

[Special Despatch to the N. York Times.]

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The disaster of Sunday is less overwhelming than was at first reported. The army was not routed, nor cut to pieces; nor were our losses, although heavy, such as cannot be repaired by a few weeks of vigorous preparation. The government will give its exclusive attention to this matter, and will profit in many respects from the experience acquired. Only a small portion of the camp equipage was captured. Our heaviest loss, aside from men, is that of artillery. No time must be lost in repairing it. It is universally agreed that up to 2 o'clock our troops were steadily gaining upon the rebels. They had beaten them in every open encounter, had resisted every attempt to charge by cavalry, had silenced three of their batteries, and had pressed them back a mile from their advanced position; but they had been marching and fighting twelve hours, and were physically exhausted, so that, when they saw new batteries opening upon them, and fresh reinforcements marching against them, it was impossible to continue the fight; but they proved their superiority in the open field beyond all question. In no instance did the rebels stand their ground against a charge or in the open field with musketry. They had prodigious advantage in number, and a still greater in their intrenchments.

We shall not lose, in killed, wounded and missing, to exceed one thousand men. We have lost from eighteen to twenty-three pieces of artillery, including five of the Rhode Island Battery, and some of the Sherman, Carlisle and Griffin Batteries. About sixty to seventy baggage wagons will be lost. As near as can be ascertained the number of muskets thrown away on the retreat and lost on the field will reach four thousand. At least one half of the blankets and haversacks were thrown away previous to the battle, and on the retreat. We have lost but little provisions, and no ammunition. The rebels continued in pursuit of our retreating columns, pushing their cavalry as far as Centreville, at which place they were checked for a time, but of which they took possession when our troops retired. Our men fought with determined vigor, and accomplished results worthy of veterans. The 71st Militia, are most frequently mentioned as among the New York regiments that most resolutely contested the field. Congress adjourned Friday until Monday expressly to allow the members to see the show. Neither Congress nor the Union wish to see another such a sight. At the grand stampede civilians were awfully scared, and I think several of them were taken prisoners. I witnessed some terrific feats of running among them.—Many lost their carriages and for aught I know are skulking about the woods now. One very fat Congressman offered an artilleryman \$20 for a horse, but after he had the horse he found it so hard to mount that he turned pale all over.—He John Gilpin, along, near my legs, until his horse threw him, when his agony was fearful.—Three of us hoisted him up, and he cut again as though the d—l, was after him. That M. C. will never go to the wars again.

Thus ended America's noted Sunday battle. The Blue Ridge gleamed serenely beautiful in the distance. An exquisite Summer day, only brought in bolder relief the horrid scene of death and carnage.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The Post gives the statement of a spectator of the battle, to the effect that the single cause of the panic was the charge of a large body of rebel cavalry among the teamsters and straggling soldiers, who were in the rear of our forces between Bull's Run and Centreville. This charge started the notion that our army had been overwhelmed, and that the enemy was driving in full force on our reserves. Immediately the unarmed soldiers and teamsters ran and spread the alarm at Centreville, when the order was given for a retreat. All the organized companies withdrew in perfect order. When General McDowell found his reserve was retreating it was too late to correct the mistake, and he commanded the main body to fall back, which it did quietly and in order. The men had been fighting all day, without water or food, and were completely exhausted. They would have been called back from active service in a short time even if the panic had not occurred. From the beginning to the end not a soldier flinched, and an Englishman who was present, and who had been in all the Crimean battles, said such charges as the Fire Zouaves and the 69th Regiment made, he did not see at Inkerman or at Alma. The loss of the Zouaves is now stated at 160.

Our losses have been greatly exaggerated. It is now well ascertained that the killed fell short of 1000.

From the Boston Daily Traveller of the 25th Inst., we learn that a gentleman from Virginia, with Union sentiments who had escaped to Philadelphia with the stragglers after the fight:

"Declares that it was fortunate for the Union troops that they did not drive the rebels beyond Manassas, for within two miles of the Junction, the ground for many acres is mined in the most artistic manner, and tons of gunpowder placed there.

