

The South Western Baptist,
A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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PROPRIETORS.

For Terms, &c., see last page.

(The following private letter is so pleasant,
and so well freighted with information, that we
publish it entire.)

TALLADEGA ALA.,
July 14, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: As I start next week to Richmond and my stay is uncertain, I beg that you will change the direction of my "Baptist" to that city. The Virginia Baptist General Association is doing a good work in sending colonizers to all the important points occupied by the army in that State, so as to provide the soldiers with Testaments and good religious publications. The State is a place worthy and deserves a liberal support from Alabama Christians. Our State has several regiments in service in Virginia, and while we are properly solicitous for their temporal wants, it is more needful to look after their spiritual welfare. In every company, there are Christians, who would cheerfully distribute tracts and good books—wherever our brave boys go, their wants, of whatever character, should be supplied.

So many Christians were never found in any army as in ours. Piety greatly increases the effectiveness of soldiers. Cromwell's men were none the less brave because they prayed. A distinguished officer in India said of Havelock's men, "I know nothing about Baptists, but I know that I wish the whole regiment were Baptists, for their names are never found on the defaulters' rolls, and they are never in the rear, as the *calaboo* is styled in India. Lord Bentinck said, that he found that the men who were under Havelock's instructions were the most sober and orderly, and best behaved among the men; and that he wished Havelock to continue his religious exertions, and, if possible, convert the whole of the regiment."

Gen. Hill, of North Carolina, the victor of the battle of Bethel, a ruling Elder of the Presbyterian Church, is a worthy successor of Havelock. He recognizes that "the events of war are in the hands of Providence," as said the Duke of Wellington, when the Spaniards were paying him almost fabulous honors, at Madrid. His official report of the battle of Bethel is a model of perspicuity, brevity, and the pleasing sentence reveals the secrets of his marvellous victory: "Our Heavenly Father has most wonderfully interposed to shield our heads in the day of battle. Unto His great name be all the praise for our success."

Talladega has sent four companies to the war—Captain Johnson's, Captain Stetley's, Captain Woodward's, and Captain McKenzie's. The cavalry company of Captain Bowie, after repeated fruitless efforts and saddening disappointments, has at last been accepted, and will march in a few days. The Captain having seen service as a Texas Ranger in the Mexican war, and distinguished himself for coolness and bravery at the battle of Monterey, will be able to bring experience as well as gallantry to the aid of our country.

The plan of selecting from the Regular Army some or all of the field officers is very popular with the people. It is a hurtful mistake for an officer to deny that his duty consists merely in leading men to battle, and that details may be safely left to subordinates. Too strict attention cannot be given to the regulation of the conduct of the soldier; to the inspection and care of his arms, ammunition, accoutrements, &c., to receiving and issuing, and caring for provisions, if the troops are to be brought and kept in a state of efficiency for the day of battle. The superiority of the French troops consists in their admirable drill, the accountability of officers, and the wonderful perfection attained in the hundred smallest arrangements for the comfort of the soldiers. Their facility and celerity in cooking, as far back as the Peninsula war, were so marked as to attract encomiums from Wellington.

To correct the defects of the English, this particular in one of his general orders, he required that "certain men of each company should be appointed to bring in wood, others to fetch water, and others to get the meat, &c., to be cooked; and it would soon be found, and he, that if this practice were daily enforced, and a particular hour for seeing the dinners, and for the men dining, and, as it ought to be, equally as for seeing that cooking would no longer require the inconvenient length of time, which has lately been found to take, and that the soldiers would not be exposed to the privation of their food at the moment at which the army may be engaged in operations with the enemy."

Excuse this semi-military epistle, which is hardly a corollary from a simple request to change the address of my paper. Brother Mayes, recently called to the Pastorship of the Talladega Church, seems to be giving entire satisfaction.

faction. The School for the last year, under the joint superintendence of Messrs. Poindexter and Woodward, has been unusually prosperous. It will be continued under their charge.

