

From the Standard—Extra.
By Telegraph.

GREAT BATTLE AT MANASSAS!

Desperate and Bloody Conflict— The Confederates Gloriously Victorious—The Enemy Routed, and Pursued to Alexandria! Particulars.

MANASSAS, Monday, 1 o'clock P. M.,
July 22, 1861.

To the Editor of the Standard:

The battle on Thursday last at Bull's Run, near Manassas Junction, was a decided victory for the Confederates. The loss of the enemy was certainly one thousand; our loss was inconsiderable.

The fight was renewed on Sunday, the 21st, at and beyond Manassas. It commenced at four o'clock, A. M., by the Confederates, who discovered the enemy throwing up breastworks under pretence of burying their dead.

The Yankee forces were estimated at one hundred thousand, and that of the Southerners at sixty thousand. General Johnson had joined Gen. Beauregard with twenty thousand, and Gen. Patterson had joined General McDowell, with thirty-five thousand men; and both participated on their respective sides in the battle.

The Confederate army was commanded on the right by Gen. Beauregard, in the centre by the commander-in-chief, President Davis, and on the left by Gen. Johnson. The Federal forces were commanded by Gens. Winfield Scott, McDowell, and Patterson.

The fight became general about noon, and increased in violence until seven, P. M., when the enemy fled in wild despair. They were pursued by fifteen hundred cavalry, and followed to Alexandria. They were overridden and cut down in a terrible manner. The loss on both sides is fearful, but not ascertained. Among the distinguished officers killed are Gen. Beauregard, of South Carolina, Gen. Kirby Smith, of Florida, and Col. Johnson, of Hampton's Legion. Gen. McDowell, of the Yankee army, was mortally wounded.

The particulars come in slowly, but it is agreed on all hands that the Confederate victory was brilliant, though dearly purchased.

Other dispatches received in town state that Col. or Gen. Bartow, of Georgia, was killed; and that the Confederate forces had captured Sherman's battery of 22 guns.

From the South Carolinian.

LATER NEWS.

RICHMOND, July 22.—The reports of the killed and wounded last night were so unreliable, amidst the excitement and confusion following the victory at Manassas, that we refrained mentioning them, being fearful of giving causeless pain to many anxious hearts.

Among the dead are Generals Barlow, of Georgia, Bea, of South Carolina, and Kirby Smith, of Florida. Lieut. Colonel Johnson, of Hampton's Legion, is also killed.

General Beauregard and Staff are safe, though the General had his horse shot from under him.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnson commanded the left, where the enemy made their fiercest attack. Gen. Beauregard commanded the right. President Davis reached the field at noon, and took command of the centre. When the left wing of our forces was the hardest pressed by the enemy, the centre disengaged a portion of the enemy's force, and decided the fortunes of the day.

No other reliable reports have been received, but are hourly expected.

It is stated that the enemy was commanded by Generals Scott, Patterson and McDowell, and it is reported that the latter was seriously wounded.

Lieut. Hood, of Capt. Crump's company, (of Augusta, Ga.) arrived here last evening, and says his company, and the regiment, which was supposed to have been captured have arrived safely at Monterey. Young Pool, of Crump's company, was very slightly hurt in the thigh. No body else is known to be hurt.

Passengers state that Gen. Wise won a decided victory in the Kanawha valley last week, killing 150 of the enemy, and losing but a few men himself.

Nothing later received from Manassas up to 10 o'clock to-day.

RICHMOND, July 22—10 P. M.—A large public meeting was held this afternoon, at which a committee was appointed to go to Manassas and receive all the wounded able to be transported to Richmond. Another committee was appointed to ascertain the number of families in Richmond who will receive and attend the wounded; and a committee to solicit subscriptions to obtain comforts to alleviate the sufferings and wants of the sick and wounded.

It has been raining all day. The train from Manassas, due at 3 o'clock this afternoon, was not expected to arrive till near midnight. The Telegraph to Manassas has been out of working order for several hours,

and is now working with an immense amount of business on hand and offering; it is, therefore, impossible to obtain the details of the killed and wounded yet. The battle ground extended over a space of about ten miles.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE.

RICHMOND, July 22.—President Davis sends official despatch to the Secretary of War, announcing a complete and decisive victory yesterday near Manassas. The enemy, after ten hours fighting, fled precipitately in the direction of Leesburg and Centreville, pursued by our cavalry and light infantry, till night put an end to the pursuit.

The enemy left on the field a large quantity of stores, munitions, arms, &c., and vast piles of the slain. Everywhere in the direction of their flight, the dead bodies and wounded were scattered, and the neighboring farm-houses on the road are crowded with the wounded of the enemy.

