

The Philadelphia Inquirer.

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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1861.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

EXTRA

12 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Total Route of Our Army

OUR HEAVY GUNS LOST

The New Jersey First and Second
Going to Our Rescue.

Garribaldi's, Einstein's Regiment
and Blenker's Regiment trying
to Cover Our Retreat.

IMMENSE LOSS.

WHOLE REGIMENTS CUT UP

JOHNSTON'S ARMY COME IN ON US FROM WINCHESTER.

Our Army Retreat in Confusion.

SOME ALL THE WAY TO WASHINGTON.

REBEL FORCE FROM 80,000 TO 100,000 MEN.

PART OF SLEMMER'S BATTERY, PART OF CARLISLE'S AND RICKET'S BATTERIES TAKEN BY THE ENEMY.

Davis, Beauregard and Lee in the
Field Cheering their Men On.

MASKED BATTERIES AT EVERY POINT

IMMENSE LOSS OF PROVISIONS, WAGONS, HORSES, STORES, GUNS, AND AMMUNITION.

Fiercish Action of Rebels towards our Wounded and Prisoners.

A FIRST COUSIN OF ROGER A. PRYOR'S TAKEN PRISONER BY A WISCONSIN AND CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

Our own Special Reporter has just reached
here from the battle field, having left at 6
P. M., and a full account is now being pre-
pared.

We witnessed the whole battle yesterday,
having been upon the field from 11 o'clock A. M.
until the rear of our army fled in infamous dis-
order.

At 10:45 General SCHENCK led his column,
headed by the Eighteenth and Second Ohio and
New York, right up within a few hundred feet of
a masked battery of six guns.

They waited till our men got up close, and then
opened on them, firing in rapid succession.

Ten men were killed and wounded belonging to
the New York Second Regiment, and also four in
the Second Ohio Regiment, by the premature
discharge of our own muskets in their hands. A
retreat was ordered, and our men fell back.

A battery in our rear upon a hill opened upon
it, and they soon quit firing from that time.

SCHENCK failed to rally his column in any or-
der. The Ohio and New York men scattered
through the woods in pursuit of shelter and war.
The sun was broiling hot, and almost suffocating,
for the men were now out of water.

SECOND EDITION.

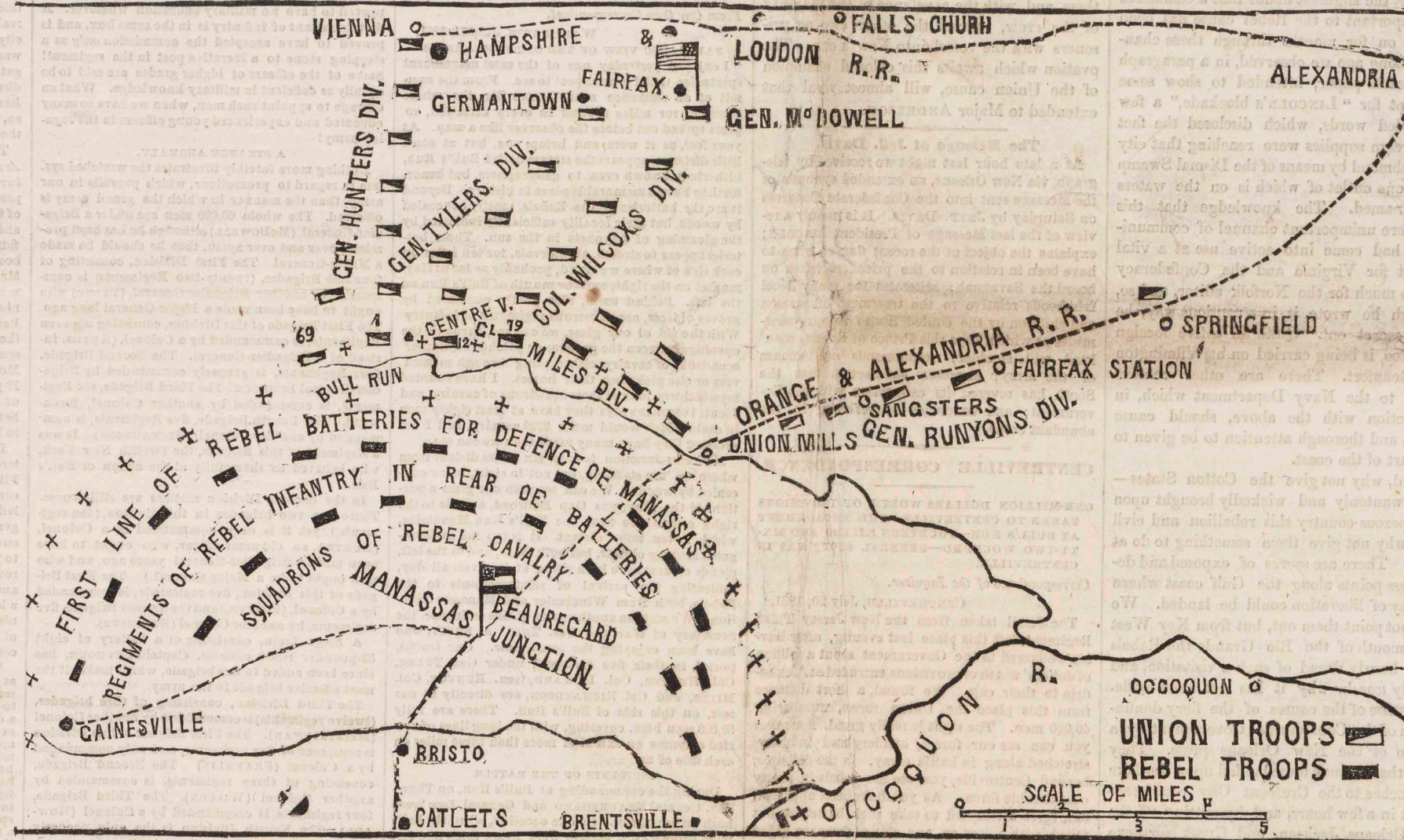
ONE O'CLOCK.

