

FORWARD TO RICHMOND.

BROUGHT UP AT BULL'S RUN.

FERRIBLE BATTLE.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

THE REBELS THE VICTORS.

Special Dispatch to N. Y. Tribune

The First Fight at Bull Run

Washington, July 13, 1861.

To-day was signalized by the occupation of another deserted village, Centerville, of which the intrenchments were without defenders, and by the battle of Bull Run, which at our latest advices, had not yet terminated.

Col. Richardson's Brigade, consisting of the 12th New York Volunteers, the 1st Massachusetts, and 2d and 3d Michigan Regiments, supported by cavalry and a battery, was sent out to attack the main body of the rebels, who succeeded in wading up rebel batteries on the other side, which were followed by a heavy fire of musketry, which our men returned with zeal.

For half an hour the boom of artillery and the rattle of small arms from both sides of the creek followed each other fast.

In the opinion of the officers who witnessed the engagement, their platoon firing was remarkably regular and effective, and their guns were served with great precision.

They were twice repulsed in capturing a very strong position behind Centerville, in a wooded slope, covered by the creek, were too much for the small force opposed to them, which was not, in the judgment of military men, more than a fourth of their number.

Our men, who were drawn up in line along the creek, with the horses of the dismounted cavalry behind them, fell back somewhat, but in good order and fighting bravely.

The rebels, whose flag floated from the mill-chimney lustily. At this moment, shells from a battery to the left, hitherto silent and unknown, burst on top of the hill, where our first battery had been stationed, and where a number of civilians, among them the Hon. Henry J. Raymond and Mr. Hoar, of N. Y., R. C. McCormick, of The Evening Post, Dr. Pulleton, of Penn., and a few others, were stationed. This eminence was near to and commanding a view of the scene of action.

The shells from the battery whizzed between Dr. Pulleton and Mr. McCormick, and struck close together, bursting a yard or two behind them, and striking an old building temporarily occupied as a hospital for the wounded.

Two gentlemen were thrown from their horses, one only slightly injured; and the Rev. Mr. May, Chaplain of the Michigan Regiment, who was also on the spot, fell to the ground, but was found to be unhurt. Gen. Tyler occupied a position on the left.

This shell was followed by several others, varying the most of which were Minie balls, by which several had been wounded, among them Lieut. Lozano, who was shot in the foot, and two other wounded men had been brought to the rear in an ambulance, but were luckily not struck. These were Edwin Morse of Company A, 3d Michigan Regiment, who was struck by a bomb in the knee; the wound is regarded as severe but not dangerous; B. F. Jones, of Company D, 12th N. Y., very severely wounded.

Several high-cannon and military men, deemed it prudent to withdraw.

The wife of Col. Richardson was in a carriage in the woods, only a short distance from the scene of conflict, giving welcome water to passing soldiers, and patiently awaiting news from her husband.

Dispatches to Eastern Papers

Bull Run, 4 P. M., July 19.

From careful inquiry and personal observation, the number wounded on the Federal side amounts to sixty, and the killed forty. Several amputations as to the former had already taken place. The wounded, for the greater part, are quartered in the old stone church, while every attention is being paid to their comfort. Fourteen of the dead were buried this morning. There has been no firing at Bull Run to-day. The confederates are still in possession of their principal batteries. Their pickets approach within 150 yards of our own. With a spy-glass, large bodies of the confederates were seen moving at right and left, apparently extending their base line of operations and not retreating.

Batteries are being erected on our side, commanding the enemy's works, which are of a substantial character.

Owing to the slight repulses which we have met, the movements against the enemy will be more carefully planned and of greater magnitude than at first contemplated.

Our troops are all eager for the fight. They have constructed tents with their blankets thrown over stacked arms. There is plenty of food, including fresh beef.

The indications are that there will not be a general forward movement before Sunday morning, unless the enemy shall provoke one.

Special attention is being paid to the hospital department, and making preparations for the sick and wounded. The batteries of the confederates were scientifically worked.

The Second Fight at Bull Run

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. World

WASHINGTON, July 21.

