Armswick Antist,

CHRISTIAN

The Grann of the Eastern and Western Aew Brunswick Baptist Associated Churches.

Published on WEDNESDAY.

Glory to God in the Highest, and on Earth Peace, Good Will toward Men."

For Terms see First Page

VOLUME XIV

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The New Brunswick Baptist and Christian Visitor—For 1861,
Will be enriched by regular contributions from the pens of

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I. WALLACE, A. M., Pastor of Carleton,

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The Pastors of the different churches, and other valued brethren will keep the New Series thoroughly posted on all matters of local and denominational interest.

national interest.

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Poetry.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE little girl, a member of the Griffintown Wesleyan Band of Hope.—They were sent to us with a request for correction and insertion; but we prefer to insert them without correction, because we do not wish to interfere with the natural style of our young devotee of the Muses. The verses are very good, considering the youth of the author;

The Temperance cause, that glorious cause, O, may it prosper still;
Till temperance songs shall echo o'er,
Each valley and each hill.

If every dramshop could be driven, Out of this land of ours, We then would live mid smiles of heaven, And the victory be ours.

They talk of the world's conversion, But that will ne'er take place, Until intoxication Is banished from our race.

And then there is tobacco,
O, 'tis a filthy weed,
And those who like to use it,
Are very strange indeed.

Boys, touch it not, nor taste it,
For rum and it are cousins,
And men are drawn by it to drink,
Are drawn to drink by dozens.

Structing away, along the street, Through such a cloud of smoke

Let Mr. Sinclair see we can!
I'lt tell you the reason why,
He said we could do any thing,
If we did only try.

How happy then this world would be
If temperance held the sway,
Then all the Bands of Hope should sing,
We've won—We've won the day.
Canada Band of Hope.

Miscellaneous.

The Righteous hath Hope in his Death. "BEBOLD, I see the heavens opened, and the Son of Man standing on the right hand

"I have fought the good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the fusith Henceforth there is laid up for me a crow of rightsousness."—Paul.

t me worthy to have part in the

Hew Brunswick Baptist the last and least of all my Maker's servants, shall be called to put off this load of the last and least of all my Maker's sersin and corruption, and to mingle with that harmonious host above, doing homage with them in the blessed presence of my glorious Lord !"-Augustine.

> "O my Heavenly Father! thou hast revealed to me thy Son, our Lord Jesus Christ. I have preached him, confessed him, and I worship him, as my dearest Saviour and Redeemer. Into my hands I commit my spirit. God of truth, thou hast redeemed me."—Luthc.

"Rejoice with me. I am going to a place of everlasting joy. In a short time I shall be with the Lord Jesus."—'Ecol-

"I long to be in heaven, praising and glorifying God, with the holy angels. "Tis sweet to me to think of eternity. I am almost there. I long to be there."—Brai-

"Oh! what prospects are before me in the blessed world whither I am going! Will you not share my joy, and help me to praise, that soon I shall leave this body of sin and death behind, and enter on the perfections of my spiritual nature? Sweet affliction! now it worketh glory, glory."—

Samuel Pearce.

I have no more doubts of going to my Saviour, than if I was already in his arms. My guilt is all transferred; he has cancelled all I owed."—Isabella Graham.

was fished out of the Monkland Canal: he was "last seen alive on the day before (Sabbath) at 11 p. m., apparently the worse of drink."

On the same night a man was found lying in a close, drunk and incapable, and taken to the police office. At three c'clock in the morning he was found "to appearance lifeless, from an overdose of whisky."

The Spring Circuit lately held in this city was an appalling commentary on the deadly doings of strong drink. Prominent among these illustrations was a knife murder, perpetrated sometime before. in the High Street.—We say nurder, for such, every one knows, it was, and such Lord Deas pronounced it.

