

THE REBELLION.

Interesting News from Washington.

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The Names of the Killed and Wounded.

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Arrival and Speech of Gen. McClellan at Philadelphia.

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THE RETURNING TROOPS AT WHEELING.

MAJOR KEARNEY APPOINTED A BRIGADIER GENERAL.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST, SIXTY-NINTH AND EIGHTH NEW YORK REGIMENTS.

THE BULL'S RUN BATTLE.

Additional Details of the Conflict.

Wonderful Particulars of the Battle by the Rebels.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED, &c., &c., &c.

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. BANKS AND STAFF—PROCLAMATION AND EXPLANATIONS OF GEN. PATTERSON, &c., &c., &c.

Princess Ann, through New York, Maryland, across the line to Hornstown, Va., by which the recruits to the rebel force pass into Virginia. They and the supplies from New York and Baltimore are then transported by night to small vessels across the bay into the Rappahannock and York rivers, the blockade of which, for some unaccountable reason, has been abandoned. The vessels carrying these supplies leave port as coasters for ports in Maryland, and manage to land their cargoes just below the Maryland line.

The rebels have erected batteries on one side, and between Onancock and Pongetegan, on the other, and a rebel picket guard is maintained at the mouth of Onancock creek. Opposite to the mouth of this creek, in the Chesapeake bay, is Tangier Island, upon which there are about three hundred Union men, comprising the whole adult male population, with one single exception. At Watts' Island, where there is a light house, the people are also Union. These people are continually in fear, and in danger, from the rebels on the Eastern shore of Virginia. Why the Rappahannock and York rivers are left open under these circumstances is a mystery.

ACTIVITY AT THE ORDONANCE DEPARTMENT. The Ordnance Department of the Navy Yard is turning out rifled cannon with extra force. One is nearly finished which will throw a projectile weighing sixty-four pounds four miles and a half. The gun weighs 10,000 pounds. There is great activity in the Ordnance Department night and day. The Resolute brought up three prizes—the schooners Artist and McCabe, and the sloop Chesapeake, which had been engaged in the transportation of men and supplies to the eastern shore of Virginia. The Artist is a neat, trim, fast sailing craft, and it is believed that she was about to be converted into a rebel privateer.

The Live Yankee and the Reliance also came up to-day. The Reliance has already started down again. The Live Yankee bringing important intelligence in regard to the operations on the Virginia bank at Mathing Point, and also at Aquia Creek. The rebels are busy erecting batteries. The one at Mathing Point fired upon the propeller Sophia on Sunday morning, and was saluted in retaliation with several shots from the Live Yankee. It is strange that the rebels should be allowed to proceed unmolested with their preparations at these points for the annoyance of our vessels on the Potomac.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF GENERAL MCCLELLAN. General McClellan telegraphed from Harrisburg that he would arrive here to-night. If he comes he must have gone to the house of some friend, as gentlemen who have business with him are unable to find him. There was a crowd at the depot to receive him, and great anxiety, particularly among the soldiery, has been manifested for his arrival.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. CADWALLADER AND COL. LANDER. General McClellan's Aid, Colonel F. W. Lander, arrived here to-day, and it is not always known, ready for service wherever there is need for stout hearts and gallant actions. Major General McClellan and Brigadier General Cadwallader arrived here to-day. They are probably here in reference to the examination of the army officers with reference to their competency.

ARRIVAL OF GOV. STEVENS AND GEN. BURNETT. Among the late arrivals here are Governor Isaac J. Stevens, of Washington Territory, and Gen. Ward B. Burnett. Governor Stevens is a distinguished general of West Point, and long ago offered his services to the government. General Burnett is too well known to the people of New York to need comment.

THE REPORTED ARREST OF COLONEL MILES. The report that Colonel Miles, commanding the left wing, is under arrest, is without the slightest foundation in truth.

INCREASE OF THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT. The two branches of Congress have compromised their disagreeing amendments to the bill for the increase of the military establishment. The Senate had provided for an augmentation to an extent of eleven regiments, or twenty-three thousand men in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive. This the House altered to a volunteer force, but through the Joint Committee of Conference receded from its amendment and agreed to the Senate bill, with a proviso that the army, which is thus made to consist of 40,000, shall be reduced to 25,000 men at the end of the war, without further legislation. All the officers of the regular army who may be assigned to duty in the new regiments, are, on the latter being disbanded, to return to their former regiments, with the pay and promotion to which they shall be entitled. Both Houses have concurred in the report of the conference committee.