A most severe battle was fought to-day at Bull Run Bridge. The conflict was desperate, lasting nine hours.

The programme, as stated in the first dispatch from Fairfax Court House, was carried out, until the troops met with a succession of tasked batteries, which we attacked with vigor and success after a severe loss of life. Our troops advanced as follows:

Colonel Richardson, who distinguished himself in the previous engagement, proceeded on the left, with four regiments of the Fourth brigade, to hold the battery on the hill on the Warren road, in the vicinity of the place where the last battle was fought. The flank movements were described in the first dispatch.

Rebels' and Sherman's brigades of General Blair's Division, advanced by the Warren road while Colonels Heintzelman and Hunter's divisions took the fork of the Warren road to move between Bull Run and Manassas Junction.

Colonel Key's brigade remained at Centerville.

Information was received by Gen. Tyler's command of the assistance of the enemy's battery commanding the road. Our troops were then formed in battle array.

The Second New York and First Ohio on the left, and the Second Ohio

and Second Wisconsin, and Seventy-ninth, Tenth and Sixty-ninth regiments of New York, on the right, Col. Miles' regiment followed in the rear.

The first range gun was fired by Sherman's battery at ten minutes of seven.

The rebels did not return this shot until an hour and a half afterwards. When Col. Hunter's division came up the battle became general. Col. Hunter's movement to gain the rear of the enemy, was almost a success. The enemy's position was cramped on by several of Carlisle's batteries, followed by slight skirmishing. The rebels rapidly received reinforcements from Manassas Junction after the attack was opened. The battle consisted of a succession of fires from 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 unmaking them, the Second Ohio and Second New York Militia were marched by flanks through the woods by a new made road which 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 and attack the work, when this battery opened upon us. Our troops were kept there fifteen or twenty minutes under a galling fire, they 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 little loss.

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 with a bayonet's point. The yell of triumph seemed to carry all before it. They found that the enemy had abandoned the battery and only taken one gun, but this success was required only after a severe loss of life, in which the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth were severely wounded. Lieut. Col. Nugent was among the 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 the hour of 3 o'clock P. M., it was generally understood that we had hemmed in the enemy entirely, and that they were gradually retiring; that Col. Heintzelman's command was meeting with every success, and that it required but a few minutes to drive Tyler's division to push on to Manassas Junction. A Mississippi soldier was taken prisoner by Hasbrouck, of the Wisconsin Second Regiment. He turned out to be Brigadier Quartermaster Pryor. He was captured, with his horse, as he by accident rode into our lines. He discovered himself by remarking to Hasbrouck, "We are getting badly out to pieces." "What regiment do you belong to?" asked Hasbrouck.

"The Nineteenth Mississippi, your answer," said he, "you are my prisoner," said Hasbrouck.

From the statements of the prisoner, it appears that our artillery had created great havoc among the rebels, of whom there were from 30,000 to 40,000 in the field under the command of General Beauregard, while they had a reserve of 75,000 at the Junction.

He describes an officer, most prominent in the fight, distinguished from the rest by his white horse, as Jeff Davis. He confirms the previous reports of a regiment of negro troops in the rebel force, but says that it is difficult to get them in proper discipline in battle array.

The position of the enemy extended in three lines in the form of a triangle, the apex fronting the centre of our column. The area seems to have been filled with masked batteries. At 7 o'clock this evening the guns were still heard firing at short intervals.

Washington, via Philadelphia, July 22.

Our troops after taking three batteries and gaining a great victory, were repulsed and commenced to retreat on Washington. The retreat was in good order with the rear well covered by a good column.

The fortifications around Washington are strongly reinforced by fresh troops.

We were advancing and taking their masked batteries gradually but surely, and driving the enemy towards Manassas Junction, when the enemy seemed to have been reinforced by General Johnston, who we understood, took command, and immediately commenced driving us back, when a panic among our troops suddenly occurred, and a general stampede took place.

Gen. McDowell undertook to make a stand at or about Centerville, but the whole army became demoralized, and it was impossible to check them at Centerville or Fairfax Court House.