5 to Sept. 1,1861, \$5,00; to May 1, 1862, \$9.00
10 to Sept. 1,1861, 10,00; to May 1, 1862, 17.50
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100 to Sept. 1,1861, 75.00; to May 1, 1862, 125.00
We trust this statement is clear and definite,

the shrinking nerves of some of our more fine-strung readers, who can ill bear to be treated to a weekly service of tragedy. But we must be permitted to speak forth a fell fact now and then, whether men will hear, or whether they will forbear, in illustration of the death-dealing destiny of drink—and this all the more freely when it enacts itself in our immediate vici-

On Monday last, a riveter in Greenock named Lachlan M'Lean, who was also occupier of a public-house in Shaw Street, shot his wife on the cheek with a pistol. The wretch, it would appear, was in the habit of getting drunk, and during the course thereof was very cruel to his wife, having on one or two occasions threatened to kill her. Mrs. M'Lean, who is a decent sober woman, it is said, bore with him as far as patience could endure, and put up with the abuse and threats. For the last week or two he had been off work, and on Saturday pressed her for money, and, on her refusing, said he would shoot her. He went out and purchased a pistol, powder and balls; on the pretence of going to the Highlands. Returning home, he loaded the pistol, and yesterday morning about half-past seven o'clock, being true to his determination, he deliberately presented the pis-tol and fired at her head, the ball entering her cheek. He was shortly after apprehended, while the poor woman lies struggling for life in the infirmary. Who or what, in this case, was the real murderer? Need we put the

So in the recent murder at Coolagh in Ireland. "It is a curious circumstance," says a Kilkenny paper, "if the parties were on bad terms respecting love matters, that they had been drinking together is a house in Callan on the same day." It was not "the bad terms" that did the deadly deed, but "the bad terms" ddened and heat d to sevenfold fury by the fiery curse of alcohol.

"Oh, curse that drink!" exclaimed Hutchi-

son, in the late case of wife murder at Dundee. as he looked on his victim stretched out on her as he looked on his victim stretched out on her bed, in her last long sleep, on the morning after her excesses had exasperated him to the desperate deed; and whoever takes pains to realize the prignancy of feeling with which that exclamation was uttered, and the deep and doleful tragedies thus enacted by strong drink, will surely feel constrained, as he is a man, to echo the cry, and embody it in a life long was against the evil in a life-long war against the evil.

his wile, a young man named Owen Clark, la-bourer, residing in Cowcaddens, was found dead in a public-house in Anderston. He had entered the house in company with other two men, and the trio were served with half-a-pint men, and the trio were served with half-a-pint of whisky. The two men shortly after left, leaving Clark, as they said, asleep, and promising to call back for him. They failed to do so, however, and in the evening Clark was discovered to be unwell, and ere medical assistance could be procured he died. This was a clear case of death by coma. It was precisely the case so graphically described by Professor Miller, in which the hand of an unseen monster is graphing the throat It was a clear monster is grasping the throat. It was as clear a case of suffocation, as if the youth had thrown himself into the Clyde, or been held under water till the life was choked out of him. Nor let the fact be blinked. Blame not "the mon-

"I would rather die for Jesus Christ,
in the past, we shall find the same record runing on. We shall find that the drink-dem

About the same time a man was found drowned in the Clyde; the explanation being that he "had been drinking immoderately for

several days past."

At that time, too, a surgeon in Nottingham committed suicide by swallowing opium.—
"Deceased had for some time been much ad-

dicted to drinking."

The brig Idalia was stranded some time ago at Holy Isle. The Captain having been raving irunk, not only neglected the ship, but by withholding the chart from the mate, and giving cross and reckless orders, did his best to send them all to the bottom.

Within a week of some of the previous cases

the body of a carter, named Francis Higgins, was fished out of the Monkland Canal: he was "last seen alive on the day before (Sabbath) at 11 p. m., apparently the worse of drink."

We say murder, for such, every one knows, it was, and such Lord Deas pronounced it, despite the strangely lenient verdict of the jury. In the course of the case the prisoner's declaration was read, in which it was stated that he had been drinking all day on Saturday; that he left his mother's house at a and will be considered satisfactory,

Many poor persons who value the Visitor, and have been receiving it for years at One Dollar per annum, will still continue to receive it by giving us notice through our local agents, or through their minister, and remitting us that or any other sum they may be able to pay.