For two months a weekly prayer meeting has been kept up in town.—When the hour comes at 9 a. m., on every Thursday morning, the doors of every business house are closed, and the house is usually filled with sincere worshippers, who congregate to pray for our country. The meetings are alternately held in the three Church houses.

Yours truly,
J. L. M. CURRY.
P. S.—Occasionally, I may drop you a letter from Richmond for the "Baptist."

For the South Western Baptist.
Rev. J. W. Jeter.

At the first meetings of the Penick Lodge of Masons No. 161, and of the Union Baptist Church, after the death of Elder James W. Jeter, the following Resolutions were adopted:

BY THE LODGE.
Resolved, That in the death of bro. J. W. Jeter, the Lodge has lost one of her most worthy members, the Church a faithful, liberal member and earnest minister, whose holy life and exemplary walk was a living comment on the Christian religion which he had long professed to enjoy—the community an exemplary citizen, the poor a kind charitable friend and his family an affectionate husband, father and master. While we mourn his loss we sorrow not as those who have no hope, for our loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That sympathizing profoundly with his bereaved family we tender them our sincere condolence and commend them to the compassion and care of Him who has promised to be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless.

Resolved, That as an earnest of our high appreciation of our beloved brother, that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that the Jewels of our Lodge be clothed in mourning.

Resolved, That a blank page in our minutes be inscribed to his memory.

BY THE CHURCH.
Resolved, That in the death of our brother (Elder James W. Jeter,) we feel that this Church has lost one of her strongest pillars, a man of virtue, purity and faith, and the loss of whose example we may well deplore.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased brother our sincere sympathy and condolence, but entreat them to sorrow not as those who have no hope; for the pious and godly conversation of our brother gives us the assurance that he has entered into that rest prepared for the people of God; that house not made with hands eternal in the heavens.

Resolved, That we commend his family to the care of Him who will be a father to the fatherless and a husband to the widow, and urge them to imitate his example in the varied relations which he sustained to his God, his country, his brethren and family; for in his life we see exemplified the devout humble Christian, the pure, unselfish patriot, the earnest, faithful minister of the Gospel, the fond, affectionate husband and father, and the just and humane master.

Resolved, That our Pastor be requested to prepare an obituary notice of our brother for publication in the South Western Baptist.

The foregoing resolutions express not only the estimate of the deceased by the Lodge and the Church, but the community in which he had long lived, honored and beloved for his Christian virtues.

He came into the neighborhood of a member of the Elim Baptist Church, Montgomery county, when there were but a few other Baptists in it. On the 6th of April, 1844, he, with four others were constituted into the "Union Baptist Church." At their conference meeting, May 1844, he was chosen a Deacon of the little flock. On the 6th of September 1845, he was licensed to preach. On the 4th day of November 1855, he was called and ordained to the full work of a Gospel minister.

His doctrinal views were sound, Scriptural clear and deeply engraven on his heart. In his public ministrations his simplicity and solemn, tender earnestness, impressed his hearers with the conviction that he believed and felt the force of the truths he was teaching. To many he "being dead yet speaketh." To his deep toned piety, holy, living love for Zion and her King, exhibited in his readiness to every good work, the church was largely indebted for her increase and prosperity.

In May 1851, he was one of the constituent members in the organization of Hatchieville, now Penick Lodge No. 161, in the vicinity of Central Institute, Coosa county. He loved that time honored Institution for her pure morality, her expansive good will and benevolence to all men, especially to the brotherhood and their families. He was punctual in his attendance upon her convocations, and assisted with a liberal hand and pure in her works of benevolence and charity—he was eminently a peace-maker and promoter of good will amongst brethren.

For several years his health had been declining; ultimately every vital organ seemed to be involved; despairing of relief from ordinary medical treatment, he sought it by going to Bailey Springs, in Lauderdale county, on the 14th of May, where, on the 10th of June the Savior whom he served, called him from the toils and sorrows of earth, to the rest and the joys reserved for the people of God.

His faithful wife returned with his dead body on Friday the 14th, and on Saturday the 15th of June, 1861, it was accompanied by a large funeral procession, and buried with appropriate Masonic honors, there to sleep in Jesus beside the dust of his first wife until the resurrection of the just. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." P. S.