"It was the intention of Beauregard to retreat if driven back, until the Federal Army moved forward upon these mines, when they would have been fired and the Union troops blown to atoms.

The informant thinks that Government is not at all aware of the extent of the rebel preparations to destroy our troops. There are upwards of 12,000 negroes employed on the entrenchments at Manassas and about the same number at Richmond.

The bitterness of feeling at the South against the north is terrible. He thinks that the Fed-

eral prisoners will suffer bad treatment in the rebels' hands.

A despatch from Philadelphia, dated July 25, also says:—

"Richmond is surrounded by mines, like those at Manassas. If the rebels find that the Union men are going to take it, the city will be blown up.

Had the Federal forces got beyond Manassas on Sunday in safety, Beauregard admits that the rebel cause would have been lost forever. The rebel troops have good arms, but are badly equipped.

There were not over 1000 rebel civilians allowed to witness the battle, the rest were kept back by the pickets.

The impression prevails at the South that the North has no money, and cannot get any. The rebels are under the delusion that the heavy sums owed to the North by the South will make the North bankrupt, and in less than a year the North will "cave in."

There are two regiments of well drilled negroes at Richmond.

The informant has heard no rumors of trouble with slaves insurrections, except in North Carolina and Alabama.

The following are some of the Southern accounts of this great battle.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—A special despatch to the Nashville Union from Manassas 18th, says at the fight at Bull's Run Gen. Beauregard commanded, and that the enemy were repulsed three times in great confusion and loss. The Washington artillery of New Orleans, with 7 guns, engaged Sherman's battery of 15 guns, and after making the latter change their positions fifteen times, silenced and forced them to retire. Large quantities of arms were taken. Our loss is trifling. Major Harrison and two privates were wounded. A Federal officer of high rank was killed, and \$700 in gold taken from his person.

RICHMOND, July 21, via New Orleans.—The fight commenced near Manassas at 4 o'clock, and became general about noon. It continued until 7 o'clock when the Federals retired leaving us in possession of the field. Sherman's battery of Light Artillery was taken. It was a battle, with great slaughter on both sides.

July 22.—The reports of the killed and wounded are so unreliable that we refrain from mentioning them. Gen. Beauregard's staff escaped unhurt. General Beauregard's horse was shot under him. Gen. Johnston commanded the left where the enemy made the fiercest attack; the right was commanded by Beauregard. President Davis reached the field at noon and took command of the centre. When the left was pressed the severest, the centre engaged a portion of the enemy's forces and decided the fortune of the day. No other reliable reports have been received, but they are hourly expected. It is stated the enemy were commanded by Generals Scott, Patterson and McDowell.

FEARFUL DESTITUTION AT BOSTON.—On Monday morning a large number of females, mostly the wives of volunteers, assembled about the rooms of the New York Defence Committee and vigorously demanded relief, declaring that they were starving. Some stated that they had had nothing to eat since Saturday, and they all appeared to be in suffering circumstances. They called for the Mayor and clamored for money.—One of them threatened to drown herself and child. Another said she was willing to starve, but her baby should have food even if she stole it. A third stated that she would never have allowed her son to enlist if he had not promised that his mother would receive \$2 a week from the city. These frantic expressions of grief and rage were at last silenced by one of the Mayor's clerks, who directed the poor women to the rooms of the Union Defence Committee, in Pine street. Thither they went, and rushed into the apartment, crying out, "We are starving," "We want money." Gen. Wetmore, Secretary of the committee, kindly explained to the clamorous crowd that there were no money on hand, but that several gentlemen were trying to raise some, and would probably be ready to relieve them in a day or two. He advised them to go home. This advice, though undeniably well meant, did not fill empty stomachs, and the poor women continued to plead for money and food, alternating their entreaties with execrations upon the war, the Committee and the city authorities for a long time. Finally, finding that their implorations availed nothing, they one after another withdrew from the Committee's rooms, to seek for cold charity in the streets or to go home and starve.—Boston Post.

Latest from Europe.

FRANCE.