Our ministering brethren, who interest themselves in behalf of the Baptist and Visitor will at home."—Lady Huntington.

"There is nething at all melancholy in in the death of a Christian. I feel very happy in the prospect of death."—Sarah Lanman Smith.

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"There is nething at all melancholy in the death of a Christian. I feel very happy in the prospect of death."—Sarah Cluster site of the could not say in which house he was last; that after coming out of the last house he and M'Dade were attacked by the could not say in which house he and the could not say in which house he and the could not say in which house he and the could not say in which house he and the could not say in which house he was last; that after coming out of the last house he and the could not say in which house he was last; that after coming out of the last house he and the could not say in which house he was last; that after coming out of the last house he was last; that after coming out of the last house he was last; that after coming out of the last house he was last; that after coming out of the last house he was last; that after coming out of the last house he was last; that after coming out of the last house he was last; that after coming out of the last house he was last; that after coming out of the last house he was last; that after coming out of the last house he was last; that after coming out of the last house he was last; that after coming out could not say in which house he was last; that after coming out of the last house he and M'Dade were attacked by some persons; that tions the transit from Portland through the Again and again, these few weeks past, have we allowed the murderous deeds of strong drink to pass unrecorded, out of deference to

> But enough: We might as well stand by a river side, and wait till the last current had flowed past, and left the channel dry, as attempt to exhaust the death-annals of strong drink. And yet these being but drink accidents, who loses an hour s sleep, or charged himself with any anxiety in the matter? Glasgow Exchange.

GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.

A return recently laid before the Parliament at Melbourne, by the Minister of Mines, shows the rapid progress made to the 31st of December last, in applying steam and machinery to the production of gold in that colony. It shows that on the 31st of December, 1860, there were 107,-572 adult miners-viz., 60,874 Europeans and 28,100 Chinese engaged in alluvial workings, and 18,570 Europeans, and 28 Chinese, engaged in quartz mining. The number of steam enpumping, puddling, &c., was 294, amounting to 4.137 horse-power. Besides steam-engines, there were 3,957 horse-puddling machines, 354 horse whims, 128 water wheels, and 56 horse pumps. In addition to these, there were engaged in quartz mining and crushing, 420 steam engines, equal to 6,696 horse power, 158 whims, six water wheels, 26 whips, and 40 horse crushing machines. The approximate value of all this mining plant, is set down at 1,259,6601.. and there are, in the principal mining districts, manufactories of engines and machinery, that compete successfully with those imported from England Great as is the progress shown by these figures in giving a character of permanency to the supin giving a character of permanency to the sup-ply of gold, it is now probable, that the colony is about to enter on a still greater development of this source of wealth, the alluvial diggers having hitherto been kept idle, for a large portion of the year, by the want of water. Govern-ment are forming large reservoirs for collecting and storing rain on the various diggings; and quartz-mining is likely to receive an immense impetus, from the many experiments being made, and patents claimed, for improved methods of extracting the finer particles of gold from the debris, or tailings, of quartz that have passed

and patents claimed, for improved methods of extracting the finer particles of gold from the debris, or tailings, of quartz that have passed through the ordinary processes of crushing, washing, and amalgamating.

Among these thus employed is Mr. Porter, of Italian Gully, near Ballarat, who, being engaged in quartz-crushing, announces that he has discovered that by placing 76 lb. of quicksilver in the bottom of a retort, and then putting into it 225 lb. of tailings, and placing the retort on the furnace until the quicksilver is vapourized, it is by this means brought into contact with all, even the most minute particles, while the loss of quicksilver has been only 60z, out of the 76 lb. placed in the retort. The result alleged to have been obtained in these comparatively small experiments is, it is remarked, "so great that, if the same can be obtained on tons as is announced on cwts., it will be difficult to give an approximate estimate of the extent to which the production of gold will be carried in Victoria; for the great bulk of the colony, from Ballarat to Twofold Bay, and from the banks of the Murray and Ovens Rivers, to the parallel of Melbourne, is Ovens Rivers, to the parallel of Melbourne, is one great goldfield, of more or less richness." The immediate consequence at present is, that quicksilver is all bought up at 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 6d., and is now held for 3s. to 3s. 6d.

