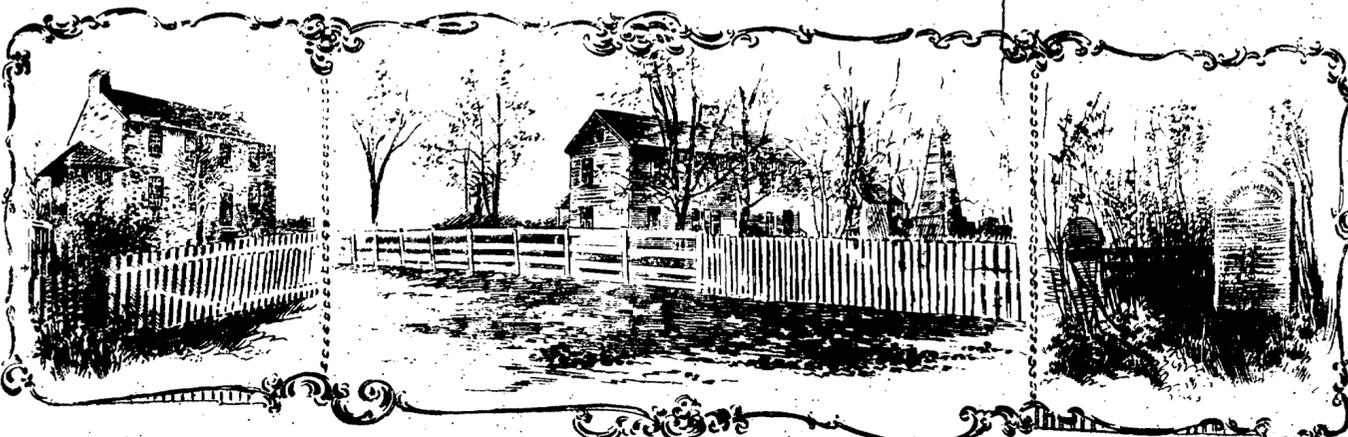


HISTORIC VIEWS NEAR MANASSAS



THE STONE HOUSE.

THE HENRY HOUSE.

FEDERAL MONUMENT.

MRS. HENRY'S GRAVE.

THE FIRST BATTLE OF MANASSAS

Great Conflict Graphically Told.

An Eye-Witness to the Great Scenes.

[Told from a Federal standpoint in the New York World, July 23, 1861.]

At two o'clock this morning I arrived in Washington, having witnessed the great conflict near Manassas Junction from beginning to end, and the gigantic rout and panic 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.

And now in what order shall the event of yesterday be described? Even now how shall one pretend to give a synthetic narration of whole battle, based on the heterogeneous statements of a thousand men; a battle whose arena was a tract miles in breadth and length, interspersed with hills and forests; whose contending forces were divided into a dozen minor armies, continually interchanging their positions, and never all embraced within the cognizance of any spectator or participant. Even the general commanding the Federal columns was ignorant at the close of the positions of the several corps; was ignorant, at the beginning, of the topography of the dangerous territory on which he attacked an overpowering foe. Was either general of division better informed of the movements of his own forces? I doubt it.

I only know that at sunset last evening, generals, colonels, and majors were all retiring, devoid of their commands, no more respected or obeyed than the poor private in the broken ranks. I know that a grand army, retreating before superior numbers, was never more disgracefully or needlessly disrupted, and blotted, as it were, out of existence in a single day. This is the truth, and why should it not be recorded? And why should I not tell the causes which produced this sad result? Weeks will be required for the proper summing up of details. At present, for one, I acknowledge my inadequacy to describe more than the panorama which passed before my own eyes, and the result decided by the combination of this with much that was seen and done elsewhere.

The affair of Thursday last was like a spectacle in an amphitheatre, visible in its oneness to all who were on the sides of that mountain valley. But those who understand how little of a great battle in a hilly region is known or seen by curious lookers-on; how much less by those actually engaged in its turmoil. But let me give the plan and commencement of the engagement on our side, the progress of that portion which was within my ken, and the truth in relation to the result.

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 reconnaissance 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 defence of Manassas Junction, I pointed out the different roads leading thitherward from Centerville. One—the most direct—is that passing

under Col. Keyes, consisting of the First, Second, and Third Connecticut regiments, and the Fourth Maine—a force of 3,000, available at a moment's call. On the extreme right, Col. Hunter took the lead, with the two brigades of his Division, viz., the Eighth and Fourteenth New York regiments under Col. Porter, with a battalion of the Second, Third, and Eighth regular infantry, a portion of the Second Cavalry, and the Fifth Artillery battery under Col. Burnside; the First and Second Ohio, the Seventy-first New York, and two New Hampshire regiments, with the renowned Rhode Island battery. After Hunter's followed Col. Heintzelman's Division, including the Fourth and Fifth Massachusetts and the First Minnesota regiments, with a cavalry company and a battery, all under Col. Franklin, and the Second, Fourth, and Fifth Maine and Second Vermont regiments under Gen. Howard. The Federal army was this morning in the most essential labor of turning the enemy by a circuitous movement 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. McDowell, and then left for Washington, in spirits depressed by no premonition of the disaster which was to befall 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 the morning he went to the familiar quarters of Lieutenant Tompkins, whose company was attached to the general's escort, and there slept an hour while our horses ate the only forage they were to have for a day and a half. At a o'clock we were awakened; the army had commenced to move.

THE MIDNIGHT MARCH.

There was moonlight, as I have said; and no moonlight scene ever offered more varying themes to the genius of a great artist. Through the hazy valleys, and on hill-slopes, miles apart, were burning the fires at which forty regiments had prepared their midnight meal. In the vistas opening along a dozen lines of view, thousands of men were moving among the flaring beacons; horses were harnessing to artillery, white army wagons were in motion with the ambulances—whose black covering, when one thought about it, seemed as appropriate as that of the coffin which accompanies a condemned man to the death by fire. All was silent confusion and intermingling of moving horses and men. But forty thousand soldiers stir as quickly as a dozen, and in fifteen minutes from the commencement of the bustle every regiment had taken its place ready to fall into the division to which it was assigned. Gen. McDowell and staff went in the center of Tyler's, the central column. At 2:15 a. m., the last soldier had left the extended encampment, except those remaining behind on guard.

The central line appeared to offer the best chances for a survey of the impending action, and in default of any certain pre-knowledge, was accompanied by all non-duty had drawn to whom interest of the day. In order to obtain a full review of its moonlight march to the most momentous effort of the campaign, I started at the extreme rear and rapidly passed along to overtake the van of the column. For some way the central and right divisions were united, the latter forming off, as I have explained, about a mile beyond Centerville. So, leaving camp a mile below the village, I

enjoyed the first spectacle of the day—a scene never to pass from the memory of those who saw it. Here were thousands of comrades-in-arms going forward to lay down their lives in a common cause. Here was all and more than one had read of the solemn paraphernalia of war. These were not the armies of the aliens to us, but, with the dress, the colors, the officers, of every regiment, we were so familiar that those of each had for us their own interest and a different charm. We knew the men, their discipline, their respective heroes; what corps were to be that of Hector or Agamemnon in the coming fray. How another day would change all this. How some long-vaunted battalions would perhaps lose their yet, unearned prestige, while accident or heroism should gild the standards of many before undistinguished. Then, as I followed along the line, I saw the standards and banners, the gleaming infantry with their thousand gleaming bayonets, and the mounted officers of every staff, what fine excitement was added to the occasion by the salutations and last assurances of the many comrades dearer than the rest. The spirit of the soldiery was magnificent. They were all smarting under the reproach of Thursday, and longing for the opportunity to wipe it out. There was glowing rivalry between men of different States. "Old Massachusetts will not be ashamed of us to-night." "We'll fight for New York to-day," and a hundred similar utterances were shouted from the different ranks. The officers were as glad of the I rode a few moments with Lieutenant Hagerty, of the Sixty-ninth, who mentioned the newspaper statement that he was killed at the former battle, and laughingly said that he felt very warlike for a dead man and good for at least one battle more. This brave officer was almost the first victim of the day. The cheery voice of Meagher, late the Irish, now the American patriot, rang out more heartily than ever. Then there were Concoran and Burnside, and Keyes, and Spidel, and many another skilled and gallant officer, all pushing forward to the front of their three months' patient preparation. In the ranks of the Connecticut and other regiments were old classmates and fellow-townsmen, with whom it was a privilege to exchange a word on this so different occasion from any anticipated in those days when all the States were loyal and the word "disunion" was a portion of an unknown tongue. Gen. McDowell's carriage halted at the junction of the two roads, a place most favorable for the quick reception of despatches from all portions of the field. The column assigned to Col. Hunter here divided from the main body and went on its unknown, perilous journey around the enemy's flank.

A mile along—and by this time the white morning twilight gave us a clearer prospect than the fading radiance which had thus far illumined the march—we could look across an open country on the left to the farm house, where we knew Col. Richardson was stationed, and to the blood-stained valley beyond, whose upper reaches were now to be the arena of a larger conflict. But it was after sunrise when the van of Gen. Tyler's column came to the edge of the wooded hill overlooking those reaches. The sun had risen as against a man who to all the science and discipline of European warfare, add more than the meanness and cowardly treachery of the Indian? We had, all through the day, to hunt for the foe, though he numbered his myriads of men.)

At the same time, a scout on the right captured a negro native, who was led to the general, striding with fear, and anxious to impart such information as he had. Through him we learned that the rebels were quartered among the woods on the right and left, and in the groves in the open country; that they had erected a battery on the distant hill, and had kept him at work for three days, assisting to fell trees, so that a clear range 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 skirmishers 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 shells were thrown into the opposite thicket, and then the Second Ohio and Second New York marched down the road.