There is a strange restlessness, so at least shrewd observers think, in the public mind of France just now. To all external appearance the quiet throughout the country was never more profound. The Corps Legislatif separated on 1st inst. amidst cordial shouts for the Emperor. The courts show no symptoms of the revival of independence. The press is as obsequious as ever. The peasantry, the backbone of the of the present régime, display no outward sign of disaffection. The army is believed to be devoted to its chiefs, and its chiefs omit no opportunity of expressing their devotion to the Emperor. Above all, Paris is tranquil, and till Paris moves the departments may be relied on for quiescence. For all that the sharpest eye can perceive, the the Empire is peace, if not for the outside world, at least for all who abstain from efforts to resist its sway. The power of the Emperor, to all appearance, is still founded on the consent of the majority, and protected by the army that majority recruits. And yet there is this strange

restlessness in France; the Government, apparently so omnipotent, appears devoured with anxiety. Every Orleanist candidate for a provincial post is mercilessly proscribed. The bureaux strain every nerve to arrest the circulation of an Orleanist manifesto, which is yet greedily read in every department, and is procurable, it would seem, with an ease which suggests official connivance. The Ministry openly proclaim that no relaxation will be attempted in the law of Public Safety, that civil state of siege. The officials everywhere grow fretfully minute in their reports on public feelings. There is a sense of suspense in circles hostile to the elect six millions, as if the time of relief were near at hand, and everywhere there is a break, a pause in that blind certainty of the continuance of the régime which was once as strong on the Bourse as in the Elysée.

ITALY.

The situation of Southern Italy is indeed most distressing. Naples is suffering from the lawlessness of a dis banded army, which enlisted and supported by a worthless Court, fled before Garibaldi last year, and now being scattered over the country, perpetrates, and will continue to perpetrate, every crime, until it is destroyed. The Neapolitan people have nothing to do with these excesses, and, indeed, are the victims of them. Were it not for the disbanded soldiery, order and contentment would prevail throughout the country. Close in the neighbourhood of the city the darkest atrocities take place; but no sooner do the troops arrive in their neighbourhood than all the brigands make off, sometimes carrying with them large quantities of spoil. Some of the incidents mentioned show the inefficiency of the National Guard in preserving the peace. "On Tuesday night," says one correspondent, "a party of fifty armed men came down on a station called Cancellò, on the Nola Railway, not far from Naples, took all the money they could find, and, after breaking the busts of Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel in a café close at hand, bound and shot the poor fellow who kept the café." Doings like this show that the presence of troops in large numbers is necessary to restore order, and punish the offenders. But it must not be thought because these wretches plunder and murder and ravish, that they are therefore without the pale of Legitimist sympathy. On the contrary, there can be no doubt that they are instigated by the Reactionary party which has its headquarters at the Roman Court. The leaders of the brigands are in communication with the agents of Francis II. They affect to hold commissions from him; they fight in his name, and they propose to the inhabitants of the places they attack the alternative of shouting for the Bourbon King or of being maltreated as well as plundered.

HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Diet, after lengthened conferences, have agreed to yield to the demand of the Emperor, and to modify at least the form of their address. The Hungarian Diet has not conceded any one of the essential claims of the nation. The draft originally prepared by Deak provided fully for the assertion of all these. But M. Deak adopted a conciliatory and temperate form, which left the way open for an amicable arrangement of the difference between the crown and the people, while the address, after its alteration in the Lower House, ignored or refused to recognise the right of the present Sovereign.

RUSSIA.

The popular agitation in Warsaw and throughout Poland can be laid neither by the exertion of brutal force nor by small reforms on the part of the Russian Government. "Strong measures to prevent an outbreak" are the hackneyed telegraphic terms in which official notice of public wants is once more recorded. As to Russia itself, it is in the agonies of a commercial and financial crisis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SCENE IN THE AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT.—The debates in the Reichsrath at Vienna are becoming very animated. The proposition of M. Muhlfeld for the appointment of a committee to prepare a bill for securing the liberty of the person, and another to secure the inviolability of letters, gave rise to an angry discussion.—M. Rieger, the organ of the Anti-unionist party attempted to introduce the question of nationalities, but was stopped by a call to order. M. Rieger then said:—"Liberty of speech is then restricted!" The President replied:—"Order! order!" M. Rieger exclaimed:—"Huzza for liberty of speech as practised in Austria!" The President said:—"I call you to order!" And M. Rieger restored:—"I call you to justice!"