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

Beyond Fairfax Court House the retreat was kept until the men reached their regular encampments, a portion of whom returned to them, but a still larger portion came inside the entrenchments.

A large number of the troops in their retreat fell on the way side from exhaustion, and scattered along the route all the way from Fairfax Court House.

The road from Bull Run was strewn with muskets, arms, &c. Some of our men deliberately threw away their guns and apparatus, the better to facilitate their travel.

Gen. McDowell was in the rear of the retreat exerting himself in rallying his men, but only with partial effect; his elder part of the army it is said made their retreat in order. His orders on the field did not at all times reach those for whom they were intended.

It is supposed the force sent out against our troops consisted, according to a prisoner's statement, of about 30,000 men, including a large number of cavalry.

He further says that, owing to reinforcements from Richmond, Strasburg, and other points the enemy's effective force was 90,000 men.

The following is an account of the beginning of the panic which resulted so disastrously to our troops:

All our military operations went swimmingly, and Col. Alexander was about erecting a position across Bull Run, when a terrific confusion broke out among the teamsters, who had incautiously advanced immediately after the body of the army and lined the Warren road. Their consternation was shared in by numerous civilians who were on the ground and soon our whole army was in retreat. For a time a perfect panic prevailed which communicated itself to the vicinity of Centerville, and every available conveyance was seized upon.

Several similar alarms had occurred on previous occasions caused by a change of

position in our batteries, and it was most probable that the alarm was owing to the same fact.

Incidents of the Retreat.

Washington, July 22.

The agent of the associated press furnishes the following: The retreat of our troops to Centerville was successfully accomplished by 8 o'clock last evening, the regiments regaining the positions vacated in the morning. Those that succeeded in reaching Centerville had four hours to stop; the reserve force under Colonel Miles being posted beyond Centerville. At one o'clock in the morning the retreat from that point commenced and was maintained in good order, to Arlington Heights and Alexandria.

The army in the retreat left behind a large amount of provisions and ammunition. About forty army wagons fell into the possession of the rebels.

As fast as our troops retreated their positions were occupied by the rebels till after Fairfax Court House was passed, after which the pursuit was not continued.

In many instances the teamsters unhitched the horses and abandoned the wagons when there was not the slightest necessity for it. The rebel cavalry was the terror of the volunteers who were compelled to keep the roads to avoid being charged by them.

New York, July 23.

The Herald's dispatch, Washington, 22d, says: "The rebels outnumbered us three to one. After the day had been won by us fresh rebel troops were substituted for those who were defeated."

"The ammunition of our artillery had been expended in the contest. As the caissons were rushing at full speed to the rear for a new supply of ammunition the movement was construed by teamsters and civilians there into a retreat. They ran for their horses, and without waiting to ascertain the whereabouts of the wagons and commenced a precipitate retreat. The consternation thus created was communicated to the soldiers at the very moment when a charge of fresh cavalry from Manassas Junction was made upon them."

"It was nothing more nor less than a stampede. The enemy were themselves unwary of it."

"Gov. Spangler's bravery during the whole day, and his universal admiration and aid by Mr. Gasten, Paymaster of the Fourteenth New York, succeeded in bringing some degree of order out of this chaos. The brave Rhode Islanders were formed in the rear to be ready to oppose the advance of pursuers."

"The number of killed and wounded has been greatly exaggerated."

The Michigan Killed and Wounded.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The following list of the killed, wounded and several of the First Regiment is taken from the telegraphic dispatches that have been received up to the date of writing:

Col. O. B. Wilcox, wounded and taken prisoner by the enemy.

Captain Wm. Withington, Jackson Greys, Company B, killed.

Captain Edebert Butterworth, Coldwater Cadets, Company C, killed.

Lieutenant Bernard March, Michigan Hussars, Detroit, Company F, killed.

Lieutenant J. M. Casey, Barr Oak Guard, Company G, killed.

Orderly Sergeant Lewis Hartweg, Detroit Light Guard, Company A, killed.

Private Richard Jones, Detroit Light Guard Company A, and James Kelly, Michigan Hussars, Company F, killed.