In the meantime, the heavy cannonade was heard. They had, without doubt, fallen upon a battery in the bushes. For a quarter of an hour their firing continued, when they came out in good order, confirming our surmises. After advancing a furlong they saw the enemy, who exchanged their fire and retired through the forest. Suddenly from a different direction a voice was heard, exclaiming, "Now, you Yankee devils, we've got you where we want you!" and several heavy guns were opened upon them with such effect that Schenck finally ordered them to retire, which they did in perfect order. The boys came out indignant at the practices of the rebels, and swearing they would rather fight three times their force in the open field than encounter the deadly mystery of those thickets. No soldiers are willing to have their fighting entirely confined to storming infernal earthworks at the point of the bayonet. Every regiment, yesterday, was at times a "forlorn hope."

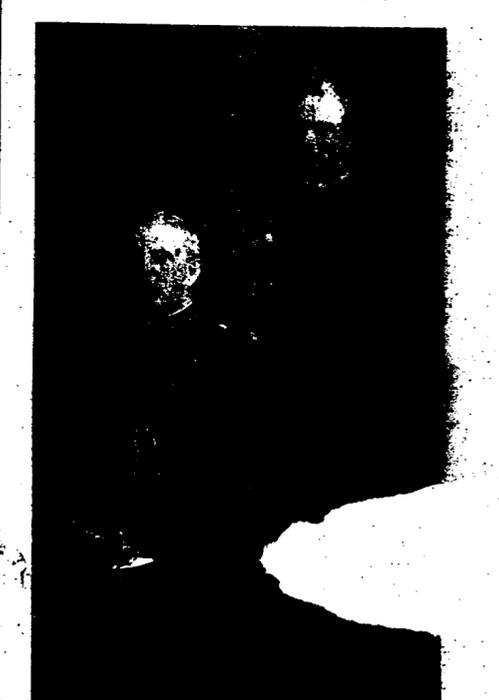
A few dead and wounded began to be brought in, and the battle of Manassas had commenced. Carlisle's howitzers and the great rifle gun were opened in the direction of the battery, which answered promptly, and a brief, but terrific cannonading ensued. In less than half an hour the enemy's guns were silenced, two of Carlisle's howitzers a d v a n c i n g through the woods to gain a closer position. But a fatal error was here made, as I thought, by General 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 fatality 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 co-operation with Hunter's flanking column, and a distance of miles in advance, this position on the left, close to the scene of the commencement of the fight, and just in front of all our trains and ammunition wagons—a position chosen by all spectators as the most secure—was, through the day, within five minutes' reach of a 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 created such irremediable confusion 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.

Meantime, Richardson, on the extreme left, could not contact himself with "maintaining his position," for 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 his vicinity to the immediate point of contest. From the hill behind we could see long columns advancing and first thought 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 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 10:15 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 trying on the ground having been ill during the night.

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

MAJOR GENERAL HENRY C. CORBIN, ADJUTANT GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, COMMANDING GENERAL, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

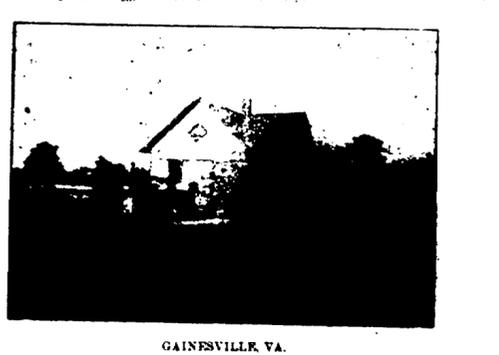


GEN. CORBIN AND CAPT. JAS. A. MOSS.

Major General Corbin, the senior member of the Army, was born on a farm in Clermont County, in East until late in the fall of 1837. During the years he had passed through the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel, and Civil war he was teaching school at Newton, Ohio, and answered President Lincoln's second call for volunteers and was appointed second lieutenant, first in the 83d and then in the 97th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in the latter as a captain, and was selected as the first lieutenant of a company of sharpshooters of which J. B. Squires, afterwards U. S. Senator from Washington, was a captain, and was selected for the U. S. colored volunteers when they were organized, was assigned to the 12th U. S. colored infantry, served with that regiment at Nashville and Decatur and in other engagements in the campaign against Hood's army of invasion. He was mustered out of service at close of the war as colonel of that regiment, and with the brevet of Brigadier-General of volunteers. He was appointed second lieutenant in the regular army and assigned to the 17th U. S. infantry in May, 1866, and served for twelve years on the plains of New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas, participated in several Indian campaigns, and passed through the grades of first lieutenant and captain, and with the latter rank was assigned to recruiting duty in Washington, D. C., where he was selected by President Hayes for duty at the White House.

He served as Secretary of the Siting Bull Commission. He was with President Garfield when he was shot, and at his bedside at Elberon, N. J., when he died. He was appointed Major and Assistant Adjutant General in 1880, and served in New Mexico, Arizona, and at Newport, Ky., the Headquarters of the Department of the South, was assigned to duty at Chicago, Ill., where he served on the staff of General Schofield, Crook and Miles, and had several assignments; was in the field during the Pine Ridge campaign in 1890, served as Adjutant General on the staff of General Alexander Macdowell McCook at the department of the Arizona, while there had charge of the expedition against the Hopi Indians in the summer of 1891. He was on duty at the War Department in Washington between 1892 and 1893, and at Governor's Island, N. Y. Harbor, as Adjutant General of the Department of the East until late in the fall of 1897. During these years he had passed through the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was a few days after the blowing up of the "Maine" the senior colonel of the Adjutant General's Department and was made a Brigadier-General and appointed the Adjutant General of the army at that time, on the basis of seniority. As Adjutant General he was, during the war with Spain he was, all the officers at the War Department, the closest adviser of President McKinley, and the immediate subordinate of Secretaries of War Alger and Root in the conduct of the campaign and reorganization of the armies. He was offered the grade of Major General of volunteers at the close of the Spanish-American war, which he declined, in June, 1900, he was promoted by Act of Congress to the grade of Major General of the regular army, in recognition of his service during that war, which rank he now holds.

Upon the creation of the general staff, the duties of the position of Adjutant General were found to be more or less coincident with those to be assumed by the new chief of staff, and General Corbin was assigned to the duties of a line officer, taking command of the staff of the Department of the East and the Department of the Gulf, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York City. The President has recently selected General Corbin to take supreme command of our troops in the Philippines Islands, for which station he will leave immediately upon the conclusion of the manoeuvres. During his duty at Washington, General Corbin has had many important special assignments, which have so recently been the subject of comment in the press that they will not be repeated here in detail. He was a committee member with Admiral "Bob" Evans and Assistant Secretary of State Hill to represent the President and to accompany Prince Henry of Germany on his trip about the United States; and with Generals Young and Wood he attended the English and German army manoeuvres in the fall of 1899, where they were shown marked courtesies by their majesties the King of England and the Emperor of Germany.



GAINESVILLE, VA.

Gen. Corbin's Headquarters and Front Camp near.

The Manassas Journal.
Published Every Friday Morning.
MANASSAS, VA.
W. H. W. MORAN & CO.
Subscription Rates:
One dollar per annum in advance.
Single copies three cents.

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OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.
The Problem of the Movement of the "Two Armies."

HEADQUARTERS ATLANTIC DIVISION.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY,
August 18, 1904.

The following problem prepared by the Chief of Staff, Army Manoeuvres in the vicinity of Manassas, Va., is assigned as the basis of the manoeuvres to take place:

PROBLEM, No. 1.
GENERAL SITUATION.—
"A Blue army, based upon the Potomac River at Washington, is marching westward against a Brown army, operating in the Shenandoah Valley towards Washington. The leading corps of the Blue consists of two divisions: one (real) being at Manassas and the other (imaginary) being at Fairfax Courthouse. The rest of the Blue army (imaginary) is preparing to move forward from Alexandria. The leading corps of the Brown army consists of two divisions: one (real) being at Thoroughfare, and the other (imaginary) being at Front Royal. The rest of the Brown army is at Strasburg, preparing to move forward."

paratory to moving forward to Centerville to support the First Division.

The leading corps of the Brown army has one division in the vicinity of Thoroughfare, the remaining division being at Salem. The Brown army, the main body of which is at Front Royal, has orders to concentrate at Gainesville. The Brown commander learns by reconnaissance that a Blue division is at Manassas and he has received information that the other division is a few miles west of Alexandria.

SPECIAL SITUATION—BLUE.
"The commander of the Blue division at Manassas ascertains by reconnaissance the presence of the Brown division at Thoroughfare, the strength of this division being approximately equal to his own. He also learns through spies that the remaining division (imaginary) is west of the Bull Run Mountains and on the evening of September 7th he believes to be at Salem. The commander of the Blue army is notified accordingly, and he gives orders for the commander of the Blue division to take up a defensive position in the vicinity of Manassas and to hold the enemy in check while waiting for reinforcements. The commander of the Blue division is assured that the division at Alexandria will reach him by the evening of the following day, and that further reinforcements are following from Washington. The commander of the Blue division accordingly takes up a defensive position with a view of repelling an attack by the Brown division assisted probably by heavy reinforcements which he knows to be in the rear."

Information for Officers and Guests at Corps Headquarters.

Camp No. 8 is situated at the side of the track and about 500 yards west of the R. R. station on the Manassas Branch of the Southern R. R. at Gainesville, Virginia.

Two regular trains leave the P. R. R. station 6th and "B" streets N. W. in Washington for Gainesville each week day—one at 7.30 a. m., the other at 4.01 p. m.

One regular train leaves on Sunday at 4.01 p. m.

Trains run through without change.

During the manoeuvres, excursion trains will be run in addition to the regular trains.

An officer wearing white head dress will meet each regular train after August 28th.

If application be made to him, he will see that baggage reaches the Corps Headquarters and, if possible, he will furnish transportation for guests as well.

Staff officers' tents (wall) will be on the line with the General's tent and will be numbered and assigned.

Tents of other officers and guests will be in street at right angles to the main row and will be numbered and assigned.

