

Table with subscription rates: One copy one year \$1.50, six months .75, three months .50

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of 75c per square of one inch space for first insertion, and 50c per square for each subsequent insertion.

SECOND BULL RUN.

Story of Gen. Pope's Campaign in Virginia.

ITS QUARTER CENTENARY. Hot Fighting from Cedar Mountain to Chantilly.

The Campaign Begins at Cedar Mountain, the 9th of August, 1862. It Ends with Pope's Retreat to Washington, September 1—Fighting Every Step of the Way—The Three Days' Battles at Bull Run, Gainesville, Groveton and Manassas.

It was a quarter of a century ago on June 21st that Maj. Gen. John Pope was appointed commander of the Army of Virginia. The Pope's forces of Banks, Fremont and Sigel had been demoralized by the movements of Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah valley were to be united into the Army of Virginia, and put under one head. There were three corps under the command of Banks, Fremont and Sigel.

Pope was a western man of large stature and soldierly appearance. He was born in Illinois in 1822, and was graduated at West Point before he was 20 years old. He was assigned at once to the 2nd Cavalry, and was sent to Florida to survey the boundary between the States and Mexico.

After the war he was engaged in building government works until the outbreak of the civil war. As a topographical engineer he did considerable experimenting in the line of boring artesian wells to obtain a water supply on the arid western plains.

In 1861 he was made a brigadier general of volunteers, and the district of Northern Missouri was placed in his charge. Afterward he commanded the Army of Missouri. In March, 1862, he was promoted to be major general of volunteers. From these experiences he was called east in June and placed at the head of the Army of Virginia. He was to organize and consolidate it. In July he became a brigadier general in the regular army.

It was in the month of August, 1862, that the subject of this chapter in our history, in September, 1862, Gen. Pope responded to the call of his country. In the month of August he was permitted to do so, and received back his old command in the northwest. He was not retired from the regular army.

Gen. Pope was a western man of large stature and soldierly appearance. He was born in Illinois in 1822, and was graduated at West Point before he was 20 years old. He was assigned at once to the 2nd Cavalry, and was sent to Florida to survey the boundary between the States and Mexico.

After the war he was engaged in building government works until the outbreak of the civil war. As a topographical engineer he did considerable experimenting in the line of boring artesian wells to obtain a water supply on the arid western plains.

peninsula to Aquia creek and near Pope. If McClellan and Halleck had only taken it, Richmond could then have been taken almost without a blow. For by the 13th of August that city had been nearly stripped of supplies.

The next campaign in Virginia was to be fought in a region south and somewhat east of where the last one had closed in the Shenandoah valley.

The reader will observe on the map the town of Gordonsville, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. The Confederates were well informed as to Federal movements. They early learned that Pope's forces were concentrating near Gordonsville. This was a railroad center, and kept Richmond in communication with the region both to the westward and southward, enabling it to receive supplies.

Pope resolved to take possession of Gordonsville. The railroad had been given as early as July 14, but was not carried out. The Confederates had had hurried division after division of his army away from Richmond to that place. First Jackson and Ewell went, then A. P. Hill, to protect Gordonsville. Jackson and Ewell went as early as July 18. Aug. 13, just at the time McClellan was withdrawing from the Peninsula, the rest of the Confederate divisions, Longstreet's and Hood's, and nearly all Halleck's said "Finger" started to join the main body at Gordonsville. There was thus a prospect for a large fight. The scene was laid to the east of Gordonsville, near the Shenandoah and the Rappahannock and Bull Run.

Buford and Bayard had command of Pope's cavalry.

By Aug. 9 Pope's army was largely concentrated between Culpeper Court House and Cedar Mountain. Banks led the advance and was not far from Cedar Mountain. Pope's whole force at this time was about 37,000.

By Aug. 9 Pope's army was largely concentrated between Culpeper Court House and Cedar Mountain. Banks led the advance and was not far from Cedar Mountain. Pope's whole force at this time was about 37,000.

By Aug. 9 Pope's army was largely concentrated between Culpeper Court House and Cedar Mountain. Banks led the advance and was not far from Cedar Mountain. Pope's whole force at this time was about 37,000.