At six A. M. a heavy fire was opened upon the
former battle field, and the Rebels did not an-
swer, although it is known that they were there
and our shell were making terrible havoc.

When the masked battery fired upon
SCHENCK's column, Lieutenant DEMPSKY, Com-
pany C, New York Second Regiment, was killed as
the first fire; Wm. MAXWELL, drummer, who was
at the time carrying water. Our troops were kept
under this galling fire for fifteen or twenty minutes
within a stone's throw of the battery, but brought
off all the killed and wounded.

A few moments after our attack by SCHENCK, at
Bull's Run, on the Warrenton Road, clouds of
dust came from the direction of Manassas Jun-
ction and Brentsville, showing they were being
reinforced. A white flag was run up at that point,
to show that "we have been attacked by the
main body of the army. Send help." General
McDOWELL's large force had now got in the cre-

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.



my's rear, and were driving them down towards
the Junction.

The most gallant charge of the day was made
by the New York Sixty-ninth, and Nineteenth,
and Thirtieth, who rushed upon one of the bat-
teries, firing as they proceeded, and with great
eagerness, and attacking it with the bayonets point.

The yell of triumph seemed to carry all before
it. They found that the Rebels had abandoned
the battery, and only taken one gun; but this
success was acquired only after a severe loss of
life, in which the Sixty-ninth most severely suf-
fered, and the Lieutenant Colonel HARRIS was
among the first killed.

About noon the roar of artillery and peals of
musketry was kept up incessantly for a mile or
two along Bull's Run.

The fighting was so general and indistinct, it
was impossible for us to learn reliably the exact
position and result of the different brigades.

Wherever our men had a good chance in
fair fight, they swept the field, up to about
three, P. M. Our army was victorious, but
the men had a dread of the masked
batteries that could not be overcome, they were
placed all over the hill-tops and on sides of ra-
vines, and would open fire upon us when least
expected.

Col. RICHARDSON, who distinguished himself
in the previous engagement, proceeded on the
left with four Regiments of the Fourth Brigade,
to hold the battery-hill on Warrenton road, in
the vicinity of the place where the last battle
was fought; the flank movements were described
in the first despatch.

Information was received by TYLER's com-
mand 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 Second Ohio
and Second Wisconsin, and Seventy-ninth, Thir-
teenth and Sixty-ninth New York on the right.
Col. MILES' division followed in the rear.

SCHENCK 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 Manassas Junction. KEYES'
brigade remained at Centerville.

Up to the hour of three o'clock P. M., it was
generally understood that we had hemmed in the
enemy entirely, and that they were gradually re-
tiring; 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
Manassas Junction.

We were in the centre of TYLER's division, on
the hill just east of Bull's Run on the Womert-
town road. About 2 P. M. we saw clouds of dust
rising to our left, as though they were trying to
outflank us and come on us in the rear. We
called several officers' attention to it, but there
seemed to be no man who could have reinforced
ourselves sent for to cover our flank.