Privates Cunningham, of Company A, and John Stafford, Barr Oak Guard, Company G, wounded.

Among the number known to be safe are Captain Roberts and Lieutenant J. P. Sanger of Company F, Sergeant Holloway, Corporal William Hall, and privates Osmond Cogswell, John Tyler, and John Williams, of Company A, Detroit Light Guard.

In addition to the above, are mentioned as killed, one S. Warner, a Lieutenant, and Horace Kingman, a private. We know of no such persons in the First and think they must have been from other regiments.

Since the above was written, the following dispatch dated Washington, July 23d, and addressed to Dr. Kiefer of this city:

"Lieutenant March is wounded and probably dead. We could not take him off the field."

"H. S. ROBERTS."

Rebel Account of the Battle.

Richmond, Va., July 22.

Richmond, Va., July 22.

The reports of the killed and wounded were so unreliable last night, owing to the confusion following the victory, that we refrained from mentioning them, fearful of giving pain to anxious hearts.

Gen. Beauregard and staff are safe; Beauregard's horse was shot under him.

Gen. Johnston commanded the left flank the enemy made their fiercest attack.

President Davis reached the field at noon and took command of the centre, when the left was pressed the severest; he disengaged a portion of the enemy's force and decided the fortune of the day.

No other reliable reports are received, but are hourly expected.

It is stated that the enemy was commanded by Beauregard, Scott, Patterson and McDowell, and it is reported that the latter is severely wounded.

The Effect on Baltimore.

Baltimore, July 22.

Immediately upon the confirmation of the retreat of the Union forces, the Baltimore Y. M. C. A., whose term of enlistment expires shortly, unanimously signed a paper to re-enlist for three years.

The city continues in great excitement. The secessionists are overjoyed. Efforts are being made by leading secessionists to keep the more disorderly quiet. The presence of a considerable military force may be required to keep the rebels in Baltimore quiet in their present delirium of joy. Likenesses of Beauregard are sold on the streets.

A heavy and steady rain prevented a large congregation of people.

The Unionists in Baltimore very generally attribute the defeat of the Union forces to the inactivity of Gen. Patterson, who, it is reported, was a dozen times officially telegraphed to engage Gen. Johnston at any odds on Sunday. About thirty arrests were made for attempts to incite mobs.

THE DISTANCES.—Alexandria is six miles South of Arlington Heights; Fairfax Court House is fourteen miles West of Alexandria; Centerville is seven miles West of Fairfax; and Manassas Gap Junction is seven miles West of Centerville.

It is yet dry and hot.

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING JULY 20, 1861.



Between Two Fires.

We are an unfortunate individual, we are, and can't write editorials to suit every body. A few, a very few of our Democratic friends, friends with whom we have long associated and highly esteem, pronounce us "as great an abolitionist as Horace Greeley," while another few who claim to be our friends, call us pro-slavery, traitor, and phily, because we denounce Greeley, Phillips, Garrison, Lovejoy, and all that kind of abolitionists, in Congress or out, who secretly or openly labor to convert the effort the government is engaged in to put down a rebellion into a crusade against slavery. Now, we are sorry, profoundly sorry, that we can't satisfy all, whatever the discrepancy of their views, but then we can't help it, we can't. If they were disposed to be at all reasonable, we might try, but as it is we infinitely prefer to discharge our duty, satisfy our own conscience, suit ourself.

But that we may be understood by all, political friends and political enemies, personal friends and personal enemies, if we have any, we will again plainly and in a few words define our position. In all the principles of the Democratic party we are still a Democrat; but as a Democrat we have ever been taught to sustain the Government, and that very thing we shall do, now and ever, at least till the Government unmistakably and directly repudiates its constitutional obligations. And this is the duty of every Democrat. As to the single issue of slavery which fanatics and tools are on all occasions disposed to place in the post of honor, we entirely ignore it at this time. The lamented DOUGLASS has been charged or credited,—we care not which,—with saying that he "cared not whether slavery was voted up or down," meaning that he had as a citizen of Illinois and of the North nothing to do with it, and that the States must each and all settle it for themselves. We occupy the same position to-day. It matters not what our opinions are as to slavery *per se*, we sustain the Government now in its efforts to put down rebellion for the sake of the Government, for the sake of white men who make it and whose duty it is to administer it, and not for any effect directly or indirectly the sustaining the Government may have upon the institution of slavery or the interests of the black race. We do not want this Government destroyed, we wish a country still, and we therefore sustain the Government. This is just where we stand. Can all understand it?