The Confederate forces immediately engaged were about 15,000, the Federals are estimated at 35,000. This refers to the left wing, where the battle principally raged, and does not include the right wing and centre, which was only partially engaged. The entire Confederate force was about 40,000, and the Federals nearly 80,000. The enemy lost several batteries of field artillery, and one stand of regimental colors.

No particulars of the dead and wounded on either side have been received up to 1 o'clock this afternoon.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, July 22.—Congress met at noon to-day, and was opened with prayer. The following despatch, 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 those killed, and the farm-houses and grounds around were filled with his 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 stand of arms, and one United States flag. Many prisoners have been taken. Too much praise cannot be bestowed, whether for the skill of the principal officers, or for the gallantry of all the troops. The battle was mainly fought on our left, several miles from our centre. Our force was 15,000, and that of the enemy is estimated at 35,000."
(Signed,) JEFF. DAVIS."

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

Resolved, That we recognize the hand of the Most High God, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, in the glorious victory with which He has crowned our army at Manassas; and that the people of the Confederate States are invited, by appropriate services on the ensuing Sabbath, to offer up their united thanksgiving and praise for his 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 be commemorated in the hearts of our people, and 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 efforts of the Mayor 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.

RICHMOND, July 22, 9 p. m.—The city is full of rumors about the number of killed and wounded on both sides, and the movements making, but all are utterly unreliable.

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

NORTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—The following news of the Confederate victory at Bull's Run creates the most intense excitement here, starting the public mind—the morning papers having published despatches from Washington proclaiming a brilliant victory for the Federals. There is great rejoicing among the Southern Rights men.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Noon.—Our troops, after gaining a great victory, were eventually repulsed, and commenced to retreat on Washington. After this information was received last night from Centreville, a series of events took place in the highest degree disastrous, and many confused statements are prevailing, but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered to a degree which casts gloom over the remnant of the army, and excites 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 was reinforced by Gen. Johnson. We were immediately driven back, and a panic suddenly occurred among our troops.

It is understood that Gen. McDowell undertook to make a stand near Centreville, but the panic was so fearful that the whole

army became demoralized, and it was impossible to check them, either at Centreville or Fairfax Court House. A large number of the troops in their retreat fell on the wayside from exhaustion, and are scattered along the route all the way from Fairfax Court House. The road from Bull's Run is strewn with guns and knapsacks discarded by the troops, the better to facilitate their retreat. Gen. McDowell was in the rear of his men, endeavoring to rally them, but only partially succeeded.

Only 300 of the Fire Zouaves are left from the slaughter. The 69th and other New York regiments suffered frightfully.

Sherman's, Catlett's, Griffin's and the West Point batteries were taken by the Confederates; also the eight siege thirty-two pounder rifle cannon. Col. Wilcox, the commander of a brigade, and Capt. McCook are killed. Col. Hentzelman is wounded. Washington is a scene of the most intense excitement. Wagons are continually arriving, bringing the dead and wounded. The feeling in the city is awfully distressing. Both telegraph and steamboat communication with Alexandria is suspended, in order to satisfy the public.—The greatest alarm prevails throughout the city, and the fortifications are being strongly reinforced with fresh troops. It is supposed Gen. Mansfield will take command of the fortifications on the other side of the river. Large rifle cannon and mortars are being rapidly sent over.

NORTHERN REPORTS.

WASHINGTON July 12.—Patterson's division is moving on Winchester slowly and cautiously.

Seigle has been appointed a Brigadier-General.

The freight depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad, in Boston has been burnt.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 21.—A scouting party has been surprised, and three Federals killed.

WASHINGTON July 21.—The correspondence of the *Evening Post* says that Banks superseded Patterson, and is succeeded by Gen. Dix.

We have intelligence from Bull's Run up to 7 o'clock last evening, and from Fairfax to 6 o'clock this morning. The fighting had not been renewed, except by the pickets who are very near together, the armies not being more than a mile apart.

Tyler has been made a General. A reconnoissance was made, yesterday, but nothing of interest was discovered.

The largest house in Centreville was burned down.

LOUISVILLE July 21.—Gen. Breckner, Col. Hunt and several other officers of the State Guard have resigned. Collector Cotton has refused to issue permits to ship goods to Russellville or Bowling Green.—The trunks of passengers, citizens of Kentucky travelling from here to their homes near the border, are examined.

After to-day but one train leaves daily, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Eight thousand Confederates are at Romney.

Gen. McClellan returns to Cincinnati to see his family.