THIRD EDITION.

On the left of the road were SHERMAN's and
CARLISLE's batteries, drew up for fight; on the
right were some three thousand men, consisting
of parts of the Ohio and New York Regiments,
and New York Sixty-ninth. About three o'clock
P. M. their batteries opened on us; every bat-
tery well fired; the first fell in front of the bat-
teries, and the next one took off the heads of two
men, a few yards below us, where Messrs. S. R.
SMITH, SHERIFF, HARPER, Mr. SHAW, of New
York Herald, and myself, was standing, orders
were now given for the men to lay down, and let
balls pass over; and just as the order was given,
another one swept over our heads, ploughed the
field a few steps in our rear, and our battery did
not fire a gun, and the enemy were not to be
seen, owing to dense woods between them and

us. Our heavy siege gun was lying to the
right, disabled by the carriage being broken
down; the balls flew faster and faster,
and the batteries were apparently being
brought closer, and then went back to the edge
of the woods where our hospital were located. In
little negro cabin where the wounded were being
carried in, we secured the names of about a dozen
in our no book, one passed over to another and
secured the names of the New York Second, killed
and wounded, here we found a prisoner just
brought in who gave his name as J. P. PAYOR,
and on questioning him closely we found he is a
first cousin of Congressman PAYOR, of the POTOMAC
district, formerly he was Brigadier Quartermaster of
the Mississippi forces under General JOHNSON, I
was the editor of the Eagle, published at
Memphis, Tennessee, and in the last campaign
was the leader of the DOUGLASS forces at Vicks-
burg, Mississippi, where he edited the Vicksburg
Sentinel, and made some forty speeches; but at the
last he says the men all voted for BULL.

He went into this because they were going to
have a Southern man to rule over them, and
when LINCOLN undertook to reinforce Sumter
they all swore vengeance, and that the property
in all the Southern States was theirs and they
would have it. He says they were to have had
Washington before this, and will have it
yet, that it belong to them. He left home
to fight, and went on his own hook to Yorktown,
where they expected to be attacked by BUTLER,
but it did not come off, he thought the best chance
for one was with PATTERSON's column, and re-
turned to Richmond, and went with his brigade
to Winchester. They reached there Sunday week
and marched to Bunker Hill, where they remained
but four hours, when they returned to Win-
chester. He says that afterwards some of
PATTERSON's men had a skirmish with their
pickets, but it did not amount to anything; then
he left Winchester with the last of the troops,
except some four thousand militia, on last Thurs-
day, and reached Bull's Run on Saturday, he had
seen JEFF. DAVIS, BEAUREGARD, and LEE who
were in the field directing movements. He
said their loss was heavy, that our artillery
out-numbered theirs, and did great execution
wherever we had a sweep at them.

The first question he asked was, "how about the
negroes—have you many of them in arms?"
"None at all," we told him. "Yes, you have," he
answered. "I have seen a good many, and there
is one now, with a musket." We informed him
that they were servants, merely; he said that they
have large numbers of negroes in fine fight-
ing order. He kept his hat down over his
eyes, and seemed very downcast, he said they
had about 80,000 men, and though whipped them
could never be conquered, he had no arms, not
even a sword, his pants were miserable cotton stuff,
with a gold strip down the sides, his hat was a
Kossuth and fastened up at the sides with a but-
ton, on which were arms of the State of Missis-
sippi.

A Georgian who was taken says their loss was
heavy at the Bull's Run fight, and they would
have retreated if we had charged bayonets on the
battery.

FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22—Ten o'clock,
A. M.—Our army, after taking three batteries,
and really gaining a great victory, were repulsed
by fresh troops, and commenced a retreat on
Washington in good and regular order. The
rear was well covered by good columns. The
loss from 2500 to 3000. Our Forts at Wash-
ington have been strongly reinforced with fresh
troops.

The news of the retreat and repulse is obtained
by special reporters of THE INQUIRER from offi-
cial sources, and it consequently can be relied on.

THIRD EDITION.

TWO O'CLOCK.

[Associated Press Report.]

DETAILS OF THE MANASSAS FIGHT.

A PANIC AMONG THE TROOPS.

THE ARMY DEMORALIZED.

BLOOD CARNAGE.

WASHINGTON, July 22—After the latest infor-
mation was received from Centerville at half-
past seven o'clock last night, a series of events took
place, in the interest degree disastrous.