By Aug. 9 Pope's army was largely concentrated between Culpeper Court House and Cedar Mountain. Banks led the advance and was not far from Cedar Mountain. Pope's whole force at this time was about 37,000.

By Aug. 9 Pope's army was largely concentrated between Culpeper Court House and Cedar Mountain. Banks led the advance and was not far from Cedar Mountain. Pope's whole force at this time was about 37,000.

By Aug. 9 Pope's army was largely concentrated between Culpeper Court House and Cedar Mountain. Banks led the advance and was not far from Cedar Mountain. Pope's whole force at this time was about 37,000.

with a major general's commission awaiting him. But just before he reached his new headquarters he was stricken with a typhoid fever, and died a very brief sickness. His illness was brought on by exposure and toil in the Army of the Potomac. The very last day of his life, Dec. 16, 1862, almost in the moment of death, he wrote, "I am almost in the moment of death, and a smile of joy gratification is his way, and, finally, saying it, he died, he died, he died."

THE RAPPANNOCK. After Cedar Run, what next? The base of operations of the Union army of the east was now the Rappahannock river. After Cedar Run, Pope gradually withdrew his army to the Rappahannock's north bank, leaving it between himself and the Confederates. Meantime Lee massed his whole army around Jackson, between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, 55,000 strong. He was led to this by a curious incident, which shows on what small things great events turn. The Confederates had been exchanging early in August. On the way to Richmond he passed Fort Monroe. He saw there Burnside's "Finger" and was struck by it. Burnside, by means known to himself, he found out he was the Rappahannock. The moment he set foot on the shore below Richmond, he hurried to Gen. Lee. Lee was in the city, and by relays of galloping couriers, Lee dispatched the word to Jackson on the Rapidan.

The Federal cat was now out of the bag. Burnside's corps had been sent from North Carolina to swell the Army of Virginia, and to re-enforce McClellan on the James. At the same time reports reached Richmond of McClellan's army's leaving the peninsula.

McClellan's army had not reached Fredericksburg, on the way to join Pope, when Lee's 55,000 men, having been marching in person, faced Pope's army of something over 40,000 on the Rappahannock. Pope was on the north side, Lee on the south, at the battle of the Rappahannock. The Confederates, however, were not to be taken by surprise. Pope, knowing Lee's great numbers, could not attack. He called for re-enforcements, which were promised, but did not come.

Both Lee and Pope were meditating hostile movements when, on the night of Aug. 22, a tremendous rainstorm came, which stopped the advance of both armies. The rain was so heavy that it was impossible to march. The rain was so heavy that it was impossible to march.

Pope's headquarters were at Catlett's Station, five miles behind the center of his line. The daring Confederate cavalryman, Stuart, selected that night for a raid. He had crossed the Rappahannock before the storm. He swept around to the Federal rear and charged directly upon Pope's headquarters. There were confusion and wild fleeing. "Pope" himself escaped, leaving hat and coat behind him. His headquarters were captured, however. That was all Lee wanted to give him most accurate information, and the result shows he made good use of it. A negro guided Stuart's cavalry to Pope's headquarters during the campaign of the Shenandoah.

Lee formed the bold plan of crossing the Rappahannock, getting in Pope's rear, and cutting him off from Washington. For this difficult and dangerous task, Lee selected a man who had been proved in the battle of Bull Run, and who was a grand son of the British revolutionaries. His name was Jubal A. Early. He was born in 1814 in New York, and was first in the ranks of the army in 1834. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

Early was a grand son of the British revolutionaries. His name was Jubal A. Early. He was born in 1814 in New York, and was first in the ranks of the army in 1834. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

Early was a grand son of the British revolutionaries. His name was Jubal A. Early. He was born in 1814 in New York, and was first in the ranks of the army in 1834. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

Early was a grand son of the British revolutionaries. His name was Jubal A. Early. He was born in 1814 in New York, and was first in the ranks of the army in 1834. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

Gen. George Sykes, brigadier general of volunteers, was a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

Gen. George Sykes, brigadier general of volunteers, was a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