The Advance—The Defeat—The Causes.

The army of the Potomac made an advance last week in answer to the demand of "Forward to Richmond." The enemy fell back from Fairfax Court House without firing a gun, and also from Centerville. The Union forces flushed with anticipated victory pressed onward, and on Thursday a severe engagement occurred at Bull's Run, three miles from the enemy's entrenched camp at Manassas Junction. This severe engagement was participated in by the brigade of Col. Richardson which is reported as having lost twenty men.

On Sunday a general engagement took place, our troops advancing and attacking the enemy's camp early in the morning. The battle lasted all day and reports say was participated in by 22,000 of our force. Several of the enemy's batteries were carried, when our troops were driven back, a stampede created, and a disorderly and disgraceful retreat ensued. It is said that the stampede was caused by a charge of 30,000 men under Gen. Johnston; again that it was induced by the hurried movement of the caissons to the rear to procure ammunition for the batteries; and again that it was produced by a charge of cavalry upon the teamsters and civilians who had intruded themselves upon the battle field. It is certain that it occurred, and not in the most orderly manner.

All accounts concur in stating that up to the time the stampede occurred our men had all fought bravely; but they succumbed to permanent batteries and a greatly superior force—a force intrenched, too, behind permanent works. Our loss is variously estimated at from 600 to 1000, while the loss of the enemy is not known. We cannot give details, but in our news columns will be found some of the most important incidents of the day.

It is quite certain that this advance was made in opposition to the better judgment of Gen. Scott, and contrary to his advice; in fact it is asserted that it was made against his earnest protest, and only when the President had yielded to the clamor of the leading journals and Congressional influences semi-officially brought to bear, and ordered it. If so this lesson should be learned, that the President and the War Department should hereafter seek advice from the military men in whom they must confide to execute their plans, and from no other source; and they should disregard the clamors of unilitary editors, unilitary Congressmen, and an unilitary public, and fearless of public opinion prepare for the contest before again entering upon it. If the President has confidence in the

judgment and ability of Gen. Scott let him hereafter be advised by him; if not, let him in the name of humanity be superseded by some military man in whom implicit confidence can be reposed, and let Congressmen, Editors, and the public mind their own business.—We have faith in Gen. Scott, and think the campaign aser in his hands than in the hands of politicians, Editors, or Congressmen.

One other lesson should be learned, that it is no mark of wisdom to underrate the enemy. It is demonstrated that the rebels have an army, and that the men composing it will fight. It is demonstrated that they have experienced officers, and all the appointments of an army, including cavalry, artillery, and general munitions of war; and that with a few inexperienced, half drilled regiments of men we cannot overrun the South.—These are the lessons the recent defeat teach, and well will it be if the government and all our people profit by them. In this way only can this most unwelcome defeat be turned to good account.

Direct Taxation.

It is understood that the House Committee of Ways and Means, falling in with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide partially for the expenses of the war by direct taxation, have prepared a bill for that purpose. It levies upon all the States, loyal and seceded, an aggregate tax of \$30,000,000, and the sum apportioned to Michigan is \$752,643.