For the South Western Baptist
Colporteur for the Soldiers.

ACTION OF THE 1ST BAPTIST CHURCH, MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Having been appointed to consider the expediency of aiding in the distribution of Bibles, tracts and other religious works among the soldiers now in the service of the Confederate States; and to suggest a plan for immediate and efficient operation, your committee beg leave to offer the following as the result of their deliberations:

WHEREAS, Our country is at this time invaded by a hostile foe, requiring for their expulsion an immense army of our citizen soldiery; and whereas, they are in a great degree deprived of the preached Gospel, and also of the written Word.

Resolved 1st, That the Confederate army now in Virginia and other places offers a most extensive field for Christian benevolence, and one which demands our prompt, liberal and energetic action.

Resolved 2nd, That in response to the appeal of bro. Dickinson, Superintendent of Colportage for the General Association in Virginia, we at once proceed to raise a fund from this Church and congregation to be used as directed in these resolutions.

Resolved 3d, That we, through the South Western Baptist, invite the Churches of this Association and any others wishing to engage in the work, to raise a fund for the purpose, and operate for the present through this Church.

Resolved 4th, That a committee of three be appointed by this Church whose duty it shall be to receive said funds and transmit the same to brother Dickinson of Virginia, or to such other points as shall be designated by the contributors.

Resolved 5th, That the committee request the Superintendent to employ with these funds an efficient Colporteur who shall be called the "Alabama Colporteur," but who shall be under the entire control of the Superintendent.

Resolved 6th, That the committee be instructed to distribute Bibles, tracts and other religious works as far as practicable among our soldiers at other points than Virginia, using as their agents the chaplains of the army, or such other brethren as may be willing to perform the labor.

Resolved 7th, That the committee report, from time to time, through the South Western Baptist, the progress of the work.

Resolved 8th, That we make it a subject of earnest and constant prayer, that while struggling nations are striving for supremacy, the soldiers of the Cross may, with the sword of the Spirit, wage a telling warfare upon the hosts of Darkness, and establish on a firmer basis the glorious kingdom of Christ. All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. H. WATTS,
W. W. WALLER, } Com.
H. H. BACON,
July 21, 1861.

HEATHENISM IN INDIA.—A Baptist missionary in Orissa makes a remarkable statement in regard to the great idolatrous festival in that part of India.—His words are: "You may remember my mentioning, when at home, that the last time I attended the Juggernath festival, the car was abandoned by the people and left on the road. A few days ago I went to the same spot, and expected to see two cars, and was told that one is too old, and with regard to the other, it was said the proprietor could not afford the usual fee to the Brahmins. But this is all a blind truth is, that the people have grown too wise to make beasts of themselves by dragging the car; and thus I have lived to see an end to the swinging and Juggernath feasts in the one and the same place: and singular enough, there were no images of Juggernath offered for sale. Formerly there were. I infer that the god must be sadly out of favor."

A minister who had received a number of calls, and could scarcely decide which was the best, asked the advice of a faithful old African servant, who replied—"Massa, go where de most deble is!"

From the Tuscaloosa Observer.

Alabama Central Female College.

The writer had the pleasure, during the last few days, of attending the public exercises of this flourishing female Institution. The Commencement Sermon was preached on Sunday, the 31st day of June, by Rev. C. Manly, from Luke, 10th Chap., 41: 42.

Monday and Tuesday, were devoted to the examinations of different classes. I have no taste for senseless and unmeaning eulogies—but justice compels me to say, that this Institution is doing much for female education in Alabama. It was truly gratifying to hear the smallest girls answer promptly and correctly, questions, which I have seen puzzle and confuse others much older and larger, on similar occasions elsewhere. The young ladies, in all the classes, clearly showed to the most casual observer, that they had been most carefully and thoroughly taught—thus reflecting credit alike upon the skill and attainments of the instructor, and the disciplined industry and energy of the pupil. The complete and unsurpassed success of all the examinations was made manifest by the large and appreciative audience that were always in attendance. The exercises were enlivened, at intervals, by the dulcet strains of the piano, accompanied often, by the sweet melodies of a vocal song—very large number of the young ladies having availed themselves of the great and peculiar advantages afforded by the musical department, and engaged most successfully in the effort, to become accomplished in this attractive branch of female education. The proceedings were altogether such as fully to meet the highest expectations and hopes of the friends of the College and the young ladies.