Gen. George Sykes, brigadier general of volunteers, was a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

Gen. George Sykes, brigadier general of volunteers, was a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

Gen. George Sykes, brigadier general of volunteers, was a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

Gen. George Sykes, brigadier general of volunteers, was a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

Gen. George Sykes, brigadier general of volunteers, was a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

Gen. George Sykes, brigadier general of volunteers, was a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

The United States Army of the Potomac was a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

The United States Army of the Potomac was a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

The United States Army of the Potomac was a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

The United States Army of the Potomac was a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

The United States Army of the Potomac was a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

The United States Army of the Potomac was a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

The United States Army of the Potomac was a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

The United States Army of the Potomac was a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

Chantilly or Ox Hill. The Confederates were a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

Chantilly or Ox Hill. The Confederates were a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

Chantilly or Ox Hill. The Confederates were a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

Chantilly or Ox Hill. The Confederates were a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

Chantilly or Ox Hill. The Confederates were a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

Chantilly or Ox Hill. The Confederates were a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

Chantilly or Ox Hill. The Confederates were a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

Chantilly or Ox Hill. The Confederates were a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

A Tough Story. An Indianapolis, Ind., special says: "A novel sight was witnessed here Tuesday as the result of the high temperature of the past three weeks. Some time ago a pair received a conignment of eggs packed in boxes after the usual manner. The eggs were placed in storage, and Tuesday morning the consignee had occasion to open the case. When the lid was removed the low call of chicks sounded in his ears. One entire layer of eggs, was found to be hatched out, and in a few minutes after the eggs were brought to the light fifteen well developed orphans picked their way through the shells. Another layer began to hatch out about noon, and it now looks as though the entire conignment will hatch."

A Kiokee Creek Baptizing. The following is a reminiscence of a recent visit to the "state of Columbia." "A short time ago the colored people had a great baptizing in Kiokee creek, near Appling. Among the numerous candidates was Joe D'Antigua, a notorious scoundrel whose sole accomplishment was an excellent performance on the darkey's favorite instrument of music, the banjo. When it came to Joe's turn to go under the preacher thought a conversion of so much importance required a more impressive ceremonial than ordinary cases, so he delivered him as follows: "My brader, dis is Joe Dantnac, de banger-picker. Ef he had his rathers 'bout it, he ruther far to pick de banger dan eat de finest meal of vittles yer could put befo him, ah. But he'll pick de banger no mo. That Gawd dis nigger done loun' out dat for a mar ter enter de kingdom of heben, he must be bawnd agin, ah. When he got shot wid de goepil gun De debil quiled (coiled) his tail an ran And Joes wooly pate wani beneath the water.—Augusta Gazette.

Without a Nation. [From the New York Tribune.] In "de Souf," especially in the country regions where anti-war options still to alarge extent prevail, there is much jealousy and ill-feeling between the full-blooded negroes and the half-bred negroes—between the "black niggers" and the "yaller niggers"—as the white corner grocery longers of those parts call them. Curiously enough, the black negroes profess to consider themselves greatly superior to the mulattoes, notwithstanding the latter's admixture of white blood. They declare that when the gathering together of the nations of the earth, spoken of in the Bible, takes place, there will be no place for the mulattoes and negroes of mixed blood, because being neither white nor black these "ain't got no nashun," and consequently can't be gathered in.

A Word to the Boys. If we are to have drinkards in the future, some of them are to come from the boys to whom I am writing; and I ask you again if you want to be one of them? No? Of course you don't. Well, I have a plan for you that is just as sure to save you from such a fate as the sun is to rise to-morrow morning. It never failed; it never will fail; and I think it worth knowing. Never touch liquor in any form. That is the plan, and it is not only worth knowing, but it is worth putting in practice. I know you don't drink now, and it seems to you as if you never would. But your temptation will come, and it probably will come in this way: You will find yourself, some time, with a number of companions, and they will have a bottle of wine on the table. They will drink and offer it to you. They will regard it as a manly practice, and very likely they will look upon you as a milkop, if you don't indulge with them. Then what will you do? Eh, what will you do? Will you say, "No, no! none of that stuff for me! I know a trick worth half a dozen of that!" or will you take the glass with your own common sense protesting and your conscience making the whole draught bitter and a feeling that you have damaged yourself, and then go on with a hot head and a shivering soul that at once begins to make apologies for itself and will keep doing so during all its life? Boys do not become drinkards. DR. HOLLAND.