With the principle of direct taxation we have no fault to find. Under a system of tariffs a government will never have that incentive to economy that it would if direct taxation was resorted to; and besides the revenues are disproportionately collected out of the poorer classes. For instance, levy the enormous duty proposed upon teas, coffee, and sugar,—all necessities of life,—and the laborer not worth a dollar, but blessed with the poor man's riches, a wife and children, will pay more to support the government and carry on the war than W. B. Aaron. But if direct taxation is to be resorted to, the provisions of any bill for that purpose should be carefully matured, not only that the tax itself may be laid with a regard to equality, but that the expenses of levying and collecting may not swallow up too large a share of the gross receipts. If we are correct in this assertion, we introduce the following paragraph from a statement of the provisions of the bill reported agreed upon, as a text for a single comment:

It is proposed to allow to each principal Assessor three dollars per day for every day employed in making arrangements and giving necessary instructions to the Assistant Assessors, four dollars per day for every day employed in hearing appeals, raising volunteers and making out lists, and five dollars for every hundred names of taxable persons contained in the tax lists. Each Assistant Assessor will receive three dollars for every day employed in collecting lists and making calculations, the number of days necessary for the purpose to be certified by the Assessor, and approved by the Commissioner of Taxes, and three dollars for every hundred names contained in the list as delivered to the Assessor. To each Assessor, composing one of the Board of Assessors, it is proposed to pay four dollars for every day's actual attendance at said Board, and for traveling to and from the place designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, ten cents for each mile by the most usual and direct route, and to each of the clerks of said Board three dollars for every day's actual attendance thereon. In addition, the Board is to be allowed its necessary and reasonable charges for stationery and blank books used in the execution of their duties.

It is evident to us that the provision quoted establishes an extravagant mode of levying and collecting the tax. It may not be that unnecessary officers are provided,—though we think that the loyal States might be permitted to assume the amount apportioned them and levy and collect it through their own officers,—but we are confident that there is no possible excuse for the payment of such salaries and fees as the section provides. Congress should remember that the States are not governed by Congressional figures in fixing the pay of their officers and agents, and that half the amount named in the above quotation is ample to procure in every Northern State an efficient discharge of the duties assigned to Assessors, Assistants, Clerks, &c. Congress cannot too carefully guard against squandering moneys collected by burdensome taxes to carry on this war. The people of the entire North are willing to divide the last dollar with the government, if it is necessary, but they will not consent to have quartered upon them a swarm of unnecessary officers at extravagant salaries. The tendency of the times, when all is excitement, is to provide unnecessary officers and give unnecessary places to patriots anxious to serve their country.—Throughout the country there are numerous persons quartered on the military establishment, as Aids, Recruiting Agents, &c., and with every conceivable title but without any real duty, and it is so much that the civil list be proportionately increased.

We have heard something about Congress attempting to reduce the regular expenses of the government. A bread field is opened for such reduction, but it is not likely to be worked if new offices are to be created and salaries at the old rates. Members should look to it.

Col. BACKUS visited our City again on Monday, and examined and mustered into service 178 of the First Regiment Recruits at Camp Fountain, making the number previously mustered in 353. Col. B. informed us that the uniforms for the men have been ordered from the government factory at Philadelphia, and as soon as they arrive the recruits will be moved forward to Washington.

How they Fought.

The telegraph brings the following compliment to our soldiers who fought at Bull's Run on Sunday last:

A spectator, an Englishman, who was present at all the Crimean battles, says the fighting of our troops had been of the most splendid kind. Such charges as the Fire Zouaves and the Sixty-Ninth (Irish) Regiment, he had not seen at Inkermann or the Alma.

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune says, among the civilians who entered the Fairfax Court House with Gen. McDowell's army was a daughter of Thurlow Weed, Esq., who bore away a rebel flag and other trophies. The lady alluded to was Mrs. Wm. Barnes, of Albany.—Detroit Advertiser.

If the above is true Mrs. Barnes was as much out of her place as the ranting Lovejoy and other members of Congress and civilians who followed the army to Bull's Run to see the "Chivalry run" or beat. She had better have remained in Washington or Albany. We can not for the life of us see why any lady should desire to follow up an army and witness either its victories or defeats. And old officer who has seen much service in the field, recently remarked to us that the camp was no place for a lady; and that officers should be required to leave their wives at home. He said it cost more to transport and take care of one lady than a hundred soldiers, and that on the march and in battle they were always in the way. It is bad enough to have members of Congress, and "sich, like" follow up an army and get in their way; ladies should set better examples.