THE NEW COMET.

This magnificent visitant to the planatory regions is rapidly hurrying away to fulfil its mission in some other section of boundless space. Owing to the foggy state of the atmosphere, it only makes its appearance to the

hours Its course lies in a direct line with its tail which, in this instance, precedes and not follows the head or nucleus. It is now passing through Ursa Major, and consequently does not set, but remains above the horizon both night and day, being, of course, visible in the night season only. This will be the case for s considerably lessened.

The proximity of this comet to first-class stars; its continuance in the night sky; the length of time it will remain within the reach of telescopes; and, indeed, its uranographical conditions generally, as well as the extreme fineness of the weather, are all favorable to a most exact and satisfactory determination of its elements-particulars of which we may ex- impossible, was launched from the yard of pect to see in a few days, from one or other | Lungley, at Deptford Green. She is divided in-

of our leading observatories. In reply to numerous inquiries, as to the reason why the approach of the comet was not announced by astronomers before it became visible to the public generally, we may here state that telescopes were of no avail so long as the body remained in daylight; and that it was not until it had got sufficiently away from the sun to be seen by the naked eye, that it could be detected at the observatories. This, coupled with the fact of its being a new comet, will entirely exonerate our astronomers from the charge of negligence, which some have brought against them.

The Halifax and Quebec Railway Line. For six months in the year the navigation of the St. Lawrence is closed by ice, and the mails and cargo by the steamers of the Mon-treal Ocean Steam Navigation Company have to be landed at Portland (Maine), United the interests of the Canadian colonists, for the the knife was not his, never having seen it before he was apprehended; and that he knew nothing about the charge that was preferred ed for the British Colony, but even with these relaxations there are difficulties attending the entry of exceptional articles at the Portland Custom-house, and until the United States resort to free trade these impediments will be sensibly felt. As the Federal authorities look

to the revenue derived from Customs duties as the chief means of defraying the State expen-diture, and are about to lay high duties on tea and sugar, there would appear to be no imme-diate or prospective likelihood of removing the restrictions, which give rise to complaints on the part of exporters from the United Kingdom to Canada. There is only one alternative, therefore, to adopt, as we have before pointed out in these columns, and that is, to implete the link of railway from Halifax to the inland towns of the Canadas. This has been agitated at different periods, and we are glad to hear that action is likely to be taken which will lead to the fulfilment of this oft talked-of but long deferred enterprise. The promoters of this trunk line from Halifax to Quebec enumerate all that has been done or left unaccomplished by former Governments, gines employed in alluvial workings for winding, and they come forward with a proposition which, if acceded to, will lead to measures that will realize the completion of the undertaking. They state that sundry surveys have been been made, by order of the Home and Colonial authorities, at the joint expense of the two, and that the facts now stand as follow:— Canada has made 2,000 miles of railway westward from Quebec, and also 114 miles of the line from Quebec towards Halifax; New Brunswick has also made 110 miles of the ine extending from Shediac to St. John; and

Nova Scotia has made 60 miles of the line extending from Halifax to Trure, and a branch line to Windsor of 38 miles.

The length of line remaining to be constructed is 350 miles, and which can be fully com-pleted and equipped for £3,000,000 sterling. If these 350 miles can be constructed for £3,-000,000 sterling, or £8,600 per mile, the sooner the work is set about the better; but the Grand Trunk Line has been so unfortunate as Grand Trunk Line has been so unfortunate as a remunerative speculation, that guarantees will be requisite to be given to any Company formed to inaugurate such a scheme, to enable this amount of capital to be raised. In 1858 Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia made a joint application to the Imperial Government, in which it was pointed out that, without aid from the Home Government, the undertaking could not be carried out. Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are prepar New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia are prepared to grant Her Majesty £60,000 per annum if our Chaucellor of the Exchequer will guaraatee a similar or like amount for the conveyance of mails, military stores, and troops between Halifax and Quebec. These two sums would afford together £120,000 per annum. This would be at the rate of 4 per cent. on the capital expended; and, taken in conjunction with the condition that the promoters junction with the condition that the promoters are to possess all the ungranted lands within ten miles of either side of the line, and a free right of way through all private property, the terms seem liberal enough to entice capitalists to embark in the undertaking. Of course all the land through which the railway would pass does not come under the description of "ungranted;" still the Company formed to carry out the scheme would have an immense area of land to sell to emigrants disposed to settle along their line."

settle along their line.