Office tents are located about 200 yards south of the living quarters on the Warrenton Pike and will be appropriately marked with signs.

Each guest will find in his tent a cot, table and chair.

Each office tent will be provided with suitable rough tables, chairs, field desks, lamp and lantern.

Near the West end of the staff row will be found the stables and shower.

Near the East end of the staff row will be found the Headquarters Mess at which a formal dinner will be served each evening at 7 a. m., from September 1st to 10th inclusive.

Dress uniform or white uniform will be worn at this dinner.

Breakfast will be served from 6.30 to 7.30 a. m., and luncheon from 1 to 2 p. m.

Any suitable uniform will be worn at these meals.

In any case where breakfast should be earlier than 6.30 a. m., application for the same should be made to the steward on the day preceding.

In case of return to camp after luncheon is over application to the steward will secure something suitable to eat.

In case it is desired to take luncheon in the field, application to the steward the day preceding should be made to insure receiving the lunch promptly in the morning. If application is made in the morning lunch will be put up but much delay in starting my receipt.

As far as possible permanent seats will be assigned at mess tables, but, on account of guests, the tables will be rearranged for each dinner.

A diagram showing the seating will be found near the entrance of the mess tent.

Tables will be permanently numbered.

Newspapers may be subscribed for on application to the mess steward.

The mess is no secret place.

No liquors have been ordered for the force and no spirits are sold.

The water furnished in camp is from a spring containing a complaint will be necessary, but, if any of the servants are detected, it is requested that report of the neglect be made to the mess steward at once.

It is the intention to furnish one boy to take care of each four tents.

At the Warrenton Pike entrance to Headquarters will be found the Bureau of Information.

Applications for information should be made to the officer in charge.

Maps of camp, orders, etc., will be here posted on bulletin boards.

Broadsides will be here obtained.

Incoming mail will be delivered.

Outgoing mail should be deposited in the mail boxes provided at the Adjutant's Bureau and near the General's signal tent.

Telegrams may be sent from the Chief Signal Officer's office tent.

Medical attendance may be had by applying to the Surgeon in charge of the Hospital at Corps Headquarters.

About mid-way between the General's tent and the office tents will be found the office tent of the non-commissioned officers in charge of messes.

Messes will be obtained here on application and will be left here on return to camp.

In order to prevent the displacement of extra dust or mud, no spilling will be allowed in the body of the mess tent.

The tent, the horse and the horse equipment, assigned to any one will bear the same number and must not be changed without authority of Colonel Heintzel.

The occupant of each tent is requested to write his name on the card in the card holder on the front of his tent.

Attention is invited to paragraph 74 of the Provisional Instructions for Manoeuvres.

All Eyes on the South.

Where to Find Entertainment.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION,
ARMY MANOEUVRES.

Appended herewith is a list of persons who have arranged to entertain the visitors during the manoeuvres. Veterans and others who prefer to locate on the battlefield can easily be accommodated. Those who desire to bring tents and provisions can do so. It must not be understood that this list embraces all that will entertain. We believe we are within bounds when we say that from 5,000 to 10,000 visitors can be accommodated within the area of manoeuvres. This in addition to the 35,000 soldiers who will be provided for by the government. Several hundred cots will be placed in the public buildings in Manassas and elsewhere, for which the nightly charge will be 50 cents each. Extensive arrangements are being made to feed the multitudes that are expected. The Southern Railway will run excursion trains at frequent intervals between Washington and the area of manoeuvres, stopping at Manassas, Lewis Crossing, Wellington, Gainesville, Haymarket and Thoroughfare, so that those not observing provided for can easily return to Washington. Livery accommodations, limited only to the capacity of the country, will be found at each railroad station and at the Horse Show grounds. At the latter place it is expected that special arrangements will be made for the hiring of saddle horses. Inquiries enclosing stamps will receive prompt attention.

W. H. W. MORAN, CHAIRMAN. GEORGE C. ROUND, SECRETARY.

PLEASE COMMUNICATE DIRECT AND APPLY EARLY.

Stone House, 8 miles from Manassas, on the Battlefield. Arrangements are being made to run a 6 and 4 horse bus to and from Manassas every few hours during the day.

H. J. Ayres, Stone House. Accommodate 50.

Lewis Lynn, 3 miles from Stone House, 50.

Geo. Ayres, 2 1/2 m. from Stone House, 50.

Lava Spencer, 2 m. from Stone House, 50.

Mrs. Matthew, 1 m. from Stone House, 10.

Harry Hundley, 1 m. from Stone House, 15.

Mrs. Sam Byrnes, 3 m. from Stone House, 10.

Charles Cornell, 3 m. from Stone House, 10.

William Wilkins, 3 m. from Stone House, 20.

Wesley Rollins, 2 m. from Stone House, 50.

Myron Lee, 1 1/2 m. from Stone House, 8.

Miss Rowles, 1 m. from Stone House, 10.

W. R. Cross, 1/2 m. from Stone House, 10.

Andrew Redmon, 1 m. from Stone House, 10 men.

E. Wade Dalton, Broad Run Sta., Va., 10.

Benj. Grayson, New Baltimore. Accommodate 8.

M. B. Washington, Greenwich. Accommodate 14.

M. M. Washington, Greenwich, 8 gentlemen.

S. B. Sanders, Haymarket, accommodate 4 and furnish transportation.

Mrs. Dr. Iden, Manassas. Accommodate 7.

Dr. J. C. Meredith, Manassas. Accommodate 15.

E. Wood Weir, Manassas. Accommodate 10.

H. M. House, Greenwich, near Gen. Corbin's headquarters. Accommodate 4.

Wm. Devidge, Greenwich, near Gen. Corbin's headquarters. Accommodate 10.

G. Walker Merchant, Manassas. Accommodate 6.

G. W. Nutt, Manassas, accommodate 2 gentlemen and furnish horse and buggy.

Mrs. C. F. Colbert, Manassas, 4 gentlemen.

H. Griffith, Manassas, 8 lodgers.

Mrs. E. H. Nash, Manassas. Lodging for 16. Rate, \$1.00.

Mrs. Margaret R. Lewis, Manassas, simple accommodations.

Mrs. G. W. Johnson, Manassas, Board 6.

Mrs. J. B. Metcalfe Catharpin, 6 gentlemen. Can arrange transportation.

Rev. Mr. Kloman, Haymarket, accommodations for 5.

Mrs. J. P. Hulfish, Haymarket, Thoroughfare, Va.—Mrs. J. C. Howell, Mrs. Jas. Griffith, Mrs. N. Treley, Mrs. H. G. Thornton, and Mrs. Eugene Rossie. Accommodate boarders.

S. W. Bean, Haymarket, lodge and board 8 gentlemen.

Mrs. West Fletcher, Buckland.

Mrs. S. T. Hall, Bristow, accommodate 8 gentlemen.

H. A. Hall, Gainesville, Va. Accommodate 40 guests at \$3 per day. First class livery; near Gen. Corbin's headquarters.

Mrs. Allensworth, Manassas, Va. Accommodate 4 gentlemen, or will rent room. Rate \$3.

A. P. Davis, Manassas, Va. Two furnished rooms (double parlor and bed room). \$10 per week without board.

Mrs. A. W. Goode, 1/2 mile South of Manassas. Accommodate 3 gentlemen. Rate \$2.

J. W. Wyckoff, Manassas, Va. Accommodate 4. Rate \$2.

Mrs. H. B. Lewis, Manassas, Va. Lodging for 7 ladies. Rate 50c.

Col. J. E. Leachman, Bristow, 3 miles from Manassas. Accommodate 10. No transportation. Rate \$2. One horse for hire to desirable party.

R. S. Britton, 1/2 mile from Manassas. Accommodate 4.

H. G. Lewis, Manassas. Four furnished rooms for rent.

T. J. Smith, Manassas; country home. Accommodate 4 gentlemen. Rate \$2.

Mrs. Sims Devers, Manassas. Lodging and breakfast for 12. Rate \$1.25.

Mrs. Sallie Mount, Thoroughfare. Accommodate 6.

M. R. Taylor, Manassas (near Mitchell's ford). Take 2 gentlemen. Rate, including transportation, \$3.

Richard Merchant, Manassas. Accommodate 8 lodgers.

Mrs. H. F. Triplett, Gainesville. Accommodate 12. Rate \$2.

Dr. C. E. Brown, Catharpin, 5 miles from Gainesville. Accommodate 8. Rate \$2, including vehicle.

Mrs. M. E. Dogan, Wellington. Situated at (Proveton), 4 miles from Wellington station. Accommodate 20. Rate \$2.

Mrs. R. H. Tyler, Haymarket. Two rooms to let to desirable parties. Rate \$2 per guest.

E. W. Wells, Bull Run. Accommodate 10. One mile from stone bridge, 2 from stone house, 7 E. B. Rector, Waterfall. Accommodate 2. Room, board, horse and buggy, \$7 a day.

Mrs. A. H. Compton, Wellington, (1 mile from depot), 5 miles from Manassas. Accommodate 20. Rate \$2; can furnish transportation.

Mrs. J. D. Royer, Manassas. Accommodate 10. Rate \$2.

Mrs. H. M. Clarkson, Haymarket, 1/2 mile from P. O. and depot, 2 from Thoroughfare, 10 from Manassas. Rate \$2; two in room, \$1.50.

Mrs. W. F. Hite, Gainesville. Accommodate 8. Rate \$1.50.

Mrs. G. W. Hixson, Manassas. Accommodate 15. Rate \$2.

Wallace Wood, Greenwich. Accommodate 16. Rate \$1.50; transportation 75c a trip.

Mrs. Blanche Woodyard, Manassas; 3 miles from depot. Accommodate 6. Rate \$2; will arrange transportation.

R. L. Lewis, Stone House. Accommodate 16 gentlemen. Two teams for hire. Terms moderate.

Mrs. M. Magaw, Gainesville. Rooms and board; convenient to Gen. Corbin's headquarters.