The telegraphic details of the battle at Bull's Run are so conflicting that it is impossible to bring order out of confusion and prepare any reliable, connected account. Next week we hope to give some such account.

Report says that Gen Johnston is to leave Manassas and resume his old position at Winchester, thus guarding that entrance into the valley of Virginia.

Also that there are indications of an entire evacuation of the Junction. We do not believe this.

Also that Gen. Lee has gone with a large force to intercept and cut off McClellan. Hope that he will have a good time.

Also that McClellan has been ordered to Washington to supersede McDowell.

Also that the rebels were prevented following up our retreating forces by a panic of their own.

Washington letters, written on the day of the unfortunate defeat at Bull's Run, informed the whole reading public that large numbers of Congressmen and civilians had gone out to Manassas to see the "Virginia races" to see an "exhibition of the fast footed Virginians," &c. Later advices say that about 7 o'clock Sunday evening the same Congressmen and civilians vied with the teamsters in giving the Virginians an exhibition of their own running qualities. Hereafter civilians, including Congressmen, should be required to keep at respectful distance from the army whenever a battle is anticipated, and not be permitted to tempt troops to test their speed. No person should be allowed upon the battle field, or within long range unless dressed in uniform and doing military duty, except such teamsters as are necessary to transport provisions and munitions.

THE STRUBB GUARDS SAFE.—We saw on Tuesday a dispatch from Capt. Rorr to his wife, in which he announces the safety of himself and company. This was welcome news to our many anxious citizens.

Dispatches to the Detroit papers state that Wm. Seigle, of Co. E, the Steuben Guards, was wounded, and is in the hospital. Not stated how severely.

Lieut. Parks of the Ypsilanti Light Guard is reported a prisoner; privates Contil and O'Neil of same company killed; and five or six others missing.

Maj. Bidwell, who was in command of the First Regiment after Wilcox fell, thinks that the killed will number thirty or forty.

The Fourth Regiment did not participate in the advance movement, but was held in reserve, five companies at Fairfax C. H., and five at Fairfax Station. The Second and Third Regiments were not in the battle on Sunday, but were held in reserve and gallantly covered the retreat.

Report says that Congressman Marston, of New Hampshire, who went out to Bull Run to witness the late fight, ran back minus an arm, and also that Congressman Ely, of the Rochester (N. Y.) district is among the missing. If these members had been in their appropriate place—in Church praying for the success of the army—they would have been out of danger, and would not have aided in creating a stampede.

Adjutant-General ROBERTSON gives notice that by order of Gov. BLAIR the First Michigan Regiment will be reorganized in this State, and that all the officers and men now in service in the Regiment at Alexandria will return home. This will prevent the forward movement of the recruits in Camp Fountain as early a day as was anticipated.

All reports compliment the action of the First Michigan Regiment in the highest term. They participated in the celebrated charge of the Fire Zouaves and never flinched.

A large number of Colonels, Captains, and minor officers were killed in the Bull Run battle on Sunday, among them, Colonels Corcoran, Cameron, and Wood, all of New York.

Letter from Washington.

The "Forward Movement"—Not "Forward to Richmond"—Secession sentiment not yet "equalized"—A holy war divided interests—The admission of the Virginia Senators—Carle and Willey—"Old Old" visited and tells "several of his characteristic anecdotes."

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1861.

EDITOR OF THE ARGUS:

Postoffice Notice. Mails leaving for the East and West, as follows: Going East, at 3:10 P. M. JOHN I. THOMPSON, P. M.

THE ANX ARBOR GREYS, CAPT. BELLAMY, started this morning for Whitmer Lake, where they will meet the "Sutton Dragoons."

MEZZLE YOUR DOGS.—All no-ticed by the Marshal, warning a person to muzzle their dogs took effect on Monday last.

WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM G. P. PETERS, N. Y., Vols 1 to 5, inclusive of Irving's Life of Washington, National Edition, and the three volumes of Irving's Columbus, same edition.

USE CATFISH.—There is no small thing which good housewives should be so careful of as procuring a Saleratus. It is not a family but a trifle, therefore they are not always as particular about the quality they get as they should be.