CONNECTICUT.—Ex-Gov. Seymour, in a speech in the Senate of Connecticut, said:—

"I go with all who are for peace measures instead of war measures! There seems to be a radical mistake on the part of many people—they seem to think the South can be conquered. Sir, this is impossible! It can no more be done than the South can conquer the North! There are brave men there as well as here. In revolutionary days we know something of them. In the war 1812 they rallied round our flag and protected our commerce. Do you think you can secure their loyalty and affection by force? Two or three sovereign States have been overrun and trampled under foot already. You have got a kind of foothold which you call 'peace' but it is not peace—it is smothered war! Maryland is in a volcanic condition to-day; and the same spirit will rise at times, in spite of all the chains you can put upon it and of all the ruin that is wrought. You may destroy their habitations, devastate their fields, and shed the blood of their people; still you cannot conquer them." Even in their ashes live their wonted fires."

BALTIMORE TO BE DESTROYED.

General Banks is not satisfied with having done away with all civil authority and established a military despotism in Baltimore. He is determined that the citizens of that city shall never know the sweets of freedom from Lincoln's rule the following from the Boston *Journal* shows plainly what a bitter fate awaits the Monumental City, should she dare to strike for her liberty:

"We learn from a Military gentleman who visited Fort McHenry on Thursday, the 4th inst., that General Banks is prepared for any emergency. The guns pointing towards Baltimore are all loaded, and the furnace fires had all been kept up for several days, and would be able to furnish one thousand red hot balls in a brief period for the destruction of the city."

What great consideration these Lincolnites have for Southerners! Under the cry of protection they would bombard our cities, destroy our towns, burn up our fields and incite our slave population to rise in

insurrection and on the throne of our wives and children. Also for the wretched oppressed and down-trodden citizens of Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky!

The Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 22, 1861.

WE are authorized to announce THOMAS McNEELY, a candidate for re-election to the office of Superior Court Clerk.

THE DEATH OF COL. FISHER.

Again the shadow of a deep gloom has fallen upon our town. Again, inexorable Death has visited us, and borne from our midst a shining mark. Again our ears have been greeted with mournful accents, expressing more than tongue can utter. Again we have been brought to realize that man's life is but vanity,—a tender plant, which soon withereth,—a flower, that quickly fadeeth away, and is not.

Scarcely two weeks have elapsed since the death of John W. Ellis, Governor of the State, was announced to his large circle of friends and dear relatives in this town, amongst whom he had so long resided, falling with a distressing weight upon the hearts of all, when suddenly, unexpectedly, the tidings of a new loss is rolled upon us; and we are called on to mourn the death of one not less loved—cut off in his prime, and whilst life's bounding current was full, free and vigorous, sustaining a spirit so nearly indomitable as it is the lot of man to possess. CHARLES F. FISHER is no more.

He was killed on the battle field of Manassas Junction, Sunday 21st July instant, whilst bravely leading his regiment into an engagement. He was struck by a missile ball (as is supposed) above the left eye. It cut the rim, and passed through the hat at the band, and came out the back part of the head. His death is believed to have been instantaneous. No one noticed his fall at the moment, nor did any know of his death until late in the afternoon of the day; his presence was missed from his regiment. Search was then made over the field upon which the engagement was had, and his lifeless body found.

There are many other reports in circulation, but we believe this statement is nearly correct so far as it goes. No doubt some one well acquainted with the circumstances, will in due time put them on record.

FUNERAL AND BURIAL.

An extra train arrived here between four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing the body of Col. Fisher. It had been announced the night before. Our citizens, at a public meeting yesterday at 11 o'clock, made arrangements for the reception. Almost the entire population of the town were at the depot when the train arrived. The remains were under the escort of Capt. Cook's Company of Guilford men. It was passed into the hands of eight pall bearers at the depot; and under the escort of the military and a very long procession of citizens, borne through the principal streets of our town to the Episcopal Church. The church was filled, and a very large crowd surrounded the entrance, and gathered under the shade trees in the yard. It was then announced that the condition of the body forbade delay, and that the funeral services and burial would then take place. Silently and solemnly the immense congregation entered upon these ceremonies.—After the exercises in the church were over, the procession was re-formed, and all moved solemnly to the cemetery, marching to the measured music of the Brass Band. The shades of evening were gathering when it reached the grave. The exercises there were deeply solemn, though brief. It was indeed a touching moment. Many hearts heaved with emotion. Among those who stood around and took part in the last honors to the worthy dead, we noticed the venerable Judge Ruffin, his son, Brown Ruffin, Paul C. Cameron, Esq. and lady, and many strangers whose names we did not learn. The last solemn "Amen" was pronounced; and soon the mound of yellow clay rose to mark the resting place of an illustrious patriot of the revolution of 1861. The military now formed around the grave and fired the usual salute. The singing, tones of the muffled drum, mingled with the reverberation of the guns, closed the scene. And beneath the early glimmering of the stars in the blue vault above, the solemn assembly slowly retired.