Mrs. Grayson Tyler, Buckland. Near Thoroughfare camp. Correspondence invited.

L. R. Burner, Manassas, 5 miles from depot. Accommodate 7. Rate \$2, including transportation. Special rate by the week.

E. E. Pickett, Waterfall, 3 1/2 miles from Thoroughfare. Accommodate 3. Rate \$1; transportation arranged.

Mrs. W. M. Milnes, Manassas. Two furnished rooms. Terms moderate.

Rev. J. H. Watkins, Bristow. Accommodate 7 gentlemen. Rate \$1.50.

E. F. Crossen, Bull Run, 12 miles from Manassas. Board, lodging and transportation for 10.

A. S. Robertson, Wellington, 1 mile from depot. Rate \$1.50 and \$2. Accommodate 8.

R. A. Nalls, Wellington, 1 mile from depot. Accommodate 25. Rate \$1.50 to \$2. Can furnish transportation.

Mrs. A. Crossman, Manassas. Accommodate 10 lodgers. Rate 50c.

Mrs. Jeff. Bailey, Manassas, 1 mile from depot. Accommodate 10. Rate \$2. Will arrange transportation.

Geo. P. Lamb, Manassas, 1 1/2 miles from depot. Accommodate 12. Rate \$2. Will arrange transportation.

Mrs. H. D. Wenrich, Manassas. Accommodate 4 in two rooms. Rate \$2. Special by the week.

Mrs. John G. White, Haymarket. Accommodate 4. Two miles from camp at Gainesville. Rate \$1.50 to \$2.

Rev. E. W. Feltner, Manassas. Accommodate 10. Rate \$2.

W. L. Sanders, Catharpin. Accommodate 15; 1 1/2 miles from battlefield, 5 from Manassas. Location desirable for weekly boarders. Rate \$2. Will arrange transportation.

F. H. Sanders, Catharpin. Accommodate 10; 1 1/2 miles from battlefield, 5 from Gainesville. Rate \$2. Will arrange transportation.

J. L. Reid, Alexandria. Will rent unfurnished dwelling near Wellington.

W. L. Heuser, Haymarket. Two rooms. Rate \$1.50. Month, \$35; week, \$9.

J. P. Smith, Waterfall, 3 1/2 miles from Thoroughfare; 3 rooms. Accommodate 8. Rate \$1; transportation arranged.

Mrs. Jos. Boorman, Manassas. Lodging for 2.

B. F. Hughes, Manassas. Accommodate 4. Reasonable rates.

Chas. H. Beavers, Manassas, 1 1/2 miles North of Manassas; 3 from Mitchell's ford. Accommodate 5. Rate \$1.

Mrs. M. A. Farquhar, Buckhall. Accommodate 4 gentlemen. Rate \$2, including transportation to Manassas.

Mrs. Mollie Bonner, Manassas 1 1/2 miles from depot. Accommodate 10. Rate 2; transportation age, the trip.

Mrs. W. G. Muddiman, Manassas. Four gentlemen, or one family. Meals any hour. Rate \$2.

F. E. Saffer, Manassas, 3 rooms—room and board \$2. Will arrange transportation.

Fannie B. Lee, Bull Run. Accommodate 12. Correspondence invited.

Mrs. Edgar Thomason, Manassas. Accommodate 8 gentlemen. Rate \$1.50.

Jno. H. Jeffries, Manassas. Accommodate 10. Have stable for horses.

Geo. F. Akers, Manassas. Rooms for 12. Rate for same, \$1.25.

Wm. T. Monroe, Wellington. Accommodate 8 gentlemen. Rate moderate.

I. R. Wolverton, Buckland, 3 miles from Thoroughfare, 4 from Gainesville, 3 from Haymarket. Accommodate 6. Rate \$2, or \$3 per week. Payment in advance.

Mrs. W. B. Goode, Manassas. Board and lodging for 5.

Geo. H. Smith, Manassas. Accommodate 6. Rate \$2.

Mrs. M. Barbour, Thoroughfare. One mile from depot. Rate 50c.

SOUVENIR DAILY FOR MANOEUVRES.
SEPTEMBER 5, 1904.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY.

There seems to be some misapprehension as to the scope of the military authorities in the town of Manassas and vicinities during the period covered by the army encampment.

Military authority in no way interferes with or supercedes the civil authority. In all cases the military should be in strict subordination to and governed by the civil power.

The military guard located near town, consisting of two companies of soldiers under command of Maj. French, as provost marshal, has instructions to arrest all disorderly soldiers, or soldiers who in any way are guilty of violation of military regulations. This guard has no authority to interfere in any way with any civilians and will not assist in executing the civil or State police laws so far as it applies to civilians. Had this guard been stationed here under the Mayor, it would then have become a part of the local police just as the State militia becomes a part of the local police under the control of the civil authorities.

The civil authorities will try to work together, the military undertaking to suppress all disorder on the part of the soldiery, thus relieving the local police to that extent.

Thus far there has been very little disorder. Strangers hearing the reports that disorderly mobs were making it unpleasant for every one, have expressed surprise upon coming here that such quiet and good order prevails, especially in view of the large crowds of strangers congregating here.

The town and county authorities have made, it seems to us, ample preparation for the protection of all persons and property. A good mounted police is in the field and orders are in force from every camp. Of course, there will be hard characters here—they always follow crowds—and vigilance is needed. This vigilance will be had.

We say to the saloon keepers in the town that they are practically on trial. As law abiding citizens licensed by law, they should, in their own interest, see that the very letter of the law is kept. Not only this, in the interest of the town and good name of our people, they must help preserve order in every possible way.

We give our readers to-day a full account of the first battle of Manassas from a Federal or Northern standpoint. In tomorrow's paper there will be an account of the same battle from a Southern point of view. Intelligent readers in this day want to know what both sides said of this great battle.

The manoeuvres are here and most people are beginning to realize that about all to be seen will be the troops, possibly some marching, and those prepared to follow may see some sort of demonstration, and on Saturday a military parade, a pageant.

The vexed liquor question is still on, and the writer still believes that all efforts should have been centered on a fight against the illicit sale. The traffic is one to be regulated. It cannot be wiped out so long as man is constituted as he is.

Be it said to the credit of the army that the regulars, with very few exceptions, have been orderly and well behaved.

SPECIAL SITUATION—BLUE.
"The leading division (real) of the Blue army has reached Manassas; the remaining division (imaginary) is at Fairfax Courthouse. The commander of the leading Blue corps is with the advanced division. He ascertains at Manassas, by means of reconnaissance, that one division of the Brown army is in the vicinity of Thoroughfare. He learned through spies that the remaining division was at Front Royal on the afternoon of the 5th and was making preparations to march the following morning. He determines to attack the Brown division with the object of defeating, and if possible capturing it, before other Brown forces can come to its assistance, and for this purpose orders an immediate attack by the leading Blue division (real) and sends orders to the remaining division (imaginary) to move forward immediately from Fairfax Courthouse and join in the action in accordance with orders that he will give upon its arrival."

SPECIAL SITUATION—BROWN.
"The Brown commander at Front Royal has received forward his leading division (real) by forced marches through Thoroughfare Gap, with orders to take up a defensive position such that he can cover the Gap and permit the passage of the rest of the Brown forces. It is not known that the Blue army is advancing, and the commander of the Brown division has notified the commander of the Brown army by telegraph that a large force of Blues is already at Manassas. This force is estimated to consist of a division. Another division is known to be following it closely, but its exact location is not ascertained. He resolves to dispatch in reply to hold his position at all hazards and to fight to the last with 7000 men. On the morning of the 6th the Brown commander ascertains definitely that the leading division of the Blue is at Manassas and that another division is at Fairfax Courthouse."

NOTE.
"The problem for the commander of the Blue division is to resist the attacks of the Brown division, knowing that reinforcements are rapidly approaching in its rear. This, to a certain extent, restricts his plan in regard to making any counter offensive movements by the flank. The problem of the Brown commander is to engage the Blues as early as possible, knowing that he can receive reinforcements before his opponent can be reinforced. He is accordingly at liberty to take more latitude in regard to offensive movements than his opponent. In this respect the problem is practically the same as the first problem with the situation reversed. The Southern Railroad from Alexandria to Manassas is assumed to be in unassailable condition. The conditions in regard to suspending the combat will be the same as those set forth in the note to the first problem. The positions of the various bodies of the troops will be noted in the same manner, and the same assumption will be made as to the time of the conclusion of the combat. The troops will return to their respective camps in the same manner and resume the action on the following day as set forth in the note to the first problem. In the operations of the second day, the Brown troops engaged will be regarded as a fresh division with no connection with the casualties of the preceding day will be deducted from the force of the Blue. The action on the second day will be terminated in the same manner as in the case of the first problem. It will also be taken into consideration that at 5 p. m. the Blue reinforcements are crossing Bull Run at the Stone Bridge. Dispositions must be made by the Brown commander of the imaginary divisions to oppose this supposed force. As soon as practicable his Chief of Staff will present to the Corps commander the dispositions as to the result of the battle, stating in detail the reasons of which the question is based."

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL CORBIN:
JOHN G. D. KNIGHT,
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:
H. O. S. HILSTAND,
Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General,
Adjutant General.

THEIR WAY AHEAD.

Superior Excellence in Writing, Quality and Workmanship Guaranteed.

Two special features that will apply to every good brand of Fountain Pen.

(1) A strong non-leaking ink joint in the middle of the barrel away from the finger grasp. Makes a clean pen when in use.

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Full and complete stock of these Pens on hand.

Shannon's Pharmacy,
MANASSAS, VIRGINIA.

EVERYTHING IN PAPER and STATIONERY.