On Wednesday, the Graduating Exercises of the Senior Class took place. The Compositions were listened to with interest and delight by the large audience. The class exhibited good taste in the selection of their subjects, and handled them in an admirable manner. The Compositions were full of sound, practical thought—were elegantly worded—and read with the utmost distinctness and emphasis. As all did well, I think it improper to particularize, and shall content myself with simply giving the names of the Class and their themes: "Change is Earth's Unchanging Law." Salutatory, Miss S. RICHY.

"The Books of Nature," Miss N. S. DOBBS.
"Knowledge is Power," Miss H. P. OWEN.
"O Tempora! O Mores," Miss S. E. RICKER.
"I Have None," Poem With Valedictory, Miss N. B. MOSTOMERY.

The Diplomas were conferred upon these young ladies by Rev. A. J. Battle, the able President of the College, who accompanied their delivery by a short, yet highly appropriate address, abounding in words of truth and wholesome advice. He also drew attention to such young ladies as wore a blue badge—stating that it indicated a scholarship in the wearer of 98 per cent. and upwards—twenty two young ladies being thus designated. He further stated that the large number of fifty-five had attained to 90 per cent. and upwards.

The closing exercises of the day was the delivery of an address by Hon. JOHN GILL SHORTER, of Eufaula, whose theme was "The political and civil rights and duties of Woman." The gifted and justly distinguished orator having traced her legal and social status in other nations, both civilized and heathen in ancient and modern times, he portrayed in living light, the great advantages she enjoys here—attributing all to the benign influences of the Christian religion. The address was an admirable one and reflected credit upon the intelligence, the research, the judgment and taste of the author.

But it is deemed useless to undertake to describe, appropriately, the Concert on Wednesday night. None but one who is blessed with the highest order of musical talent thoroughly cultivated, is adequate to the task. The large Concert Hall, galleries and all, having been filled to overflowing, the entertainment began at an early hour and lasted until midnight. The young ladies, sometimes solely, sometimes in groups, and at others, in a body, entertained the audience by instrumental and vocal music from "Night Shade no Longer," to the almost incomparably grand scene represented by them in costume, of the Confederate States, accompanied by the soul stirring song to the tune of "Dixie." The Concert, throughout, was spontaneously applauded. Prof. Groeschel and corps, can not be excelled as teachers of music by those at any other Institution in the land.

The graduation of the Excelsior Class occurred on Thursday night. The programme of essays read by the Class is as follows: "A Little Learning is a Dangerous Thing."—Miss MARY B. SHERWOOD, of Carrollton. "Not in our Stars, but in Ourselves."—Miss ANNIE I. INGE, of Tuscaloosa. "Physical and Moral Beauty."—Miss FANNIE L. GRAVES, of Tuskegee. "The New Republic."—Miss MARY J. SHORTER, of Eufaula. "Excelsior."—Miss LILLIE LAWRENCE, of Tuscaloosa.

Only one opinion could be entertained of the performances of this Class. A profound originality, the power of logical analysis, elegant diction, a loud and distinct utterance characterized them. Dr. B. Manly, Senr., addressed them briefly, but most feelingly and appropriately; and the President, Rev. A. J. Battle, conferred upon them the degree to which they were entitled.

The exercises closed with the opera of the "Twin Sisters" to the complete delight of the audience. The College is in a flourishing condition—the Catalogue numbering for the last term, one hundred and twenty-five students; and notwithstanding the pressure of the times, I have understood that its auspices for the next term are still more encouraging.