He is gone. Peace to his ashes, and forever green be the laurels of his memory.

FOUGHT AT LAST.

It will be seen by the accounts given in this paper, that the great battle at Manassas Junction has been fought at last. For months the Northern and Southern armies have been confronting each other at that point. They have toiled day and night in collecting forces and munitions of war for each other's destruction. For some days previous, our patriot army became fully aware that the invaders were about to strike the long meditated and carefully aimed blow. They were prepared to receive it. Early on Sunday morning last, the enemy opened their batteries. They were responded to with effect. The fight gradually extended along the line, growing hotter and hotter as the day advanced. Up to eleven or twelve o'clock, the fortune of the day were evidently in favor of the enemy, as we learn from one who was on the field. (Their one account claim that

they had gained a brilliant victory, up to this time, but finally acknowledge that afterwards they were repulsed and routed with tremendous loss.) Our men had been whipped,—and yet they stood their ground and fought on with a determination that knew no defeat. Like old Zack Taylor's troops at Buena Vista, they did not seem to know that they were whipped. They would not know it. Their persevering courage was at last rewarded. The enemy began to yield—they broke—they fled—the field was ours. The Confederate flag floated in triumph over it. Our Cavalry and Flying Artillery, like thunder bolts, pursued them through fields and woods, road and lanes, over hills and valleys. The carnage was awful, and the defeat complete.

Let every Southern heart give thanks to Almighty God for this glorious victory; for we owe it all to His gracious interposition in our behalf. How great is His goodness in view of our unworthiness. After all that He has done for us since this struggle commenced, who will forget the injunction—"Trust ye in the Lord forever, for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength." He has been our strength repeatedly against the superior numbers of our foes, and He has shielded us in the hour of battle. Let every heart praise Him for His goodness.

We have not yet been able to obtain reliable details of the battle, and especially in regard to the actions and casualties attending the North Carolina troops engaged in it. Our readers must wait for these with all the patience they can command.

A MISTAKE.

It seems there are a few persons about Salisbury who think that Mr. R. A. Caldwell is entitled to Mr. Craig's vacant seat in the State Convention. They are totally mistaken, and we can prove it to them. Thus—it will be recollected by many that the two old parties held a joint meeting here, in May last, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State Convention; and that it then became apparent that Shober and Honck were so unpalatable to the democrats, and Kerr and Caldwell so distasteful to the old Union men, that all these gentlemen had to be laid aside, and new men taken up. It will be recollected that this was done by express agreement. No one will deny this. Now, by what process has either of the gentlemen, thus laid aside, acquired a claim to the seat then refused him? And by what right can the friends of either, having due regard to the May compromise, press claims which were then, by mutual agreement, set aside. The record need not had the effect of removing the objections then entertained towards Mr. Caldwell, nor of annulling the agreement to lay him aside.

If it has, it ought also to have a similar effect in regard to Messrs. Shober and Honck, and re-establish for them a claim which their friends then relinquished. We think this is all very plain, and undeniable.

The nomination of Dr. Summerell is, therefore, in strict conformity to the letter and spirit of the compromise made at the joint meeting, in May; and we most respectfully submit to all fair minded men, that it is clearly wrong to bring forward any one of the persons then rejected, to fill the vacant seat, because it does violence to the terms of an agreement which should be sacredly observed. We think it has been inconsiderately done by Mr. Caldwell's friends, and that upon reflection they will feel obliged, in honor, to abide by the compromise made in May, and allow the seat to be filled by some new man. Dr. Summerell is personally and politically acceptable to that side entitled to fill the seat, and free from the objections to which Mr. Caldwell is liable. A different course may have the effect of destroying the probable success of any compromise in the future, which, it occurs to us, would be matter of regret.

But independent of the foregoing considerations, the friends of Dr. Summerell prefer him; and entertaining a strong conviction of the fitness of electing him to this responsible post, take pleasure in commending him to the support of their fellow citizens of the county.

ROWAN RIFLE GUARD.

This Company, with the Regiment to which it belongs, is now at Richmond, Virginia. Their destination, as we learn by a private letter from a member of the Guard, is Manassas Gap, where they expect to arrive in a few days. Our correspondent says the regiment fared pretty badly between Garysburg and Richmond for want of something to eat. That they spent a night in a large brick-house in Petersburg, upon their blankets, suppers; took up the line of march to the depot next morning without breakfast, where they stood until two o'clock before the train was ready to convey them to Richmond. This is pretty severe, and it is fortunate for the cause of the South that the patriotism of our volunteers can bear it so well.