From what can be ascertained it is by no means certain that the Senate will give consent to all the appointments for these new regiments.

APPEARS AT HARPER'S FERRY. An officer of the army arrived here to-day from Harper's Ferry, with dispatches from General Patterson to the Commandant-in-Chief.

The three months' soldiers were leaving as fast as conveyance could be had. Several new regiments have already arrived at the Ferry.

General Banks' appearance had infused new vigor among the troops. Information had been received at Harper's Ferry that General Johnston's rebel troops were returning towards Harper's Ferry to give battle to our forces. This is not believed, as a spy had just come in, reporting that the rebels had not moved from Winchester; and, further, that on Monday there were not more than four or five thousand at most at the latter place, the remainder having gone to reinforce General Beauregard at Manassas Junction.

Colonel Bradford, who belongs to Governor Morgan's staff, received positive orders this morning to spare no expense to relieve the wounded soldiers, and all others who are in want of necessities. The Colonel has been visiting the several regiments to-day, and furnishing them with such delicacies as the poor soldiers may require.

He also has authority to draw on the State Treasurer at Albany for the full amount of the indebtedness of the New York Fire Zouaves, which, it appears, have not received one cent since their enlistment, and they will, therefore, be paid on Saturday next.

Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, offered a resolution yesterday, empowering the President to remove from office any military officer who should prove inefficient in the service. Senators were ready to vote for it, but Mr. Wilson insisted, as usual, upon making a speech. In doing which he made a sweeping denunciation of military officers for the Bull's run stampede, which did not relish with some Senators. Mr. Sherman rebuked him for his language in an open Senate. Mr. Brigadier General Wilson, it is said, made double quick time from Bull's run on Sunday. If that is true, it all becomes him, as Chairman of the Military Committee of the United States Senate, to ensure an inferior officer for doing the same thing.

Either the military or civil authorities of this city should put a stop to the riotous conduct of drunken soldiers, who are permitted to stroll about this city. It was never in a worse condition than now. There is no safety to pedestrians on the streets from being shot. Two men were shot to-night. Three riots have occurred in one street in less than twenty-four hours. Soldiers enter private dwellings and demand money, and if refused they offer offensive and insulting language, and do not unfrequently threaten to do violence to those refusing. This must be stopped, or the occupants of dwellings and civilians walking upon the street must resort to such means of self-defense as will quiet ruffianism summarily, especially when there seems to be a want of disposition on the part of the civil and military authorities to do so. Soldiers who disregard the civilities of life, and violate municipal law, will make poor defenders of the flag and the Union.

THE TAMMILL BILL IN THE SENATE. The Committee on Finance this morning at their meeting substituted Senator Simms' tariff bill for the House bill, making, however, a few alterations from his original bill. The changes, so far as the duties on sugar, tea, coffee and molasses to wit:—Sugar, from sugar, under the tariff as it stands, will be two cents, refined sugar four cents, soft

fee four cents, soft fifteen cents, and molasses five cents. With these exceptions the bill remains the same as published in yesterday's Herald.

CLEARANCE OF VESSELS FOR KEY WEST. The Treasury Department have sent the following order to Major French, Commander of troops at Key West, in regard to the clearance of vessels from Northern ports for that place:—

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 18, 1861. Sir—I have received your letter of the 4th inst., asking, on behalf of merchants and others at Key West, that no restrictions may be laid in regard to the clearance of vessels at Northern ports, assigned to merchandise at Key West, Florida.

The collectors at the several Northern ports have been authorized to clear at their respective ports vessels consigned to mechanics at Key West, Florida, I am, very respectfully, Secretary of the Treasury.

MAJOR Wm. H. FRISBIE, U. S. A., Headquarters of troops at Key West, Florida.

GENERAL PATTERSON'S REGIMENT ACCEPTED. Colonel Latham's regiment of horse artillery has been accepted by the Secretary of War, and will be mustered into service immediately.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH'S APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED. Mr. E. Delafield Smith was unanimously confirmed as United States District Attorney for New York on Tuesday.

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS. The Eighth New York left last night. The Sixty-ninth, Twenty-eighth, New York, the Connecticut First, and the New Jersey First, left at noon to-day.

NEW YORK TO THE RESCUE!