THE HEALTH OF THE POPE.—A Paris letter in the Independence says:—"According to the information received by the Moniteur, the health of the Pope has sensibly improved. There is, however, reason to fear that this improvement, if it really exist, is not so significant as could be desired. I am informed that the Faculty of Medicine at Paris has been occupied with the malady of the venerable chief of the Church, and that in comparing all different symptoms mentioned in the journals or letters from France and Italy, the opinion of the most enlightened members of the faculty is summed up in the conviction that the malady of Pius IX. is an affection of the heart, arrived at a very advanced stage."

The Independence says that at the Council in which the recognition of Italy was finally determined upon, the only opponents were "an august personage" (meaning the Empress), M. Walewski, and M. Baroche.

OILED SILK.

BROWN, BROTHERS, & CO., have on hand a large quantity of OILED SILK, which they will sell at very low price. Also—Morgan's Non-adhesive Oiled Silk, a very superior article. Nos. 4 & 5 PENTAGON BUILDING, Ordnance Square. July 10.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, Per Steamship Arabia, at the LIVERPOOL HOUSE.

CHIVELLE HAIR NETS, Light Mohair MANTLES, thin Materials for do. Harness Border & Window Muslin, Faced VELVET RIBBONS, Mauve Bonnet RIBBONS, with a variety of Small Wares.

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Hantsport Seminary.

Utile cum dulci.

C. D. Randall, A. M., Principal,--Classics and Mathematics. Mr. C. R. Hill,--Music, Vocal and Instrumental. Miss M. Fawcette,--do., Instrumental and French. Miss L. Davies,--Drawing and Painting. Miss Y. Masters, Miss M. Rockwell, and Miss E. Keilor,--English Branches, &c.

The Summer Term will commence the 15th of July and end the 15th of December. Other particulars will be made known on application to the Principal. Hantsport, July 3rd, 1861. 2 ins.

Horton Academy. WOLFFVILLE.

THE second term commences July 22nd., and ends Dec. 20th.

Principal, Rev. T. A. Higgins, A. M. Assistants, Robert Vane, C. Jones, A. B., and William H. Porter, A. B. Teacher in French, Mr. Herbert C. Creed.

Tuition fees from \$2 to \$5 per quarter. Board and washing \$20 per quarter. Pupils furnish bedding and towels. Students in College boarded at \$2 per week. Fuel for class rooms 25cts. per quarter. Room rent (to such as wish private rooms) from 50c. to \$1.25 per quarter. Bills payable quarterly in advance. Minors, not residing in Wolfville, are expected to board and lodge at the Institution, or (when parents wish it otherwise) at places approved of by the Principal. All persons residing in the village, who take in boarders belonging to the Institution, will be expected to pay strict attention to the morals, habits of study, &c. of such pupils, and to report from time to time to the Principal, concerning them.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Principal,--Miss Alice T. Shaw. Teacher of Music, Miss Lizzie Lawrence. Drawing,--Miss Anne D. Shaw.

Board and Tuition in all the ordinary English branches with Latin, Greek and French, not to exceed \$20 per quarter. Music with the use of Piano \$6 per quarter. Drawing in pencil and Black and Colored Crayon \$4 per quarter. Boarders are expected to furnish bedding, towels, light and fuel for their own rooms. The Domestic department conducted on the Mount Holyoke System. Pupils not boarding in the Seminary will be charged for tuition from \$2 to \$5 per quarter. Bills payable quarterly in advance. A. S. HUNT, Secty. July 10.

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151 Granville Street. On MONDAY, 1st July, and following days, when the Balance of the magnificent

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SILK AND FANCY DRESSES, SHAWLS, MANTLES, PARASOLS, MILLINERY, &c. &c. will be sold at such REDUCED PRICES as cannot fail to ensure a speedy CLEARANCE.

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SAMUEL STRONG. July 3rd. 3w.