R. P. Andrews Paper Co.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRST ANNUAL RACE MEETING
—OF THE—
Virginia: Racing Association,
MANASSAS, VIRGINIA
Monday, September 12, 1904.
—AND—
Tuesday, September 13, 1904
FIRST RACE AT ONE O'CLOCK P. M.

Five horses to enter and three to start or the race may be declared off. In Steeplechase no horse shall carry more than 175 pounds or less than 130 pounds. Overweight to stay until allowed if declared 15 minutes before the race.

REGULATIONS OF THE COURSE.

Horses must be saddled in the paddock and must parade in front of the stand unless excused by the starter.

Owners and riders are hereby notified that any horse not at the starting-post at the time set for the race will not be allowed to start unless the owner has paid a fine of \$20.00. This fine will be applied to the regular steeplechase course, after the flag is up, will be disqualified.

A bell will ring 10 minutes and a bugle sound 5 minutes before the time fixed for the start.

FIRST DAY.

FIRST RACE—FARMERS' RACE.
For half-bred horses owned by farmers. Weight for age. Sex allowance as by rule. Six Furlongs. Purse \$100, of which \$25 first, \$25 second, \$25 third, \$25 fourth. Entrance Fee \$7.50.

SECOND RACE—OPEN FLAT RACE FOR ALL AGES.
Weight for age. Sex allowance as by rule. Six Furlongs. Purse \$100, of which \$25 first, \$25 second, \$25 third, \$25 fourth. Entrance Fee \$7.50.

THIRD RACE—BELL BOY STEEPLECHASE.
For Hunters qualified under H. S. and H. A. Rules. Weights—4 year olds to carry 145 lbs.; 3 year olds to carry 135 lbs.; 2 year olds and upwards, 120 lbs. Sex allowance as by rule. Gentlemen riders allowed 7 lbs. Purse, \$125. First, \$25; Second, \$25; Third, \$10. Entrance Fee \$10.

FOURTH RACE—OPEN FLAT RACE FOR ALL AGES.
Weight for age. Sex allowance as by rule. One Mile. Purse, \$100. First, \$20; Second, \$20; Third, \$20. Entrance Fee \$7.50.

FIFTH RACE—OPEN STEEPLECHASE.
For four year olds and upwards. Weights—4 year olds to carry 140 lbs.; 3 year olds to carry 130 lbs.; 2 year olds and upwards, 110 lbs. Sex allowance as by rule. Gentlemen riders allowed 7 lbs. Purse, \$125. First, \$25; Second, \$25; Third, \$10. Entrance Fee \$10.

SIXTH RACE—OPEN FLAT RACE FOR ALL AGES.
Weight for age. Sex allowance as by rule. One Mile. Purse, \$100. First, \$20; Second, \$20; Third, \$20. Entrance Fee \$7.50.

SIXTH RACE—SOLDIERS' RACE.
One-half mile dash. To be ridden by a soldier. Catch weights. First, \$50. Second, \$10. Third, \$5.

Entries Close at Midnight September 8, 1904
ALL RETURNS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY THE ENTRY FEE

J. JENKYN DAVIES, Clerk of Course,
Manassas, Va.

The Standard Flange Fountain Pen

Money to Loan!
Money to loan.
Apply to
W. E. LIPSCOMB,
Manassas, Va.

Shannon's Pharmacy,
MANASSAS, VIRGINIA.

MONDAY.—The First Battle of Manassas. Told from a Federal Point of View.
TUESDAY.—The First Battle of Manassas. Told from a Southern Point of View.
WEDNESDAY.—The Second Battle of Manassas.
THURSDAY.—The Problem of War in the United States. Organized Militia.
FRIDAY.—The Fight at Blackwater's Ford. From Official Reports of Both Sides.
SATURDAY.—Lincoln's First Inaugural Address. His Gettysburg Speech. Lee's Farewell to his Army, &c.



CAMP LIFE AT THE MANŒUVRES.

Yesterday (Sunday) was a big day at all the camps. Thousands of soldiers poured in across the country and by rail.

Monday Saturday, Saturday night and Sunday state troops poured in from all the East Atlantic states, mostly those from the North.

Arrests have been made in the mounted police are busy, and would take more than a thousand to see all that is going on.

The Journal's special representative, General Corbin's headquarters, has been assigned to tent No. 1, with Mr. Smith of the Baltimore News.

Officers became involved in a Saturday morning while on duty at the train. The incident at once called a non-commissioned officer, who soon quieted the camp.

There will be considerable marching and preparations for the day and tomorrow, the beginning of the manoeuvres. The Blues and the Browns and the Browns at Manassas.

Among the visitors of note to arrive at the manoeuvre camp is Hon. S. W. Wood of New York, who was a member of the Congress at large in Virginia. Mr. Wise has two sons in the army now stationed at Camp No. 2, and is here to visit.

Monday morning Munson Jackson, a colored boy, was arrested by M. R. Corbin of the mounted police, and carried before Justice M. R. Corbin, charged with peddling at the camp. He was convicted and committed to jail.

A white man by the name of ... from Fairfax county, was arrested Saturday night by Mount Pleasant C. M. R. R. Corbin on charge of selling whiskey with a license. He was brought to Manassas and placed in charge of Mount Corwell.

An unknown negro held up an ... Saturday night, near ... and robbed him of \$10. The robbery was accomplished by the assistance of his victim. The robber escaped to ... but the sheriff is confident of catching him.

An excitement was caused Saturday afternoon, when smoke was rising from the roof of a small building in the rear of Dorsey's stable, belonging to Mr. C. Round. A large crowd gathered, and after throwing a stream of water on the roof a fire broke out. The crowd dispersed.

Monday night a stranger who gave the name of A. W. Ashbrook, made a successful effort to board a ... train, but fell off and probably has been killed. The conductor then refused to let him to be placed on the train. He was then arrested on the ground of being drunk and disorderly. He was searched a pair of knuckles was found in his pocket. The mayor imposed a fine of \$100 and \$500 and costs for carrying concealed weapons. He was promptly paid.

Southern's First Decade. ... the Southern Railroad ... its tenth year. ... a short period in the ... of a country, but ... things may occur in that ...

... of the Southern, the system ... remarkably. It has jumped ... 7,164 miles. ... have increased from ...

... has risen from below ... through at present it is ...

... advanced from below ...

... years had not pay a ... Then it began to ... and for the last two ...

... have been set up on ... rails, shops, terminals ... and it is now a high-class ...

... have advanced the South ... and it has brought in ... investment in farms and manufacturing.

... a large number of ... down into Florida and west to ... It has been progressive and ... and the public has shown its appreciation by giving it abundant patronage. The Railroad Board and Com. ...

DEVELOPING PLANS.

First Real Movement Tomorrow

CAMP HEADQUARTERS, GAINESVILLE, VA., Sept. 4, 1904. (Special Correspondence.)

The manoeuvres of the Atlantic Division, United States Army, commence to-day, Gen. Henry C. Corbin in command. His chief of staff is Lieut.-Col. John G. D. Knight and Col. H. O. S. Heistand, assistant adjutant general is adjutant general.

Gen. Corbin and staff have been engaged the past week in making preparations for the grand event which in magnitude eclipses anything of the kind that has ever taken place in the United States or Europe.

Thousands of soldiers have spent the past week in studying the entire manoeuvre area and much is to be expected as a result. The country for miles around has been carefully gone over by all officers from the general staff down to the company commanders and all indications point to a week of valuable instruction to the officers and men of the Atlantic Division.

Col. Wagner, the chief umpire, has carefully instructed the fifty umpires as to their part in the week's military operations.

To-day reconnaissance and patrolling will be carried on in detail over as much of the terrain as practicable, and military rides over the entire manoeuvre field will be taken under the supervision and instruction of division commanders.

Such progressive drills will be instituted for the day as may be most necessary, preferably drills for the school of the regiments this morning and for that of the brigades this afternoon.

Outposts are being established as we go to press and will be maintained without interruption, day or night, until the termination of the field exercise on Friday.

To-day will be devoted entirely to the study of the country in which the troops will operate, but nevertheless large numbers of visitors will be present to view the operations.

GEN. CORBIN FOOTS THE BILL

The Big Luncheon at Gainesville

CAMP HEADQUARTERS, GAINESVILLE, VA., Sept. 4, 1904. (Special Correspondence.)

Much comment has been caused throughout the country by recent reports published by the daily press that Gen. Corbin would entertain a large number of guests at the expense of the country.

The matter has been taken up by several newspapers, and by Congressman Livingston of Georgia, and it was even suggested that the matter might be looked into by Congress at its coming session.

But now comes a denial that Gen. Corbin's guests will be entertained at the expense of the Government, and it is stated that

McINTEER ARRESTED.

Terrorized Lower Prince William.

Robert McInteer, the young desperado, who has so long terrorized the lower part of this county, was arrested in Baltimore a few days ago and on Saturday was brought here by Sheriff F. C. Rorabaugh, and lodged in jail.

McInteer was convicted several years ago of an attempt to kill his brother and sentenced to the penitentiary. During the trial he became so obstreperous that the trial court threatened to gag him, and finally sent for gags before the trial ended.

Before his term had expired, he was granted a conditional pardon. He then returned to his former home, near Dumfries, threatening vengeance against all who were instrumental in his trial and conviction. Having many friends he was for a long time able to elude arrest, and kept that entire section in a state of feverish unrest.

The news of his arrest will come as a welcome relief both to the citizens of that section and the officers of the county.

There are several of McInteer's friends now awaiting trial on the charge of assisting him to escape and resisting officers.

Several rewards, aggregating about \$200, will go to his captors.

THE BIG RACES.

The races, which will be held on the Show Grounds at Manassas, on Sept. 12 and 13, will be conducted under the rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, which insures to the public that it will be conducted on the highest plane.

Mr. Jno. D. Hooe, of Warrenton, will be the steward of the meeting.

The 15th Cavalry band with 18 pieces has been engaged for the occasion, which will add much to the programme as it is considered the best band in the army.