INSTRUCTOR AND PUPIL.—It is a curious fact that General Garnett, who was killed at St. George, was the professional instructor of McClellan at West Point. He taught him tactics and had an apt pupil, it appears.

THE MISSOURI CONVENTION. Jefferson City, July 22. The State Convention was called to order at eleven o'clock A. M., by Mr. McFerran, who moved that the clerk call the roll.

THE CONVENTION MET AT 5 O'CLOCK P. M., and was called to order by Gen. Robert Wilson, President. Sixty-one members answered to their names, and a quorum was announced.

DEATH OF MAJOR RAWLINGS. At midday a party, consisting of Captain Holliday, Captain Edward W. Jenkins, Lieutenant Johnson and a private, T. B. Edwards, Major of the Kentucky Light Cavalry, and B. W. Shurtleff, of the New York Illustrated News, left Hampton without permission on a scout.

AT HALF-PAST FOUR this morning the brig was surprised in the woods a short distance beyond Newmarket Bridge by twenty rebels. Rawlings was instantly killed by a bullet through his head.

PIRATES CRAIG IN THEIR OWN TRAP. The brig Costa Rica, Captain Peel, from Aspinwall, arrived from this port to-day. She reported that on the 8th inst., off Cape Antonio, Jamaica, she spoke the brig Cuba, Capt J. Strout, from Port of Spain, Trinidad, for London.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE CUBA reported that on the 4th inst., off the Isle of Pines, his vessel was boarded by the privateer Sumpter, and the brig was declared a prize to the Confederate States of America.

AS SOON as the Sumpter was out of sight Captain Strout resumed the command of his vessel. His men succeeded in disarming the brig, with three of the prisoners, in the way to this port.

CAPTAIN SROUT'S recognition of the value of his testimony, and that of his crew, against these pirates, will be duly appreciated by the United States District Attorney, N. Y. Evening Post.

M. C. R. R. Passenger trains now leave Detroit and the eastern Stations in this County, as follows. GOING WEST. Detroit, 7:00 A. M. ... Ann Arbor, 8:22 A. M. ...

PRIZE POETRY. Let Christiana boast of deeds in war, And Minerva boast of deeds in art, A soldier's sword is a soldier's shield.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES. D. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE REGULATING PILLS. THE HEALTH AND LIFE OF WOMAN. Intentionally or partly if she is not enough to neglect or maltreat these sexual irregularities to which two-thirds of her sex are more or less subject.

TO MARRIAGE MATRONS. D. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS are the safe and sure means of removing uncorrected menstruation, but LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND There is one condition of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken.

THE MARKETS. OF THE MEMPHIS MARKET. The following are the selling prices of the principal articles of produce offered in our market.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. The Original Medicine Established in 1837, and the first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers."

OLD FRIENDS IN THE RIGHT PLACE. Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills. THE GREAT FAMILY COUGH CURE. This is the best medicine for the cure of Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, and all the ailments of the Throat and Lungs.

UP HEAD. A. DE FOREST, Always ahead in Low Prices. HAVING REMOVED MY STORE to the East side of the River, on the corner of Green and Second Streets, I have now a large stock of Groceries, including Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and all the household necessities.

NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHOEA. HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA. A New and Excellent Remedy for the cure of Spermatorrhea, and all the ailments of the Urinary System.

Summer Hill Nursery. THEODORE R. DUBOIS, PROPRIETOR OF THE SUMMER HILL NURSERY. Ann Arbor, Mich. Fall and Spring Setting.

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AYER'S Sarsaparilla FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. For the speedy cure of the following complaints: Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Pimples, Blisters, Boils, Hives, Itch, Eruptions, etc.

ROBINSON & LAKE'S GREAT CIRCUS & MENAGERIE. Superior Firmament Pavilion. ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY METERS. Splendid and remarkably liberal design for the amusement and instruction of the people.

THE LADIES. MADAME ROBINSON, as no woman can be a perfect beauty, unless she has a healthy and regular system of the blood.

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