THE DOCTRINE OF FINAL PERVERSANCE.
BY DR. JNO. L. DAGG.
ITS REJECTION.
To reject the doctrine of final perseverance, tends to fix the hope of salvation on human effort, and not on the purpose and grace of God. If, in God's method of salvation, no provision has been made, which secures the safe keeping of the regenerate, and their perseverance in holiness, their salvation is left dependent on their own efforts, and their trust must be in that on which success depends. All that God has done for them, will fail to bring them through, if this effort, originating in themselves be not superadded; and the eye of hope is necessarily directed to this human effort, as that on which the momentous issue depends. Thus the denial of the doctrine draws off the heart from simple trust in God, and, therefore, tends to produce apostasy.

The just shall live by faith. Simple trust in God is necessary to preserve the spiritual life; and to trust in man, and make flesh our arm, is to fall under the curse, and draw back to perdition. In our first coming to Christ, we renounce all confidence in self, and put our entire trust in the mercy and power of God; and in the same faith with which we began, we must persevere to the end of our course. Worldly wisdom may encourage self-reliance, and regard it as necessary to success; but the wisdom that is from above teaches us to renounce and avoid it as ruinous to the soul.

Convinced of his weakness and helplessness, the believer learns more and more in this life of faith to trust God, and to have no confidence in himself.—He learns, by daily experience, the treachery of his own heart, and is increasingly weaned from the folly of trusting in it. It becomes his more earnest prayer, as he makes greater progress in the knowledge of himself and the way of salvation. "Hold them up to me." He looks forward to the temptations and trials through which he has to pass; and unwilling to trust himself in the least degree, asks God, earnestly and importunately, to keep him to the end. This prayer he may hope that God will answer, if the doctrine of final perseverance be true. If the grace to persevere is a gift of God, it is proper subject of prayer; and that doctrine best accords with God's method of salvation, which teaches us to come boldly to the throne of grace for the mercy and grace to help in every time of need. We can not now ask with confidence for grace to help us through all future times of need, and to incline and strengthen us to persevere to the end, if the bestowment of such persevering is not within God's plan of salvation.

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ITS EFFECTS.

Convinced of his weakness and helplessness, the believer learns more and more in this life of faith to trust God, and to have no confidence in himself.—He learns, by daily experience, the treachery of his own heart, and is increasingly weaned from the folly of trusting in it. It becomes his more earnest prayer, as he makes greater progress in the knowledge of himself and the way of salvation. "Hold them up to me." He looks forward to the temptations and trials through which he has to pass; and unwilling to trust himself in the least degree, asks God, earnestly and importunately, to keep him to the end. This prayer he may hope that God will answer, if the doctrine of final perseverance be true. If the grace to persevere is a gift of God, it is proper subject of prayer; and that doctrine best accords with God's method of salvation, which teaches us to come boldly to the throne of grace for the mercy and grace to help in every time of need. We can not now ask with confidence for grace to help us through all future times of need, and to incline and strengthen us to persevere to the end, if the bestowment of such persevering is not within God's plan of salvation.

DOES NOT ENCOURAGE NEGLIGENCE.

The doctrine of final perseverance, properly understood, gives no encouragement to sluggishness or negligence in duty; much less does it lead to licentiousness. He who takes occasion from it to sin against God, or to be indolent in his service, not only misunderstands, and misapplies the doctrine, but has reason to fear that his heart is not right before God. Perseverance in holiness is the only infallible proof that the heart is right; and he who ceases to persevere, on the presumption that his heart is right; believes without the proper evidence, and is woefully hazarding his eternal interests on his presumption.—The doctrine is, that grace in the heart will produce perseverance to the end; and where the effect is not produced, the cause does not exist.

Every man, therefore, whatever his past professions and attainments may have been, has reason to take alarm, if he finds his heart inclined to depart from Christ; and the greater his past attainments may have been, the greater is the occasion for alarm; because his case, if he falls away, will so much the more resemble that in which renewal to repentance is impossible.

ARMY COLPORTEGE.—At the recent session of the Ministers' and Deacons' meeting of the Union Baptist Association, N. C., \$117 were appropriated from the treasury and secured by collection, "for the purpose of purchasing Testaments and tracts for our soldiers."