One of the greatest attractions during the meet will be a race for stallions owned in this county. Among the horses that will start are: Sun Up, Bannock, Loch Glynn, F. V. T., and Dolce Far Niente.

Each horse has many admirers and at present each has an equal chance.

The following gentlemen are expected to start horses: Dr. Jas. Kerr, H. Rosier-Dulany, Chas. H. Harkamp, Robert Neville, T. Bolinger Robertson, Ernest Utterback, Wells Bros., Richard Lewis, T. S. Meredith, Richard Wallach, Porter Bros., A. B. Sorg, Jno. Shellhorn, E. O. Hayes, Robert Barr and others.

Positively no gambling will be permitted on the grounds. Twenty police have been engaged to see that perfect order is kept.

The officers of the Association are Col. Robert Neville, president; P. V. Palmer, vice president; J. J. ... secretary and ...

HEADQUARTERS ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Arrangements for the Press.

The headquarters of the Atlantic Division are situated about three hundred yards West of Gainesville, and are designated as Camp No. 3. General Corbin and staff are encamped on the South side of the railroad, and the press camp, in charge of Capt. Jas. A. Moss, is opposite, to the North of the railroad.

The camp is in direct telegraphic communication with the War Department at Washington. Five wires are being used to keep the Department in touch with the various camps.

At the press camp forty tents have been assigned to the correspondents of various periodicals. Owing to the large number of reporters in attendance, two have been quartered in each tent. The tents are provided with tables, chairs and cots. A shower bath also adds to the comforts of the press representatives.

About seventy newspaper men will be present during the week. Many are expected to-day.

Capt. Jas. A. Moss, the staff officer in charge of press camp, is doing everything possible to make the camp pleasant for the men.

Trouble in Democratic Camp.

A special dispatch from New York says: August Belmont's ambition to be known as the dominant power in the democratic national committee is said to be at the bottom of the paralysis that seems to have seized this body.

Chairman Taggart, who would become a mere subaltern if Belmont's ambition was realized, is fighting for political existence, and the national committee is in a deadlock.

Belmont's plan is reported to be the establishment of a branch headquarters in the West, with Taggart in charge. The main headquarters here he would leave under the joint control of himself and William F. Sheehan. The Western branch would be dependent on Eastern headquarters for funds.

As a threat to compel compliance Belmont is said to hold the refusal of Wall Street's support. Belmont is being aided in his purpose, it is said, by the editorial attitude of one New York Democratic newspaper which has ...

TRAVEL NOT INTERRUPTED.

Advanced Guards Must Lead The Way.

CAMP HEADQUARTERS, GAINESVILLE, VA., Sept. 4, 1904. (Special Correspondence.)

Reports have been circulated among the people residing in the vicinity of the several military camps that during the field exercises no travel over the public roads within the limits of the manoeuvre area would be allowed and much apprehension has been felt, the country people fearing they would not be permitted to see the operations.

In an interview with Capt. Jas. A. Moss, THE JOURNAL'S special correspondent has learned that public travel will in no way be interrupted so far as civilians are concerned.

As a matter of precaution, civilians will not be permitted to go ahead of advance guards, nor to seriously interfere with the movements of troops. Neither will they be allowed to do anything that would betray the movements of a column to the enemy.

We can say with authority, however, that our people will be ordered not to travel over the public thoroughfare only when absolutely necessary.

Quiet Sunday at Camp.

CAMP HEADQUARTERS, GAINESVILLE, VA., Sept. 4, 1904. (Special Correspondence.)

The day has been very quiet in the camp, and nothing unusual has taken place.

Mrs. Corbin, wife of Gen. H. C. Corbin, and Mrs. Grant arrived during the day, but there were no social functions.

There is considerable activity in press camp, especially among the photographers.

A large number of troop trains, bound for Thoroughfare, passed through the camp and the regular trains are running from one to two hours late. All the troops are expected to reach camp to-night, and to-morrow the public may look for some improvement in the train service.

Hicks for September.

Rev. Irl Hicks, the weather prophet, makes predictions for September as follows:

First storm period from the 4th to the 10th and is central on the 6th. It is plainly evident that this is a period in which very general and, perhaps, violent disturbances are reasonably to be expected. As early as the 6th look for growing warmth and other decided indications of approaching storms. About 7th to 10th wide spreading and severe storms of rain, thunder and wind will sweep over most parts of the country. Very warm weather will precede and attend these storms.

The second storm period, which is central on the 11th and 12th is so directly connected with the declining first period that we may as well consider them as one. At the winding up of these disturbances, a rushing, high barometer and cold, Northwesterly gales will come out of the Northwest, attended with front in Northernly sections.

Third storm period, regular. This period runs from the 16th to 21st, being central on the 18th. The result at this period will depend upon the character of the disturbances at previous September periods. If this energy should find vent in very heavy storms to this third storm period, the chances are that disturbances will be comparatively moderate at this time. But if warm placid weather, with only light perturbations should lead up to this time the cumulative forces will reach a climax between the 16th and 20th of September, but the storms, and other phenomena resulting therefrom, are just as liable to break forth weeks before and after, as at the center of the equinoctial period.

Fourth storm period, reactionary, is central on the 23rd, 24th and 25th. In every probability, some of the most general and violent disturbances of the month will transpire within 48 hours of noon on the 24th. Heavy to violent storms are also liable to visit the interior generally at and about this time, touches of early snow with high barometer, cold winds and frosty nights.

Fifth storm period, regular. This last September period is central on the 29th, reaching from the 27th into October. Under the influence of this period September will come to its close growing decidedly warmer with areas of cloudiness and rain gathering and moving Eastward. By the 30th well defined storms will be noted in the West, which will advance Eastward over the country during the 1st and 2d days of October. Change to cooler and rising barometer in the West as September ends.

Harper's Cephalgine. BRAIN FOOD.

There are few ladies who have not at some time in the past found it necessary to postpone the pleasure of their social duties on account of a severe attack of Headache or Neuralgia, and not infrequently is it the case with business men, in the hurry-burry of every-day transactions, to find themselves almost incapacitated by similar troubles. With this information at my command, I consider that a special privilege has been assigned me in being able to present to such sufferers a remedy so universally praised by those who have used it.

SENATOR MONEY: "I have used medicinal prescriptions in great numbers, but your Cephalgine is the most prompt and harmless of them all."

SENATOR MORGAN: "It has never failed to give the relief hoped for."

MRS. A. E. STEVENSON, wife of a former Vice-President of the U. S., Bloomington, Ill.: "I have found it of infinite benefit for Headache from overfatigue."

C. S. FIELD, Chicago: "I can say that it is the only remedy which has been of much benefit to me for Sick Headache."

LOUIS GENOIA, Pharmacist, Philadelphia: "I hope you may reap the success which is the reward for devising such an elegant remedy."

LADY MOLESWORTH, Cambridge, England, is never without the remedy, and orders it constantly direct from my laboratory.

CHAS. F. WRIGHT, of Stanford University, California: "My mother has so much faith in your Cephalgine that she will not allow herself to be without it."

JNO. H. GARTZ, Esq., of Hannibal, Mo., writes to me from Carlsbad, Austria, to express to him half dozen one dollar bottles, stating "I can find nothing here to equal Harper's Cephalgine."

C. H. ESTRO, Esq., of Atlanta, Ga. writes: "I find your Cephalgine the best remedy for Headache and Neuralgia I have ever used."

REAL ESTATE COLUMN.

GEO. C. ROUND & CO., DIRECTLY OPPOSITE DEPOT, MANASSAS, VIRGINIA.

MANASSAS, 1904.

Four hundred feet above tidewater. One hour from Washington. On summit of Piedmont Plateau. In full view of the Virginia Mountains. A superb suburban location. At Valley Junction of Southern Railway. An Historic Centre for tourists. The centre of a good farming district. The new county seat of Prince William. Annual Prince William Horse Show. Army Manoeuvres, September, 1904. Army of the Potomac, May, 1905.

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HISTORIC BELLE A MAN AN OLD COLONIAL MANSION

The home of the Ewells; the burial place where Washington's most intimate friend, Dr. ... married—mentioned by Jefferson in his letters; a century in the 18th century.

150 Acres of fine farming land and 500 acres of forest range adjoining. Price, \$12,500.

48 1/2 Acres, 2 miles from main line of Southern Railway, 50 from Washington, with elegant Mansion and Grounds. Price, \$17,000.

One of the best estates of Upper Fauquier County, 300 acres, 85 miles from Washington, on Valley Branch of Southern Railway. Price, \$16,000.

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206 Acres, two miles East of Manassas, on high ridge where Signal Station of 1861 was located. House moderate, large barn and very fine orchard. Price, \$4,800.

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50 Acres, two miles from Manassas, with new buildings complete, fine location. Price, \$8,800.

260 Acres, on Bull Run, 3 miles from Manassas, 1/2 in woods, new buildings. Price, \$4,500.

350 Acres, on Bull Run, two-thirds clear, one-third in woods; no buildings. Can be subdivided into small farms and sold from \$25.00 to \$45.00 per acre.

40 Acres with fine mansion in colonial style. Price, \$12,000.

84 Acres, one-half cleared, 5 fields, 400 fruit trees, 6-room house, good water; includes also a country store, postoffice etc. \$3,000.

95 Acre Farm near Postoffice, Store, School and Church; three miles from Manassas. Price, \$1,800.

124 Acres, over one-half cleared and in fair farming condition; 40 acres of bottom land; buildings small; five miles from Manassas. Price, \$8,000.

33 Acres, near Manassas, with good buildings and fine fruit of all kinds. Price, \$3,900.

50 Houses in Manassas from \$1,500 to \$12,000.

50 Fine locations on Grant and Lee Avenues for building.



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GEO. C. ROUND & CO., Manassas, Virginia.

beat and mounted his horse and rode on to join the column on which so much depended. From the neighborhood 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—Col. 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. Gov. 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 the hand digging as it advanced. But on it went and the 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 was thus brought to bear most effectively on the enemy's left and center.

