

HERALD EXTRA

MONDAY MORNING JULY 22.



MONDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1861.

BY TELEGRAPH.

VIA MONTREAL LINE.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE

AT

BULL'S RUN.

Washington, July 31.

A severe battle was fought to-day at Bull's Run Bridge, lasting over 11 hours. The troops met with a succession of masked batteries, which were attacked with vigor and carried by a severe loss of life. The army advanced as follows:—Col. Richardson proceeded on the left with four regiments of the Fourth Brigade to occupy the battery on the hill on the Warrenton Road, near the place where the last battle was fought.

Shenck's and Sherman's brigade of Tyler's division advanced by Warrenton Road, while Col Heintzelman and Hunter's division took the fork of the Warrenton Road, to move between Bulls Run and Manassas Junction.—Col. Keys' brigade remained at Centreville.

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

The 2d New York and 1st Ohio on the left, and the 2d Ohio, and the 2d Wisconsin, and the 79th, 13th, and 69th New York regiments on the right. Col. Miles's division followed in the rear. The first gun was fired by Sperman's battery at 10 minutes to 7 o'clock. The Rebels did not return his shot till an hour and a half afterwards, when Col. Hunter's division came up, and the battle became general.

The enemy's position was opened on by several of Carlises' howitzers followed by a slight skirmishing. The rebels rapidly received reinforcements from Manassas Junction after the attack was opened. The battle consisted of a succession of fires from masked batteries which opened in every direction and in charges of our infantry in endeavouring to take them.

The 2d Ohio and 2d New York militia were marched by flank through the woods by a new made road to within a mile of the main road, when they came on a battery of 8 guns with four regiments in the rear. Our men were immediately ordered to be down on either side of the road in order to allow two pieces of artillery to pass through and attack the work, when this battery opened on us, killing an officer and a drummer, and serious wounding several others.

Our troops were kept from 15 to 20 minutes under a galling fire, they not being able to exchange shots with the enemy although within a stone throw of their batteries. They retired in regular order and with their battery.

The most gallant charge of the day was made by the 69th, 7th, 1st and 13th, who car-

ried one of the batteries at the point of the bayonet, but this success was acquired with severe loss, in which the 69th suffered most severely.

It is reported Col. Nugent was killed.

The Zonaves also distinguished themselves. It is feared their loss is very heavy.

At 3 P.M. it was understood that the enemy were retiring at all points, and that it only required the presence of the reserve under Gen. Tyler to push on to Manassas Junction. Brigade Quarter-Master Payne was captured with his horse as he by accident rode into our lines. He discovered himself by remarking "We are getting badly cut to pieces," "What regiment do you belong to?" asked Hasbrock, 19th Mass., was the answer. Then you are my prisoner said Hasbrock.

From the statements of this prisoner it appears that our artillery has caused great havoc among the rebels, of whom there are from 30,000 to 40,000 in the field under Beauregard, while they have a reserve of 75,000 men at the Junction.

BY VERMONT AND BOSTON LINE

Washington, July 21.

The following bulletin was received in official quarters during the progress of the battle, from the telegraph station, about four miles from Bull's Run:—

Fairfax Court House, July 21—11 A.M.—There is rapid firing from heavy guns and frequent discharges of musketry. 11.30 A.M.—The firing is very heavy, and apparently more on our left wing. 11.50 A.M.—There is evidently a battle towards our left, in the direction of Bull's Run, and a little north there is very rapid and heavy firing. 1.35 P.M.—Heavy guns are heard again, and apparently nearer. The musketry is very heavy, and is drawing much nearer. There is evidently a movement to our left.

2.45 P.M.—The firing is a little further off and apparently in the direction of the junction; less heavy guns and more light artillery as I can judge.

3 P.M.—The firing has ceased ten minutes since.

3.45 P.M.—The firing has almost entirely ceased and can only be heard with difficulty. I shall telegraph no more unless there should be a renewal of the battle which has been so gloriously fought for the old stars and stripes, and from all indications here our troops have at least stood their ground.