Chantilly or Ox Hill. The Confederates were a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

Chantilly or Ox Hill. The Confederates were a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

Chantilly or Ox Hill. The Confederates were a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

Chantilly or Ox Hill. The Confederates were a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

How a Woman Reads the Paper. According to Gertrude Garrison, this is how she does it: She takes it up hurriedly and begins to scan it over rapidly, as though she were hunting some particular thing, but she is not. She is merely taking in the obscure paragraphs, which, she believes were put in the out-of-the-way places for the sake of keeping her from seeing them. As she finishes each one her countenance brightens with the comfortable reflection that she has omitted the whole race of men, for she cherishes a belief that newspapers are the enemies of her sex, and editors her chief oppressors. She never reads the headlines, and the huge telegraph lines she never sees. She is greedy for local news and devours it with the keenest relish. Marriages and deaths are always interesting reading to her, and advertisements are exciting and stimulating. She cares but little for printed jokes unless they reflect ridicule upon the men, and then she delights in them and never forgets them. She pays particular attention to anything inclosed in quotation marks and considers it rather better authority than anything first handed. The columns in which the editor airs his opinions, in loaded bifalation, she rarely reads. Views are of no importance in her estimation, but facts are everything. She generally reads the poetry. She doesn't always care for it, but makes a practice of reading it, because she thinks she ought to. She reads stories, and sketches and paragraphs, indiscriminately, and believes every word of them. Finally, after she has read all she intends to, she lays the paper down with an air of disappointment and a half-contemptuous gesture, which says very plainly that she thinks all newspapers miserable failures but is certain that if she had a chance she could make the only perfect newspaper the world has ever seen.—New York Letter.

Without a Nation. [From the New York Tribune.] In "de Souf," especially in the country regions where anti-war options still to alarge extent prevail, there is much jealousy and ill-feeling between the full-blooded negroes and the half-bred negroes—between the "black niggers" and the "yaller niggers"—as the white corner grocery longers of those parts call them. Curiously enough, the black negroes profess to consider themselves greatly superior to the mulattoes, notwithstanding the latter's admixture of white blood. They declare that when the gathering together of the nations of the earth, spoken of in the Bible, takes place, there will be no place for the mulattoes and negroes of mixed blood, because being neither white nor black these "ain't got no nashun," and consequently can't be gathered in.

A Word to the Boys. If we are to have drinkards in the future, some of them are to come from the boys to whom I am writing; and I ask you again if you want to be one of them? No? Of course you don't. Well, I have a plan for you that is just as sure to save you from such a fate as the sun is to rise to-morrow morning. It never failed; it never will fail; and I think it worth knowing. Never touch liquor in any form. That is the plan, and it is not only worth knowing, but it is worth putting in practice. I know you don't drink now, and it seems to you as if you never would. But your temptation will come, and it probably will come in this way: You will find yourself, some time, with a number of companions, and they will have a bottle of wine on the table. They will drink and offer it to you. They will regard it as a manly practice, and very likely they will look upon you as a milkop, if you don't indulge with them. Then what will you do? Eh, what will you do? Will you say, "No, no! none of that stuff for me! I know a trick worth half a dozen of that!" or will you take the glass with your own common sense protesting and your conscience making the whole draught bitter and a feeling that you have damaged yourself, and then go on with a hot head and a shivering soul that at once begins to make apologies for itself and will keep doing so during all its life? Boys do not become drinkards. DR. HOLLAND.

Chantilly or Ox Hill. The Confederates were a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

Chantilly or Ox Hill. The Confederates were a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

Chantilly or Ox Hill. The Confederates were a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

Chantilly or Ox Hill. The Confederates were a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.

Chantilly or Ox Hill. The Confederates were a colored man in the regular army. He was attached to the 11th New York in 1838, being attached to the 11th New York in 1838.