The famous Irish regiment, 1,600 strong, who have had so much of the hand digging to perform, claimed the honor of a share in the hard fighting and led the van of Tyler's attack, followed by the Seventy-ninth (Highlanders) and Thirtieth New York and 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 with a firmer grasp. As the line swept along Meagher galloped towards 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 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 artillery.

Carlisle answered for us Hunter's division. The sound of the cannon completely drowned at this period the volleys of the musketry and rifle fire. It blanched the cheeks of the villagers at Centerville, to the main street of which place some of the enemy's rifled shells 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? Little, yet perhaps more than any who were engaged in it. How anxiously we strained our eyes to catch the various movements, thoughtless of everything but the spectacle and the successes or reverses of the Federal army. Our infantry were engaged in woods and meadows beyond our view. We knew not the nature or position of the force they were fighting. But now and then there would be a fierce rush into the open prospect, a gallant charge on one side and a retreat on the other, and we saw plainly that our columns were gaining ground and steadily pursuing their advantage by their gradual movement which continued towards the distance and the enemy's center.

We indeed heard continuous tidings of hot and victory, and those in the trees above us told us of more than we could discover with our field glasses from below. We heard that Hunter had fairly rounded the enemy's flank, and then we listened for ourselves to the sound of his charges in the northern woods and saw for ourselves the air gathering up smoke from their branches and the waving column of the Mississippians as they fled from their first battery and were forced into the open field. Then we saw our own Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth, corps animated by a chivalrous national rivalry, press on to the support of the more distant column. We could catch glimpses of the continual advances and retreats; could hear occasionally the guns of a battery before undiscovered; could guess how terribly all this accumulation of death upon death must tell upon those undaunted men, but could also see—and our hearts continually followed the knowledge—that our forces were gradually driving the right of the enemy around the second quarter of a circle, until by 1 o'clock the main battle was raging at a point almost directly opposite our standing place—the road at the edge of the woods—where it had commenced six hours before.

There was a hill at the distance of a mile and a half to which I have heretofore alluded. From its height overlooking the whole plain a few shells had reached us early in the day and as it was near the middle of the day the

field more of the enemy's reinforcements gathered about its ridge than to the aid of the beaten rebels in the woods and valleys. Here there was an open battery and long lines of infantry in support ready, for a wonder, to let our wearied fellows see the fresh forces they had to conquer.

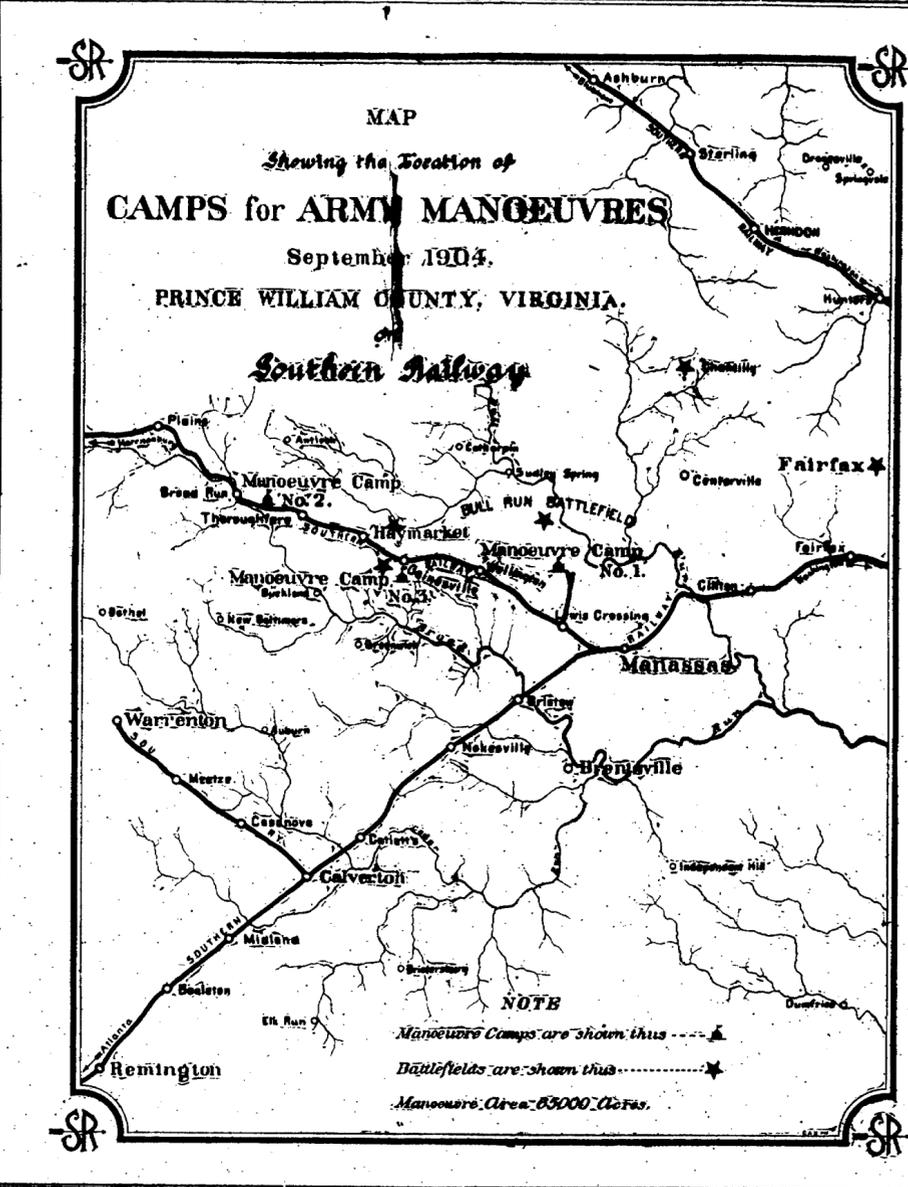
As the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth wound round the meadows to the north of this hill and began to cross the road apparently with the intention of scaling it, we saw a column coming down from the farthest perspective and for a moment believed it to be a portion of Hunter's division and that it had succeeded in completely turning the enemy's rear. A wild shout rose from us all. But soon the lookouts saw that the ensigns bore secession banners, and we knew that Johnston or some other rebel general was leading a horde of fresh troops against our united right and center. It was time for more regiments to be sent forward and Keyes was ordered to advance with the First Tyler brigade. The three Connecticut regiments and the Fourth Maine came on with a will, the First Connecticut was posted in reserve and the other three corps swept up the field by the ford on the right to aid the struggling advance.

All eyes were now directed to the distant hilltop, now the center of the fight. All could see the enemy's infantry ranging darkly against the sky beyond and the first lines of our men moving with fine determination up the steep slope. The cannonading upon our advance, the struggle upon the hilltop, the interchange of position between the contestants, were watched by us, and as new forces rushed in upon the enemy's side the scene was repeated over and over again. It must have been here, I think, that the Sixty-ninth took and lost a battery eight times in succession and finally were compelled, totally exhausted, to resign the completion of their work to the Connecticut regiments which had just come up. The third Connecticut finally carried that summit, unfurled the Stars and Stripes above it, and passed from the fight to cheer for the Union cause.

Then the battle began to work down the hill, the returning half of the circle which the enemy, driven before the desperate charges of our troops, described during the day, until the very point where Tyler's advance commenced the action. Down the hill and into the valley thickets on the left the Zouaves, the Connecticut and New York regiments with the unconquerable Rhode Islanders, drove the continually enlarging but always vanquished columns of the enemy. It was only to meet more batteries, earthwork succeeding earthwork, ambuscade after ambuscade. Our fellows were hot and weary; most had drunk no water during hours of heat and smoke and insufferable heat. No one knows what choking the rebel smoke produces in a few moments until he has personally experienced it, and so the conflict raged for a little while. It was the middle of a blazing afternoon. Our regiments held the positions they had won, but the enemy kept receiving additions and continued a flank movement towards our left—a dangerous movement for us, a movement which those in the rear perceived and vainly endeavored to induce some general officer to guard against.

Here was the grand blunder or misfortune of the battle. A misfortune that we had no troops in reserve after the Ohio regiments were again sent forward, this time to assist in building a bridge across the run on the Warrenton road, by the side of the stone bridge known to be mined. A blunder in that the last reserve was sent forward at all. It should have been retained to guard the rear of the left, and every other regiment on the field should have been promptly recalled over the route by which it had advanced and ordered only to maintain such positions as rested on a supported, continuous line. Gen. Scott says, to-day, that our troops had accomplished three days' work and should have rested long before. But McDowell tried to vanquish the South in a single struggle, and the result is before us.

At this time, near 4 o'clock, I rode forward through the open plain to the creek where the abatis was being assailed by our engineers. The Ohio, Connecticut, and Minnesota regiments were vainly posted thereabouts,



others were in distant portions of the field; all were completely exhausted and partly discovered; no general of division except Tyler could be found. Where were our officers? Where was the foe? Who knew whether we had won or lost?



WHERE JACKSON STOOD.

and a body of cavalry rushed down upon our columns near the bridge. They came from the woods on the left and infantry poured into the road at the very spot where the battle commenced and near which the South Carolinians who



THE NEW COURTHOUSE AT MANASSAS.

got up the hill as best they could, without leaders, every man saving himself in his own way.



THE STONE BRIDGE.