3.50 P.M.—Our courier has not returned. Quartermaster Barton, of the Michigan second regiment, has just passed, and says that the officers, men and citizens at Centreville say a general engagement of the whole line had taken place three and a half miles this side of Manassas, and that our troops had driven and forced the rebel line back to Manassas. We expect a courier every moment.

Sunderville, 4 P.M.—General McDowell has ordered the vessels now here, under Col. Miles to advance to the Bridge over Bulls on the Waterloo Road, having driven the enemy before him. Col. Miles is now 3 or 4 miles from here directing operation near Blackburnford.

Fairfax Court House, 4.25 P.M.—Two of our Couriers have returned, but were unable to communicate with Gen. McDowell.

Gen. McDowell was in the field of battle in person. He says our troops have taken three masked batteries and forced the enemy to fall behind and retire. He says the battle was general on Bull's Run for some distance. One of the batteries taken was in a wheat field and another some distance from it and the third still further on.

5.20 P.M.—Another despatch says that the Federal troops had won the day. The loss on both sides is heavy, but the route of the rebels is complete.

The batteries at Bull's Run are silenced, and two or three others taken.

4.45 P.M.—The firing had ceased. We shall send another courier in a few moments. The Colonel went out at 4 o'clock and will be back soon.

A still later report, not official, but from an apparently reliable source, says that the column under Col Huntzeman had followed the rebels to Manassas Junction, and opened fire upon their entrenched camp, and was then shelling them.

The cannonading can occasionally be heard in Washington from the Georgetown Heights.

The headquarters of the army is inaccessible the President and Cabinet being privately with Gen. Scott and staff, and other distinguished gentlemen.

The most intense excitement is existing throughout the city of Washington to hear from the field of battle. The many unauthenticated rumours which prevail serve to confuse the truth.

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AND

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HERALD JOB OFFICE.

June 4.

133

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.



REDUCTION of FARES to QUEBEC during the stay of the "GREAT EASTERN."

RETURN TICKETS from MONTREAL to QUEBEC, good by any Train until the 31st instant, will be issued at the following rates:—

FARE TO QUEBEC AND BACK:—

First Class - - - - - \$3.00

Second Class - - - - - \$2.00

W. SHANLY,
General Manager.
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July 20.]

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NOW OPEN at the BONAVENTURE HALL, from 9 to 12 A.M. and from 2 to 6 o'clock P.M.

Entrance 25 Cents.

July 6.

161

HERALD EXTRA

MONDAY MORNING JULY 28

3:30 P. M.—Another dispatch says that the Federal troops had won the day. The loss on both sides is heavy, but the route of the rebels is completely blocked.

The battle at Bull Run was extended and two or three days later.

4:45 P. M.—The Union had ceased. We shall read another dispatch in a few moments. The Colonel went out at 4 o'clock and will be back soon.

A still later report, not official, but from an apparently reliable source, says that the column under Gen. Hunter had followed the rebels to Manassas Junction, and opened fire upon their entrenched camp, and was then retreating.

The accompanying can occasionally be heard in Washington from the Georgetown Heights. The headquarters of the army is in the city. The President and Cabinet being privately with Gen. Scott and staff and other distinguished gentlemen.

The most intense excitement is existing throughout the city of Washington to hear from the field of battle. The many unauthenticated rumors which prevail serve to confuse the truth.

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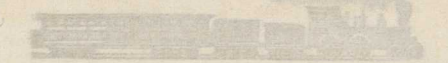
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1-175

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181

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It is reported that the rebels were routed, but this account was repeated with accuracy, in which the rebels were completely routed.

At 3 P. M. it was understood that the enemy were retreating at all points, that it only by the presence of the Federal army.

Tyler to pass on the Manassas Junction. Private Quartermaster Tyler was captured with his baggage by the rebels, and taken into one of their camps, and was then retreating.

What happened to Tyler, it is not known. He is reported to be in the hands of the rebels.