Many confused statements are prevalent, and
enough is known to warrant the statement that
we have suffered in a degree which has cast a
gloom over the remainder of the army, and excited
the deepest melancholy throughout Washington.
The carnage has been a tremendously heavy on
both sides, and on ours is represented as frightful.
We were advancing and taking the masked
batteries gradually but surely, and driving the
enemy towards Manassas Junction, when the
enemy seemed to be retreating by Gen. JOHN-
STON, and immediately commenced driving us
back, when a panic among our troops suddenly
occurred and a regular stampede took place.

It is thought that Gen. McDOWELL undertook
to make a stand at or about Centerville, but the
panic was so fearful that the whole army be-
came demoralized, and it was impossible to check them
either at Centerville or Fairfax Court House.

Gen. McDOWELL undertook to make another
stand at Fairfax Court House, but our force
in full retreat, he could not accomplish the ob-
ject.

Beyond Fairfax Court House the retreat was
kept up until the men reached their regular en-
campments, a portion of whom returned to them,
but a still larger portion coming inside of the line
of entrenchments.

A large number of the troops, in their retreat
fell by the wayside from exhaustion, and scatter-
ed along the entire route, all the way from Fair-
fax Court House.

The road from Bull's Run to Centerville was
strewn with snags, arms, etc., some of the
troops deliberately threw away their guns and ap-
paratus, better to facilitate their travel.

Gen. McDOWELL was in the rear at the re-
treat, exerting himself to rally his men, but with
only partial effect. 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. His orders on the field did not
at all times reach those for whom they were in-
tended.

It is supposed that the force sent against our
troops consisted, according to a prisoner's state-
ment, of about 30,000 men, including a large
number of cavalry. He further says, that owing
to the reinforcements from Richmond, Strasburg,
and other points, the enemy's effective force was
70,000 men.

According to the statement of the Fire Zouaves,
they have only about 300 men left from the
slaughter with the Sixty-ninth New York. Other
regiments have suffered frightfully in killed and
wounded.

SHERMAN's, CARLISLE's and the West Point bat-
teries, were taken by the enemy, and the eight
siege 32 pound rifled cannon, the latter being two
cumbrous to remove. They were left two miles
of the side of Centerville.

Such of the wounded as were brought to the
Centerville Hospital were left there, after having
their wounds properly dressed.

The Surgeon in attendance there was FRANK
H. HAMILTON.

The panic was so great that the attempt to rally
them at Centerville was entirely in vain. If a
firm stand had been made there our troops could
have been reinforced and much disaster pre-
vented.

Gen. McDOWELL was thus foiled in his well ar-
ranged plans.

It is supposed that all the provision trains be-

longing to the U. S. Government were saved.
Some regimental wagons were overturned by ac-
cident, or the wheels came off, and had, therefore,
to be abandoned. Large droves of cattle were
saved by being driven back in the advance of the
retreat.

It is supposed here that Gen. MANSHFIELD will
take command of the fortifications on the other
side of the river, which are able, it is said, to
withstand military engineers, to hold them against any
force the enemy may bring. Large rifled cannons
and mortars are being rapidly sent over and
mounted.

An officer just from Virginia at half past ten,
reports that the road from Centerville to the Po-
tomac is strewn with the dead and wounded, and
that the occupation of the fortifications and
entrenchments on the line of the Potomac.

Col. MAXWELL, of a New Hampshire regiment,
reached here this morning. He was wounded in
the wrist.

In addition to those reported yesterday, it is
said that Col. WILCOX, the commander of a Bri-
gade, was killed. Also Capt. McCOOK, brother
of Col. McCOOK, of Ohio.

The city this morning is in the most intense
excitement. Groups are everywhere gathered
inquiring the latest news. Wagons are continu-
ally arriving, bringing dead and wounded. Sol-
diers are relating to greedy listeners the probable
result of last night and this morning.

Both telegraphic and steamboat communication
with Alexandria are suspended to-day to the
public.

The greatest alarm exists throughout the city
especially among the female portion of the popu-
lation.

Another Account by a Passenger from Washington.

At noon Gen. SCHENCK, who had command of
the right wing, took the three batteries which
had right winged with our men on Thurs-
day last, and followed the enemy for a distance
of a mile. The batteries were held until half-
past three, when the enemy being reinforced,
made an assault. During this time the battle was
waging furiously on the left, commanded by Col.
HEINTZELMAN.