Proclamation by Governor Morgan—25,000 More Volunteers Called For. The president of the United States having requested me to furnish additional troops for the prompt suppression of resistance to the constitution and the laws, I do hereby call for a volunteer force of 25,000 men to serve for three years or during the war. Each force will be raised pursuant to a general order, which will be issued immediately, and which will prescribe the mode of organization. To the end that every portion of the State may have an opportunity to contribute to the service, the rendezvous will be at New York, Albany and Elmira; the headquarters at Albany.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

EDWIN D. MORGAN. By order of the Governor. Lockwood L. Dorr, Private Secretary.

THE TEMPORARY NATIONAL LOAN.

Boston, July 25, 1861. The circular from Secretary Chase, asking a loan of five millions of dollars from the Boston banks for sixty days, at six per cent interest, is being readily responded to. Yesterday several of the banks subscribed from one hundred to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars each, while the others consent, but have to refer the matter to their boards of directors.

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS.

The Arrival of the Eighth, Twenty-eighth (Brooklyn), Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Regiments To-day. Contrary to general expectation, the Eighth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first regiments did not arrive in the city until this morning. The Eighty-ninth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first regiments were expected to arrive in the city between nine and twelve o'clock to-day.

A despatch from Colonel Lyons, of the Eighty-ninth, was received in the city last evening, dated from Harper's Ferry, stating that the regiment would arrive in New York about six o'clock this morning. The time, however, will be somewhat later than that hour, owing to the delay occasioned by the formal ceremony of mustering them out of the United States service at Washington. These three regiments were in Philadelphia last night, and may be expected during the course of the day, to the many detentions occurring along the road, so that the regiment can hardly be expected before nine o'clock.

The Seventy-first were at Baltimore when the Eighth were coming through yesterday, and were to follow in the next train, so that they may be expected in the city between nine and twelve o'clock to-day.

The reserve corps of the Thirtieth (Brooklyn) regiment and the Brooklyn Home Guard, are to be mustered into their army to-day, at one o'clock, to escort the Twenty-eighth regiment on their arrival, which is expected some time during the afternoon.

The Sixty-ninth regiment is expected to arrive about three o'clock in the afternoon. The headquarters of the regiment was filled from top to bottom, last evening, with the friends of the returning regiment. There was nothing done beyond the organization of committees for the grand reception to take place to-day. Such an ovation as the victorious regiments now coming home will receive will indeed be worth seeing. People are at fever heat to meet and welcome our gallant volunteers, and this they will do to the full extent of the ability of New York.

It may be well to state that this regiment left Washington on Tuesday, April 23. The day was one of the most important in the history of the city, and the day when five regiments—the Eighth, Thirtieth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-eighth and Sixty-ninth leaving New York and Brooklyn to meet at Harper's Ferry, and to engage in the morning Broadway was thronged with people, and almost the entire adult population of the city turned out to witness their departure. The regiment numbered one thousand and six hundred men, and the day was one of the most important in the history of the city.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT. The various societies are requested to hold themselves in readiness, with regalia, this morning, at six o'clock for the purpose of receiving the Sixty-ninth regiment on their return from the war. The regalia and banners are requested to meet at No. 42 Prince street, for consultation, this evening, at eight o'clock.

By order of JAMES SAKTPOFF, President. President Convention of Irish Societies. JOHN A. KENNY, Secretary.

The members of the Father Mathew T. A. B. Society will meet at their hall, 301 Broome street, on Friday, 26th inst., at six o'clock A. M., in regalia, to receive the gallant Sixty-ninth Regiment. By order of JAMES SAKTPOFF, President. MICHAEL BOWENTREE, Marshal.

PATRICK CAMPBELL, Secretary. The members of the Father Mathew T. A. B. Society will meet at their hall, 301 Broome street, on Friday, 26th inst., at six o'clock A. M., in regalia, to receive the gallant Sixty-ninth Regiment. By order of JAMES SAKTPOFF, President. MICHAEL BOWENTREE, Marshal.