It is argued by the concoctors of this large enterprise that there would be national economy in conceding their claim for a subsidy, for they recken there would be an estimated saving of

quarrelled, and one of them stabbed his fellow to the heart with a clasp knife.

On the week preceding the date of that fatal scuffle, happened the frightful accident at l'atrick Street, Dublin, on which the jury returned the following verdict: "We consider that the ten deceased persons lost their tives by the accidental burning of the house 9 Patrick Street, caused by the intemperate habits of Michael Barker and his wife."

It is the ten deceased persons lost their tives by the accidental burning of the house 9 Patrick Street, caused by the intemperate habits of Michael Barker and his wife."

It is that if we had been a day or so ahead, we should have fer and upon the chemical constituents of our atmosphere, it is impossible to conjecture; but it is pretty certain that no mechanical injury or disturbance could have resulted from the contact, had it actually taken place.

The distance of the comet from the earth is now about thirty million of miles in twenty-four Navigation in the extension of Colonial Trade. it will bear materially on the prosperity of Steam Navigation in the extension of Colonial Trade. In this expansion both home and colonial importers and exporters are interested; and we trust that our Ministers will not lightly pass over the proposition, if they are satisfied that the projectors come before them with bond fide tenders from the Colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. As it is in contemplation to ment of the railway on the northern seaboard may, at no very remote period, place Europe in ssion of a new route to British Columbia and China _Mitchell's S S Journal

On Saturday a handsome iron steamship, con-

structed upon a novel but simple plan, which to compartments by transverse iron bulk-heads; but in addition to this precaution, which the exbuilt in three distinct decks, each being in effect ment is that if a plate were removed or a hole knocked through the side in either deck, or even communicates with the upper deck by a separate shaft or hatchway. Not only is the danger of water thus guarded against, but the frequently more serious one at sea of fire is brought completely under control. Were a fire to break out in the hold or in either of the compartments, it would be only necessary to close the communiwhich, as no air could get to it, the several decks being airtight as well as watertight, it must soon do, or any quantity of water might be pumped down, even to the entire filling of the between decks where the fire existed. engines and furnaces are placed so high in the vessel that no amount of water in the lower decks would interfere with their free action. The name She is a fine ship of 1.100 tons, builder's measurement, her dimensions being—length between perpendiculars, 239 feet; length over all, 262 feet; breadth, moulded, 25 feet 8 inches. There was a large company present at the launch, to whom were exhibited, by means of models, the capabilities of vessels constructed upon Mr. Lung-ley's patent of maintaining their buoyancy under the most adverse circumstances of leakage.— Plugs were withdrawn from below the water line until first the one and afterwards the second deck were filled with water, but the hull still floated steadily though deeper, and showing that

in no conceivable case would there be any diffi-culty in keeping a ship so built afloat until land was reached, even if, by means of divers sent "Vanguard! to right and left in front untold."

THE BATTLE OF MANASSES.

down below, the leak could not be found and

The Advance by Moonlight — The com-mencement of the Fight — Its Progress and Result — Heroism of the Union Soldiery—The Victories Won—Final Charge of the Enemy—The Great Panic—The Defeat and its Cause.

[From the Special Correspondence of the N. World.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 21. At 2 o'clock this morning I arrived in Washington, having witnessed the great conflict near Manassas Junction, from beginning to end, and the gigantic route and panie which broke up the Federal army at its close. I stayed near the action an hour or two later than my associates, in order to gather the final incidents of the day, and fully satisfy myself as to the nature and extent of the misfortune.