Then you see my friend, the rebels are retreating from the statement of this witness is a plain fact, that our army has won a great victory among the rebels of whom there are now 30,000 to 40,000 in the field under Beauregard, who may have a force of 10,000 men at the junction.

BY VERMONT AND BOSTON LINE
Washington, July 21.

The following details were received in official papers from the headquarters of the army from the telegraph office, about four miles from Bull Run:

3:45 P. M.—The firing had ceased for minutes since.

3:45 P. M.—The firing had almost entirely ceased and can only be heard with difficulty. I shall telegraph on my return that should be a retreat on the part of the rebels, and that all indications seem to point to at least a partial retreat.

3:50 P. M.—The firing had not resumed. Quartermaster Tyler, of the 11th New York regiment, had just been captured by the rebels, and was being taken to the rear. General Sigel's division of the 11th New York regiment had just been captured by the rebels, and was being taken to the rear.

3:55 P. M.—The firing had almost entirely ceased and can only be heard with difficulty. I shall telegraph on my return that should be a retreat on the part of the rebels, and that all indications seem to point to at least a partial retreat.

4:00 P. M.—The firing had almost entirely ceased and can only be heard with difficulty. I shall telegraph on my return that should be a retreat on the part of the rebels, and that all indications seem to point to at least a partial retreat.

4:05 P. M.—The firing had almost entirely ceased and can only be heard with difficulty. I shall telegraph on my return that should be a retreat on the part of the rebels, and that all indications seem to point to at least a partial retreat.

4:10 P. M.—The firing had almost entirely ceased and can only be heard with difficulty. I shall telegraph on my return that should be a retreat on the part of the rebels, and that all indications seem to point to at least a partial retreat.

4:15 P. M.—The firing had almost entirely ceased and can only be heard with difficulty. I shall telegraph on my return that should be a retreat on the part of the rebels, and that all indications seem to point to at least a partial retreat.

4:20 P. M.—The firing had almost entirely ceased and can only be heard with difficulty. I shall telegraph on my return that should be a retreat on the part of the rebels, and that all indications seem to point to at least a partial retreat.

4:25 P. M.—The firing had almost entirely ceased and can only be heard with difficulty. I shall telegraph on my return that should be a retreat on the part of the rebels, and that all indications seem to point to at least a partial retreat.

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6:00 P. M.—The firing had almost entirely ceased and can only be heard with difficulty. I shall telegraph on my return that should be a retreat on the part of the rebels, and that all indications seem to point to at least a partial retreat.



MONDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1861.

BY TELEGRAPH

VIA MONTREAL LINE

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE

BULL'S RUN.

Washington, July 21.

A severe battle was fought today at Bull Run bridge, lasting over 11 hours. The troops met with a succession of masked batteries which were attacked with vigor and carried by a severe loss of life. The army advanced as follows:—Col. Richardson proceeded on the left, to a position on the hill on the left to occupy the battery on the hill on the left. The place where the last battle was fought.

Spencer's and Sherman's brigade of Tyler's division advanced by Warrenton Road, while Col. Johnston and Hunter's division took the fork of the Warrenton Road to move between Bull Run and Manassas Junction. Col. Key's brigade remained at Centerville.

Information was received by Gen. Tyler's command of the existence of the rebel army, and the fact that the rebels were in the neighborhood of the bridge.

The 2nd New York and 1st Ohio on the left, and the 2d Wisconsin, and 3d New York regiments followed in the rear. The rebels followed in the rear. The rebels followed in the rear.

The 2d Ohio and 3d New York regiments were ordered to pass through the woods by a new route to within a mile of the main road, when they came on a battery of 8 guns with four regiments in the rear. Our men were immediately ordered to be down on either side of the road in order to allow two pieces of artillery to pass through and attack the work, when this battery opened on us, killing an officer and a thousand men, and serious wounding several others. Our troops were kept from 10 to 20 minutes under a falling fire, they not being able to exchange shots with the enemy, although within a stone's throw of their batteries. They retired in regular order and with their battery.

The most gallant charge of the day was made by the 6th, 7th, 1st and 11th, who carried the bridge over the river.