THE GREAT BATTLE!
PRESIDENT DAVIS' REPORT.
THE ACTION OF CONGRESS.

[Expressly for the Advertiser.]

RICHMOND, July 22.

President Davis has sent an official dispatch to the Secretary of War announcing a complete victory yesterday near Manassas. The enemy after ten hours' battle fled precipitately in the direction of Leesburg and Centreville. They were pursued by our Cavalry and Light Infantry till night put an end to the pursuit. The enemy left on the field large stores and munitions and arms in vast piles. The bodies of the slain and wounded were scattered everywhere in the direction of the fight. The neighboring farm houses on the road were crowded with the wounded of the enemy.

The Confederate forces immediately engaged was fifteen thousand, Northern force estimated at thirty-five thousand. This refers to the left wing where the battle principally raged, and does not include the right wing and centre which were only partially engaged. The entire Confederate forces were about forty thousand. The enemy lost several batteries, field artillery and one regimental stand of colors. No particulars were known of the number of dead and wounded up to one o'clock this afternoon on either side.

RICHMOND, July 22.

A large meeting was held this afternoon. A committee was appointed to go to Manassas to receive the wounded who were able to be transported to Richmond. And a Committee was appointed to ascertain the number of families in Richmond who will receive and attend to the wounded, and another committee appointed to solicit subscriptions and obtain comforts for the suffering and attend to the wants of the sick and wounded.

It has been raining all day. The train from Manassas due 3 o'clock this afternoon is not expected to arrive till near midnight.

The telegraph to Manassas was out of working order for several hours, but is now working with immense amount of business on hand and offering.

It is impossible to obtain details of killed and wounded yet. The battle ground extended over a space of about ten miles.

RICHMOND, July 22.

Congress met to-day at noon. Prayer was offered. The following dispatch, dated Manassas, Sunday night, was read by the Clerk:

To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant General:

Night has closed upon a hard fought field. Our forces have won a glorious victory. The enemy was routed and fled precipitately, abandoning a very large amount of arms, munitions, knapsacks and baggage. The ground was strewn for miles with the killed, and the farm houses and the grounds around are filled with the wounded. The pursuit was continued along several routes towards Leesburg and Centreville until darkness covered the fugitives. We have captured several field batteries and regimental stands of arms and one United States flag. Many prisoners have been taken. Too high praise cannot be bestowed, whether for the skill of the principal officers or for the gallantry of the troops. The battle was mainly fought on our left, several miles from our field works. Our force engaged did not exceed fifteen thousand. That of the enemy is estimated at thirty-five thousand.

[Signed] JEFF. DAVIS.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Memminger and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, We recognize the hand of the Most High God, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords in the glorious victory with which He hath crowned our army at Manassas, and that the people of these Confederate States are invited by appropriate services on the ensuing Sabbath to offer up their united thanksgiving and praise for this mighty deliverance.

Resolved, That deeply deploring the necessity which has washed the soil of our country with the blood of so many of her noblest sons we offer to their respective families and friends our warmest and most cordial sympathy, assuring them that the sacrifices made will there enshrine the names of the gallant dead as the champions of free and constitutional liberty.

Resolved, That we approve the prompt and patriotic effort of the city of Richmond to make provision for the wounded, and that a committee of one member from each State be appointed to co-operate in the plan.

Resolved, That Congress do now adjourn.

The city is full of rumors about the number killed and wounded on both sides, and movements making, but they are all utterly unreliable.

The body of Francis S. Bartow and perhaps others are expected on the train to-night.

Northern Account:

WASHINGTON, July 22.

Telegraphic dispatches from a station four miles from Bull's Run, claim that a general engagement along the whole line of the army took place at three p. m. to-day, which resulted in the Confederates retreating to Manassas Junction.

The special correspondent of the New York Tribune says the Confederates were 80,000 strong at the Junction, and that Gen. Johnston, with 17,000 in addition, marched in on Saturday night.

