past have stood up in Congress and I should say War!! and who were so exceedingly anxious to see a battle that they pressed Gen. Scott to begin one for their accommodation before he was ready, were the very first to flee from the battle field and help to create a panic and lead in the disgraceful retreat. WILSON and WADSWORTH were the leaders of the stampede and the reporters as were the first to pass "Washington words with gloomy faces." Mr. STEWART of the World seized the Standard of the Massachusetts Fifth and waving it over his shoulder a force around him to arrest the retreat. Mr. VILLARD of the Herald exerted himself nobly to pacify the men telling them it was only a panic. While these civilians were thus engaged in efforts to save our army from disgrace, WILSON and WADSWORTH were galloping to Washington in the principle of the "fast take the hindmost." These "Fast Flying" panic-makers will no doubt appear in their places in Congress, after a few days when they get over their fright, and make flaming war speeches calling on men to fight battles that they have not the courage to face. Can any further evidence be required to establish the cowardice and hypocrisy of WILSON, WADSWORTH & Co., than is presented in their dastardly flight from Manassas?

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**Crowded Out.**

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Opposition of the Press.

If we are to have any more battles, I do not see...

From the Philadelphia Inquirer

There can be no longer a doubt as to the disastrous nature...

From the New York Herald July 24

It has been a Waterloo defeat. General Patterson is the trophy...

From the New York Times July 24

There is no occasion to believe the enemy which has fallen upon the country...

Dr. Meyer's Federal Cough Syrup

THE MARKETS.

From the National Intelligencer

From Fortress Monroe, July 23

From Fort Mifflin, July 23

From Fort Mifflin, July 23

From Fort Mifflin, July 23

From Fort Mifflin, July 23

From Fort Mifflin, July 23

From Fort Mifflin, July 23

From Fort Mifflin, July 23

From Fort Mifflin, July 23

From Fort Mifflin, July 23

From Fort Mifflin, July 23

Another Fight in Missouri Union Men

Kansas City, Mo., July 21. A special messenger just arrived...

The loss of the Mohels was fourteen killed, including two officers...

From the New York Herald July 24

From the New York Times July 24

From the New York Times July 24

From the New York Times July 24

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LEGAL NOTICES.

A BENT OF GRAND AND TRUSTEES

WILLIAM AELD, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

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BOOTS & SHOES.

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COMMISSION HOUSES.

DISCOUNTS.—The firm of Anderson & Co. has been authorized to use the name of the Commission House.

JOHN KEAGY'S SKY-LIGHT LITHOGRAPH AND BOOK-BINDING ESTABLISHMENT.

PENNSYLVANIA LAND. VALUABLE YOUR PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

MISCELLANEOUS. RELIX PROPRIETARY. RHEUMATISM.

MISCELLANEOUS. "They go right to the Spot." Instant Relief! Stop your Cough!

RAILROAD COMPANIES. 1860. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

THE PROCEEDING COMMISSIONS.—The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

WINDMILL, GRAM AND COM.—The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

VIRGINIA REAL ESTATE. FARM FOR SALE.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL. The Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane...

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS. GOOD FOR CHILDREN.

RAILROAD COMPANIES. PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURGH.

WINDMILL, GRAM AND COM.—The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

TO FARMERS, VIRGINIA LANDS. The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

FARM FOR SALE.—Over 100 acres of land for sale.

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The partnership between...

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS. They clear the throat and soothe the voice.

RAILROAD COMPANIES. PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURGH.

NEW FARMING AND TOWNSHIP HOUSING. The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

STOOD REWARD?—Will be given for information regarding...

FARM FOR SALE.—Over 100 acres of land for sale.

DE LAINES. The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS. They clear the throat and soothe the voice.

RAILROAD COMPANIES. PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURGH.

CHAMBERSBURG VALLEY WAREHOUSE. The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

TO FARMERS, VIRGINIA LANDS. The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

FARM FOR SALE.—Over 100 acres of land for sale.

DE LAINES. The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

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RAILROAD COMPANIES. PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURGH.

HOTELS. WESTERN HOTEL, Chambersburg, Pa.

TO FARMERS, VIRGINIA LANDS. The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

FARM FOR SALE.—Over 100 acres of land for sale.

DE LAINES. The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS. They clear the throat and soothe the voice.

RAILROAD COMPANIES. PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURGH.

ALLEGHENY HOUSE. The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

TO FARMERS, VIRGINIA LANDS. The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

FARM FOR SALE.—Over 100 acres of land for sale.

DE LAINES. The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

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RAILROAD COMPANIES. PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURGH.

SADDLERY & C. The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

TO FARMERS, VIRGINIA LANDS. The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

FARM FOR SALE.—Over 100 acres of land for sale.

DE LAINES. The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS. They clear the throat and soothe the voice.

RAILROAD COMPANIES. PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURGH.

WHEELS AND RETAIL. The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

TO FARMERS, VIRGINIA LANDS. The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

FARM FOR SALE.—Over 100 acres of land for sale.

DE LAINES. The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS. They clear the throat and soothe the voice.

RAILROAD COMPANIES. PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURGH.

MUSICAL. PHILADELPHIA PIANO WAREHOUSE.

TO FARMERS, VIRGINIA LANDS. The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

FARM FOR SALE.—Over 100 acres of land for sale.

DE LAINES. The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS. They clear the throat and soothe the voice.

RAILROAD COMPANIES. PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURGH.

LEE & WALKER Music Publishers. The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

TO FARMERS, VIRGINIA LANDS. The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

FARM FOR SALE.—Over 100 acres of land for sale.

DE LAINES. The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

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RAILROAD COMPANIES. PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURGH.

HAIR BRUSH. The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

TO FARMERS, VIRGINIA LANDS. The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

FARM FOR SALE.—Over 100 acres of land for sale.

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RAILROAD COMPANIES. PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURGH.

PIANO. The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

TO FARMERS, VIRGINIA LANDS. The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

FARM FOR SALE.—Over 100 acres of land for sale.

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RAILROAD COMPANIES. PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURGH.

GOOD WANTED. The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

TO FARMERS, VIRGINIA LANDS. The Commission on the subject of the State of Missouri's...

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