An order was given to retreat by that officer,
who intended, it is said, to retire for half a mile
only, but when he gave the word to halt, from
contamination or misunderstanding, they did not
obey the order, but made a hasty retreat to Cen-
terville. Here they were joined by the troops
that had been left in reserve, five thousand or
six thousand in number, and marched back.

During the retreat they were followed by the
Rebel cavalry, who literally butchered our men.
It is reported that when the left wing reached the
batteries a second time, they took them, and
routed the Rebel forces.

The Rebels, however, being reinforced again,
came up and took them. When the retreat of
the left wing commenced, the enemy made an
attack upon General SCHENCK's men, who
were still in command, defeating them and caus-
ing them to retreat. Most of the fighting of the
enemy at this point was done with bowie knives.

Our forces thrown into consternation, at this
time commenced retreating, and at the latest ad-
vices, not only was the road from the scene of ac-
tion to a point some distance this side of Fairfax
filled with our army, but the enemy were follow-
ing close in pursuit, and fears were entertained
that an attack would be made on Washington to-
day. The fortifications on the Potomac side have
been strongly reinforced, and, it is believed, can
be successfully held against any attack.

Among the killed is Col. FARHAM of the Fire
Zouaves. Gen. SCHENCK was wounded. Colonel
CORCORAN is reported to be safe, although his
Lieutenant-Colonel is killed. The Rhode Island
First, New York Sixty-ninth, and Fire Zouaves,
are said to have suffered fearfully.

The batteries behind which the enemy were en-
trenched were not such as are usually called
masked, but where in the form of ditches, about
three feet deep, in which the cannon were planted,
with their muzzles just above the level of the
ground, so as to sweep any advancing force.

General SCOTT and Secretary CAMERON are said
to have been terribly deceived. At nine o'clock
last night they received a despatch, stating that
all was going on well, notwithstanding, as was
subsequently ascertained, that the retreat had
commenced about five o'clock. Orders had been
given to several Regiments, stationed in Wash-
ington, to march at midnight, but even as late as

one o'clock the order was countermanded, as we
were reported to be victorious.

On Saturday night Gen. SCOTT informed two
gentlemen of note, who applied for passes, that
they had not better cross the river. That all was
right, and that having the enemy just where he
wanted them, McDOWELL would bag them before
twelve o'clock Sunday night.

The force of the enemy is estimated at one
hundred thousand, and of our own about forty
thousand.

From the Head-quarters 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 head-quarters 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 re-
liable 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. MCLELLAN'S DIVISION.

A Decisive Battle Momentarily Expected.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF THE NEW YORK REGIMENTS.

CENTREVILLE, July 21—[By telegram from
Fairfax Court House.]—We have successfully
outflanked the enemy. At half-past two this
morning the various regiments about Centerville
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 en-
countered on the road. There was no reply from
the enemy, and the advance guard moved on.
Gen. McDOWELL's head-quarters were three miles
beyond the town of Centerville.

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 previous-
ly reconnoitered the country minutely, and to
whom, in a great measure, the plan of the cam-
paign is due.

A general battle is expected to-day or to-mor-
row, which will probably decide the fate of the
whole campaign. If General JOHNSON has not
yet effected a junction with General BEAURE-
GARD, he will be entirely cut off by this manoe-
uvre, and thrown back upon the mountains, his
army utterly demoralized, and will probably fall
into the hands of General MCLELLAN, who is
now advancing beyond the Blue Ridge. If he
has succeeded in reaching BEAUREGARD's camp-
ing ground, it offers a communication with Gen-
eral PATTERSON's division, and thus reinforced,
the Federal army can crush out the opposition.

If we are driven back, the army can retreat upon
Centerville, 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 in this flank
march would be by the sudden advance by BEAURE-
GARD upon Centerville, 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 Po-
tomac.

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 Centerville. The morale of
the soldiers is excellent. All are anxious for a
battle, and when informed of the purpose to ad-
vance, the enthusiasm was beyond description.

It is supposed that BEAUREGARD's forces con-
siderably 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. BUELL and
BENTON as army operators.

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

Great Battle at Manassas

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.

Up to three o'clock, P. M., it was generally un-
derstood that we had hemmed in the enemy en-
tirely, 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 Ma-
nassas Junction.

A Mississippi soldier was taken prisoner by
HASBROUCK, of the Wisconsin Second. He
turned out to be Brigadier-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
HASBROUCK, "We are getting badly cut to
pieces." "What regiment do you belong to?"
asked HASBROUCK. "The Nineteenth Missis-
sippi," was the answer. "Then you are my
prisoner," said HASBROUCK.

Continued on Eighth Page.