The latest dispatch claims that the battle lasted nine hours, and gives the victory to the Yankees, with heavy loss on both sides. Col. Hunter was mortally wounded, and Col. Cameron, brother of the Secretary of War, is killed.

The Confederates were rapidly reinforced from Manassas during the engagement.

The N. Y. Herald's special correspondent says the battle commenced at three o'clock a. m., and was desperately fought until two o'clock p. m. He claims that the Southerners were driven back inch by inch. The loss on both sides was frightful.

The N. Y. Times' correspondent writing from Washington at midnight on Sunday, says the battle was one of the severest ever fought on this continent.

Five Regiments of the Zouaves were terribly cut up, and forced to turn back. Col. Farnham and Lieut. Craiger are reported killed. Gov. Sprague of R. I., had his horse shot under him. Major Ballou is severely wounded.

The general tone of Yankee news in relation to this event bears the mark of excited rumor and contradiction. The Southern Rights men regard it as indicating a great victory for the Confederates.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.

The following news of the Confederate victory at Manassas, creates the most intense excitement here, greatly startling the public mind, as the morning papers had published dispatches from Washington claiming a brilliant victory for the Yankees. There is great rejoicing here among the Southern Rights men.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 12 m.

Our troops after gaining a great victory were eventually repulsed, and commenced a retreat on Washington and after the latest information from Centreville last night a series of events took place in the highest degree disastrous, and many confused statements are prevalent, but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered to a degree which casts a gloom over the remnants of our army and excites the deepest melancholy throughout Washington. The carnage was tremendously heavy on both sides, and ours is represented as frightful.

We were advancing, taking masked batteries, and gradually but surely driving the enemy towards Manassas, when the enemy seemed reinforced by Gen. Johnston. We were immediately driven back, and a panic among our troops suddenly occurred, and a regular stampede took place. It is understood that Gen. McDowell undertook to make a stand at Centreville, but the panic was so fearful that the army became demoralized, and it was found impossible to check them either at Centreville or Fairfax. A large number of our troops in their retreat fell by the wayside from exhaustion, and were scattered along the route, all along the road from Fairfax Court House. The road from Bull's Run, is strewn with arms, and knapsacks, which had been discarded by our troops the better to facilitate their retreat.

Gen. McDowell was in the rear of the retreating army, and endeavored to rally the men, but with only partial success.

Only two hundred of the Fire Zouaves were left from the slaughter. [They numbered over one thousand when the fight began.—Ed. Adv.]

The 69th, Irish, and other New York Regiments suffered frightfully. Sherman's, Carlisle's, Griffin's, and the West Point batteries were taken by the Confederates, also the eight siege thirty-two pounder rifled cannon.

Col. Wilcox, commander of a Brigade, and Capt. McCook were killed. Col. Hentzleman was severely wounded.

Washington is a scene of the most intense excitement. Wagons are continually arriving, bringing in the dead and wounded. The feeling in the city is awfully distressing. Both telegraph and steamboat communication with Alexandria has been suspended, to the great alarm of the public. Throughout the city the fortifications are being strongly reinforced with fresh troops.

It is supposed that Gen. Mansfield will take command of the fortifications on the other side of the river. Larger rifled cannon and mortars are being rapidly sent over.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

The Rhode Island battery was captured at Bull's Run bridge, where the retreat was cut off and their horses all killed. The 71st New York Regiment lost half their men. The additional Northern officers killed are Capt. Gordon, of Massachusetts; Col. Slocum of the 22d New York Regiment, and Lieut. Col. Fowler of the 14th. The additional wounded are Col. Tompkins of New York 2d Regiment, Col. Corcoran of the 69th; Col. Clark of the Massachusetts 11th Regiment, and Capt. Ricketts of the Artillery; Col. Lawrence of the Massachusetts 5th Regiment; Capt. Ellis of the 71st New York Regiment, and Major Losier of the New York Zouaves. Lowest estimate killed and wounded is from four to five thousand.

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Front & 28 & 30 Commerce Sts
MOBILE, ALA.
WELL, {
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1860. 18-17