PROGRAMME OF THE ADVANCE. On Friday, the day succeeding our repulse at Bull Run, Major Barnard, topographical engineer of the general staff, escorted by Co. B of the Second Cavalry Regiment (under Lieut. Tompkins), made a wide reconnoisance of the country to the north, in order to examine the feasibility of turning the enemy's rear by a strategic movement in that direction. A route was discovered by which it appeared that such a measure might be successfully executed. In a letter on the defences of Manassas Junction, I pointed out the different roads leading thitherward from Centerville. One the most direct — is that passing through Thursday's battle field; another, further north, leading, when produced, to Warrenton, be-youd the Manassas Gap Railroad. From the latter, a minor road, branching off still more to the North, was found to open at a fork half way between Centerville and the Bull Run ravine. The road could be used for the rapid advance of men and artillery, preceded by a corps of sappers and miners. A plan was at once projected by Gen. McDowell for a decisive attack upon the enemy's line of defences, to be made simultaneously by three advancing columns, from the several points of approach. The various division encampments were already advantageously located for the inception of such a movement, and orders were swiftly is-sued for the entire army to start at 6 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. It was afterward discovered that our stock of heavy ammunition embraced no more than nineteen rounds to each gun, and that we must send to Fairfax for a better supply. It was also thought advisable to have the army arrive in sight of the enemy at sunrise, and the first orders were

enemy at sunrise, and the first orders were accordingly countermanded and fresh ones issued, appointing 2 o'clock of the ensuing morning for the hour of leaving camp.

Three days' rations were to be served out by the commissary, and the tents of each regiment to remain standing and under guard,—
In the moonlight of the stillest hour of the night our force of 36,000 men began to move, in aursuance of the following arrangement for

position, to prevent the enemy from moving on Centreville past our left, but not to make any attack. The centre on the Warrenton road commanded by Gen. Tyler, consisted to regiments, under Gen. Schenck, and the Sixty-ninth, Seventy-ninth, and Thirteenth New York, and Second Wisconsin, under Colonel Sherman. Carlisle's, Rickett's and Ayre's battery, accompanied this important column, which numbered 6000 men, and which was supported in the rear by the Third Tyler Brigade, under Colonel Keyes, consisting of the First, Second and Third Connecticut regiments and the Fourth Maine—a force of 3000, available at a moment's call. On the extreme right Col. Hunter took the lead, with two brigades of his division. viz: the Eighth and Four-teenth N. Y. Regiments under Col. Porter, with a battallion of the second, Third and Eighth Regular Infaniry, a portion of the Second Cavalry, and the Fifth Artillery Battery, under Col. Burnside; the first and Second Ohic, the 1Seventy-first New York, and two New Hamps hire regiments, with the renowned Rhode Island Battery. After Hunter's followed Col. Heintzelman's Division, including the First and Fifth Massachusetts and the First Minneso ta regiments, with a cavalry company and a battery, all under Col. Frank-lin, and the Second, Fourth and Fifth Maine and Second Vermont regiment under Col. Howard. To about 14,000 men was thus entrusted the difficult and most essential labor of turning the enemy by a circuitous move-ment on the right, and these troops, as it eventuated, were to experience the larger part of the sanguinary fighting of the day. On the night preceding the battle Gen. Cameron visited the camp, reviewed the Third Tyler Brigade, passed a few hours with Gen. Dowell, and then left for Washington, in spirits depressed by no premonition of the disaster which was to befal our arms and the private grief which would add a deeper sorrow to the feelings he now experiences.—After midnight a carriage was placed at Gen. McDowell's tent which was to bear him to the scene of action. In order to be ready to move with the army I went down to the familiar quarters of Lieut. Tompkins, whose company slept an hour while our horses ate the only forage they were to have for a day and a half.

one lately brought from Fort Pickens. Thus Richardson could call to his support if necessary, a reserve of 7000 men, in addition to the

commenced to move. From the point where the road slopes down to a protected ravine we caught the first glimpse of the enemy. A line of infantry was drawn up across a meadow in the extreme distance resting close upon woods behind them. We could see the reflection of their bayonets, and their regu-lar disposition showed them expectant of an attack. After a moment's inspection General Tyler ordered Carlise to advance with his battery to the front, and here one could think of nothing but Milton's line—