By the time I reached the top of the hill, the retreat, the panic, the hideous headlong confusion, were now beyond a hope. I was near the rear of the movement,



THE NEW COURTHOUSE AT MANASSAS.

must leave with the rest. "I'll be damned if I will," was the sultry reply and the splendid fellow



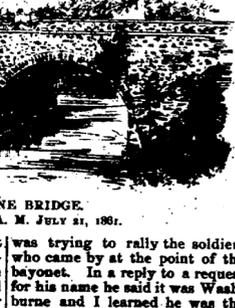
THE STONE BRIDGE.

rode back to make his way as best he could. Meantime I saw officers with leaves and eagles on their shoulder-straps, majors and colonels who had deserted their commands, pass me galloping as if for dear life. No enemy pursued just then, but I suppose all were afraid that his guns would be trained down the long, narrow avenue and mow the retreating thousands, and better to pieces army wagons and everything else which crowded it. Only one field officer, so far as my observation extended, seemed to have reman-



THE STONE BRIDGE.

finied to civilians. I saw a man in citizen's dress, who had thrown off his coat, seized a musket and



THE STONE BRIDGE.

was trying to rally the soldiers who came by at the point of the bayonet. In a reply to a request for his name he said it was Washburne and I learned he was the member by that name from Illinois. The Hon. Mr. Kellogg made a similar effort. Both these Congressmen bravely stood their ground till the last moment and were serviceable at Centerville in assisting the half there almost entirely made. And other civilians did what they could.



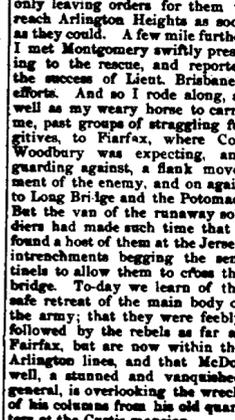
THE STONE BRIDGE.

tumbling against each other amid clouds of dust and sickening sights and sounds. Hacks, containing spectators of the late affray, were smashed like glass and the occupants were lost sight of in the debris. Horses flying wildly from the battlefield galloped at random forward, joining in the stampede. Those on foot who could catch them rode them bareback, as much to save themselves from being run over as to make quicker time. Wounded men lying along the banks—the few neither left on the field nor taken to the captured hospitals—appealed with raised hands to those who rode horses, begging to be lifted behind, but few regarded such petitions. Then the artillery, such as was saved, came thundering along, smashing and overpowering everything. The regular cavalry, I record to their shame, joined in the melee, adding to its terrors, for they rode down footmen without mercy. One of the great guns was overturned and lay amid the ruins of a caisson as I passed it. I saw an artilleryman running between the ponderous fore and after wheels of his gun carriage, hanging on with both hands and vainly striving to jump upon the one striving to slip from the other. The drivers were spurring the horses; he could not cling much longer and a more agonized expression never fixed the features of a drowning man. The carriage bounded from the roughness of a steep hill leading to a creek. He lost his hold, fell, and in an instant the great wheels had crushed the life out of him. Who ever saw such a sight? Could the retreat at Borodino have exceeded it in confusion and tumult? I think not. It did not slack in the least until Centerville was reached. There the sight of the reserve—Miles's brigade—formed in order on the hill, seemed somewhat to reassure the van. But still the teams and foot soldiers pushed on passing their own camps and heading swiftly for the distant Potomac, until for ten miles the road over which the grand army had so lately passed southward, lay with unsteady banners and faint with surfeit of strength was covered with the fragments of its retreating forces, shattered and panic-stricken in a single day. From the branch route the trains attached to Hunter's division had caught the contagion of the flight and poured into its already swollen current another turbid freshet of confusion and dismay. Whoever saw a more shameful abandonment of munitions gathered at such vast expense? The caissons, many of them, cut the traces of their horses and galloped from the wagons. Others threw out their loads to accelerate their flight, and grain, picks, and shovels, and provisions of every kind lay trampled in the dust for leagues. Thousands of muskets were thrown away and when some of us succeeded in rallying a body of fugitives and forming them in a line across the road, hardly one but had thrown away his arms. If the enemy had brought up his artillery and served it upon the retreating train or had intercepted our progress with five hundred of his cavalry he might have captured enough supplies for a week's feast of thanksgiving. As it was, enough was left behind to tell the story of the panic. The rout of the Federal army seemed complete.

A CHECK TO THE RETREAT.
The sight of Miles's reserve drawn up on the hills at Centerville, supporting a full battery of field-pieces, and the efforts of the few officers still faithful to their trust, encouraged many of the fugitive infantry to seek their old camps and go no farther. But the majority pushed on to a point near the late site of Germantown, where Lieut. Brisbane had formed a line of Hunt's artillery which the road repulsed all who attempted to break through. I particularly request attention to the service thus rendered by this loyal young officer.

While he was thus engaged, a courier arrived with the news that Col. Montgomery was advancing with a New Jersey brigade from Falls Church, and that the retreat must be stopped, only the wagons being allowed to pass through. Some thousands of men, who had already got far on their way to Washington, poor fellows, who could blame them? Their own colonels had deserted them, only leaving orders for them to reach Arlington Heights as soon as they could. A few miles further I met Montgomery swiftly pressing to the rescue, and reported the success of Lieut. Brisbane's efforts. And so I rode along, as well as my weary horse to carry me, past groups of straggling fugitives, to Fairfax, where Col. Woodbury was expecting, and guarding against a flank movement of the enemy, and on again to Long Bridge and the Potomac. But the van of the runaway soldiers had made such time that I found a host of them at the Jersey intrenchments begging the sentinels to allow them to cross the bridge. To-day we learn of the safe retreat of the main body of the army; that they were feebly followed by the rebels as far as Arlington lines, and that McDowell, standing and unquailed general, is overlooking the wreck of his columns from his old quarters at Curtis mansion.

OUR LOSSES.
The list of the killed and wounded in this wide-spread action will not be found proportionate to the number engaged on either side, and to the duration of the conflict. The nature of the ground, and the fact that the struggle was confined to attacks upon batteries and ambuscades,



THE STONE BRIDGE.

made the whole affair a series of fiery skirmishes, rather than a grand encounter. Men fought with a kind of a American individuality—each for himself—and the musketry firing was of the most irregular character. There were few such heavy volleys as those which made the hills echo last Thursday.

It would not be surprising if our entire loss in killed and wounded should prove to have been not over a thousand men. The rebels must have suffered twice as much from the terrific cannonading of our artillery in the forenoon, and from the desperate charges of the Zouaves, the Sixty-ninth, and the other corps which were especially distinguished in the engagement. The Zouave captured two batteries, fought hand to hand with Carolinians in a furious bow-knife conflict, routed the famous Black Horse Cavalry, and only broke ranks when victory became hopeless.

Nine-tenths of our killed and wounded were perforce left on the field, and in the hospitals at either end; and as the enemy retains possession of the ground, we can get no accurate details of our losses. From prisoners taken by us we learn that the rebel leaders, determined in a furious bow-knife conflict, routed the famous Black Horse Cavalry, and only broke ranks when victory became hopeless. West Point batteries remain in the enemy's possession. Twenty-three of our guns, including thirty-two-pound siege pieces, were taken. But Sherman, who went into action with six cannon, came out with eight-two of them, dragged from the rebel embraces. Large numbers of artillery and train wagons are probably cut off, and abandoned arms and munitions have fallen into the enemy's hands. At the date of this letter, it is uncertain whether any of our regiments which were intercepted at the time of the panic have surrendered themselves to the rebels; but this must be the case with many of the infantry, who ignorant of the country, starving and exhausted, dashed into the forests in their retreat. Every hour, however, is reducing our list of missing, as the stragglers reach their old camps along the Potomac.

THEORY OF DEFEAT.

The disastrous result of the action was perhaps inevitable—even though no panic had occurred at the close of the action, the causes against which the noblest soldier can never successfully oppose their daring. First, the enemy's forces had been largely underrated, and nearly doubled our own in number; second the onus of the attack rested entirely upon us, and the natural and scientific defenses of the rebels made their position almost impregnable; third, many of our leaders displayed a lamentable want of military knowledge. There was little real generalship in the field. There was no mind of the Napoleonic order, at once centralizing and comprehending the entire movement of the day. There was no one to organize our regiments in strong, swift-moving columns, and hurl them powerfully against the foe. Nor were the generals of division more competent to their work. The exhibited personal bravery, but advantages gained were not secured, important points were abandoned as soon as carried and a reckless, fatiguing pursuit preferred, until Beauregard and Davis, who commanded in person, led us to the positions thoroughly available for the attack of their final reinforcements. As for us, no one had thought of providing that reserve absolutely necessary to the sealing and completion of a battle's successes.

It is in the last conflict of the day that decides the victory or defeat. We had no cavalry to rest our retreating force. Our artillery was not rendered efficient in the afternoon. Gen. Tyler neglected to guard his rear, and to check the pushing forward of his trains. As for the colonels, many of those who were not wounded or killed in the engagement exhibited merely inefficiency, but the pusillanimity which I have before recorded. To conclude: Before we can force our way through a country as well adapted for strategic defence as the fastnesses of Piedmontese, the defiles of Switzerland, or the almost unconquerable wilds in which Schamyl so long held the Russians at bay—before we can possess and advance beyond the scientific intrenchments with which the skill of disloyal officers has made those Virginia forests so fearfully and mysteriously deathful to our patriotic soldiery, we must discover the executive genius whose genius shall oppose new modes of subduing a novel, and thus far successful, method of warfare, and whose alert action shall carry his devices into resistless effect.

* Six of the twenty-three cannon were recovered the next day by Col. Rickett, the enemy having delayed removing them from the field.

ARMY MANOEUVRES, Prince William Co., Va., Sept. 5-10, 1904.

The Southern Railway will sell round trip tickets between Washington, Bismarck, Harrisburg, Front Royal, Warrenton, Daaville, Va., and intermediate stations to Manassas Va., and the manoeuvre camps, on account of the Army manoeuvres, at greatly reduced rates. Tickets will be from \$5.00 to \$6.00. Included in the rate is the cost of a berth in the manoeuvres and every one should take advantage of the low rates offered by the Southern Railway to witness the drilling of this large body of soldiers, which will present a grand spectacle. All through trains of the Southern will stop at Manassas, Va., during the manoeuvres.