At 2 o'clock we were awakened; the army had

The ancient order for the disposition of advance ranks is still in military usage. For the second and third Tyler brigades under Schenck, were at once formed in line of battle in the woods on either side—the First Ohio, Second Wisconsin, Seventy-ninth, Thirteenth and Sixty-ninth New York Regiments succeeding each other on the right, and the Second Ohio and Second New York being similarly placed on the left, while the artillery came down the road between. A great 32-pound rifled Parrot gun—the only one of its calibre in our field service—was brought forward, made to bear on the point where we had just seen the enemy (for the bayonets suddenly disappeared in the woods behind,) and a shell was fired at 6.15 A. M., which burst in the air; but the report of the piece awoke the country for largues around to a source of what were to air; but the report of the piece awoke the country for lengues around to a sense of what was to be the order of the day. The reverberation was tremendous, shaking through the hills like the volley of a dozen plebian cannon, and the roar of the revolving shell undescribable. Throughout the battle that gua, whenever it was fired seemed to hush and overpower everything else. We waited a moment for an answering salute, but receiving none, sent the second shell at a hill-ten two miles off where we supposed that a receiving none, sent the second shell at a hill-top, two miles off, where we suspected that a battery had been planted by the rebels. The bomb burst like an echo close at the intended point, but still no answer came, and Gen. Tyler ordered Carlisle to cease firing, and bring the rest of his battery to the front of the woods and our column, ready for instant action. It was now about 7 o'clock. For half an hour but little more was done; then skirmishers was deployed. more was done; then skirmishers were deployed the whereabouts of our nearest foes. Before us lay a rolling and comparatively open country, but with several hills and groves cutting off any extended view. In the western distance on the left we could see the outskirts of Manassas junction. The woods at whose edge our line of battle formed, extended half around the open fields in a kind of semi-circle, and it was into the arms of this crescent that our skirmishers

Soon we began to hear random shots exchang-

But a fatal error was here made, as I thought, by Gen. Tyler, in not ordering in a division to drive out the four rebel regiments stationed behind the battery, and to seize its eight guns. Through some inexplicable fatuity he seemed to Through some inexplicable fatuity he seemed to assume that when a battery was silenced it was convinced, and there it remained, with its defenders, unheard from and unthought of until the latter portion of the day, when it formed one cause of our final defeat. It is actually a fact, that while our whole forces were pushed along the right to a cooperation with Hunter's flanking chosen by all spectators as the most secure—was, through the day, within five minutes' reach of concealed force of Infantry, and a battery which had only been "silenced." No force was stationed to guard the rear of our left flank. It was near this very point, and with the assistance of this very infantry, that the enemy's final charge was made which excepted such irratrievable conwas made, which created such irretrievable con-fusion and dismay. And after the first few hours no officer could be found in this vicinity to pay any attention to its security. All had gone forward to follow the line of the contest. Meanfor we heard occasional discharges from two of his guns. However, he took no other part in the action than by shelling the forces of the enemy which were sent rapidly from this vicinity to the immediate point of contest. From the hill behind we could see long columns advancing, and at first

we could see long columns advancing, and at first thought that they were Richardson's men moving on Bull Run, but soon discovered their true character. Indeed, from every southward point the enemy's reinforcements began to pour in by thousands. Great clouds of dust arose from the distant roads. A person who ascended a lofty tree could see the continual arrival of cars at the nearest point on the Manassas Railroad, with hosts of soldiers, who formed in solid squares and moved swiftly forward to join in the contest.—The whistle of the locomotive was plainly audible to those in our advance. It is believed that at least fifty thousand were added during the day to the thirty thousand rebels opposed to us at the onset. It was hard for our noble fellows to withstand these incessant reinforcements, but some onset. It was hard for our noble fellows to withstand these incessant reinforcements, but some of our regiments whipped several corps opposed to them in quick succession, and whenever our forces, fresh or tired, met the enemy in open field, they made short work of his opposition. At 10½ A. M. Hunter was heard from on the extreme right. He had previously sent a courier to Gen. McDowell, reporting that he had safely crossed the Run. The General was lying on the ground, having been ill during the night but at once mounted his horse and rode on to join the column on which so much depended. From the neigh borhood of Sudley Church he saw the enemy borhood of Sudley Church he saw the enemy's left in battle array, and at once advanced upon them with the Fourteenth New York and a battalion of regular infantry—Colonel Hunter ordering up the stalwart Rhode Island regiments, one led by that model of the American volunteer—Burnside—the Second New Hampshire, and our own finely disciplined Seventy-first. Governor Sprague himself directed the movements of the Rhode Island Brigade, and was conspicuous through the day for gallantry. The enemy were found in heavy numbers opposite this unexcelled division of our army, and greeted it with shell and long volleys of battallion firing as it advanced. But on it went, and a fierce conflict ensued in the northern battle ground. As soon as Hunter was thus discovered to be making his way on the flank, Gen. Tyler sent forward the right wing of his column to co-operate, and a grand force

of his column to co-operate, and a grand force was thus brought to bear most effectually on the onemy's left and center. The famous Irish regiment, 1600 strong, who have had so much of the hard digging to perform, claimed the honor of a share in the hard fighting, and led the van in Tyler's attack, followed by the Seventy-ninth (Highlanders) and Thirteenth New York, and the second Wisconsin. It was a brave sight— that rush of the Sixty-ninth into the death struggle! With such cheers as those which won the battles in the Peninsula, with a quick step at first, and then a double-quick, and at last a run, they dashed forward and along the edge of the extended forest. Coats and knapsacks were thrown to either side, that nothing might impede their work, but we knew that no guns would slip from the hands of those determined fellows, even if dying agonies were needed to close them even if dying agonies were needed to close them with a firmer grasp. As the line swept along, Meagher galloped toward the head, crying, "Come on boys! you've got your chance at last!" I have not since seen him, but hear that he fought magnificently and is wounded. Tyler's forces thus moved forward for half a mile, describing quite one fourth of a circle on the right until they met a division of the enemy, and of course a battery of the enemy's most approved pattern.

THE HEAT OF THE CONTEST.

It was noon, and now the battle commenced

in the fierceness of its most extended fury.

The batteries on the distant hill began to play
upon our own, and upon our advancing troops, with hot and thunderous effect. Carlisle answered for us, and Sherman for Hunter's Division, while the great 32-pounder addressed vision, while the great 32-pounder addressed itself resistlessly to the alternate defenses of the foe. The noise of the cannonading was deafening and continuous. Conversely to the circumstance of the former engagement, it completely drowned the volleys of the musketry and riflemen. It blanched the cheeks of the vision of the contract of the contrac and riflemen. It blanched the cheeks of the vil-lagers at Centerville, to the main street of which place some of the enemy's rifled shell were thrown. It was heard at Fairfax, at Alexandria, at Washington itself. Five or six heavy batteries were in operation at once, and to their clamor was added the lesser roll of twenty thousand small arms. What could we civilians see of the fight at this time? advanced.
Soon we began to hear random shots exchanged ed in the thicket on the left, which proved the existence of an enemy in that direction. At the same time, a scout on the right captured a negro native, who was led to the General, shaking with the had. Through him we learned that the rebels were quaptered among the woods on the right and left, and in the groves in the open country; that they had erected a battery on a distant hill, and had kept him to work for three country; that they had erected a battery on a distant hill, and had kept him to work for three of the road we occupied could be obtained. By this time our scouts reported the enemy in some force on the left. Two or three Ohio skirmishors had been killed. Carlisle's battery was sent to the front of the woods on the right, where it could be brought to play where needed. A few marched down to rout out the enemy. In ten minutes their musketry was heard, and then the Second Ohio and Second New York marched down to rout out the enemy. In ten minutes their musketry was heard, and then the second Ohio and Second New York marched down to rout out the enemy. In ten minutes their musketry was heard, and then the second Ohio, and then they came out in good order, confirming our surface and the forest. Suddenly from a different drough the forest. Sudd