Wm. H. ROE, Secretary. At a meeting of Company F, Fourth regiment, held on Thursday evening, July 25, 1861—present Lieutenant R. Bradley in the chair—the following arrangements were made for the purpose of receiving the Sixty-ninth Regiment on their return from the war. The members of Company F were moved and seconded, that the members of Company F parade on Friday, July 26, to receive the above regiment on their return from the war. The members of Company F were moved and seconded, that the members of Company F parade on Friday, July 26, to receive the above regiment on their return from the war. The members of Company F were moved and seconded, that the members of Company F parade on Friday, July 26, to receive the above regiment on their return from the war.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST, SIXTY-NINTH AND EIGHTH NEW YORK REGIMENTS. PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1861. The Sixty-ninth regiment left Washington at one o'clock

They passed the Eighth and Seventy-first at Harper's Ferry about five o'clock. The Eighth and Seventy-first will arrive at New York about noon to-morrow. The Sixty-ninth will arrive at New York about two o'clock in the afternoon. Great delay is occasioned by the number of troops passing to and from Washington.

The Twenty-eighth regiment left Washington at half past three o'clock. All the troops are in special trains, and no definite time can be named for their arrival at New York. Lieut. Col. Nugent, of the Sixty-ninth, is now here, having preceded his regiment. The regiment is under command of Capt. James Kelly.

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Arrival of Gen. Banks and Staff—Proclamation and Explanations of Gen. Patterson, &c., &c., &c.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BANKS AND STAFF. HARPER'S FERRY, July 25, 1861. General Banks and staff crossed the Potomac at midnight, and took quarters at the Wager House. This morning at nine, he was waited upon by Major General Patterson and Major General Helm, with their staffs and a large number of other officers.

General Banks assumed command of this military department to-day. General Patterson has left.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL PATTERSON. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, HARPER'S FERRY, July 25, 1861. The term for which the troops from Pennsylvania were called into service having expired, and nearly all of them having returned to their homes, the Commanding General, by direction of the War Department, relinquishes command of this department on the expiration of the term of service.

The Commanding General regrets to leave you, but it is with satisfaction that you have steadily advanced in the face of the enemy, in greater superior numbers and artillery, and offered battle, which they refused to fight, by their strong intrenchments at Winchester.

You have done all that was possible, and more than could have been expected or desired, and if advantage has not been taken of your sacrifice and if the fruits of your campaign have been lost, the fault cannot be imputed to you.

To the members of the department and staff, he tenders his thanks for their efficient aid and devotion to duty. R. PATTERSON, Major General Commanding.

GENERAL PATTERSON'S EXPLANATIONS.

Baltimore, July 24, 1861. A private letter from General Patterson, dated Harper's Ferry, 22d inst., says:— "I was the victim of a conspiracy. General Johnston retreated to Winchester, where he had thrown up extensive intrenchments, and had a large number of heavy guns. I could have turned his position and attacked him in the rear, but he had received large reinforcements from Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, a total force of over thirty-five thousand rebel troops and five thousand Virginia militia. My force is less than twenty thousand men. Nineteen regiments, whose term of service was up, or would be within a week, all refused to stay an hour over their time but, viz., two Indiana regiments, Frank Jarrett's (the Eleventh Pennsylvania), and Owen's (the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania). Five regiments have gone home. Two more go to-day and three more to-morrow. To avoid being cut off with the remainder, I fell back and occupied this place."

MCULLEN'S RANGERS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1861. A report reached here this afternoon that McCullen's Rangers, at Harper's Ferry, were surprised by the rebels and cut to pieces. The report, however, is entirely unfounded.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL BEAUREGARD.

Baltimore, July 25, 1861. It is reported that Gen. Beauregard has gone in the direction of Harper's Ferry.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1861. Gen. G. B. McClellan, commandant of the grand army of the Potomac, left Beverly, Virginia, on Tuesday morning last, and rode forty-five miles on horse-back to Great Falls, where he took the cars for Wheeling. He was joined at that place by his lady, and proceeded at once to Pittsburgh, reaching this city at three o'clock.

On his arrival at Pittsburgh he was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the people. He was conducted to the Monongahela House and introduced to the public by Judge Shannon, who welcomed him with cheering shouts, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed for the time. He replied to the military reception by a few well chosen remarks. The military firemen and citizens turned out to meet him, and several salutes were fired in his honor.

Intelligence of his arrival had been placarded over the town, and a great crowd pressed into Market and Chestnut streets to see the young hero. Almost that time the news of the great accident on the Fort Warren and Whelan Railroad arrived, and it was feared by many that Gen. McClellan had been killed. Happily, however, the arrival of the train with the favorite on board dispelled such fears, and the cars, which are pulled by horses from the Schuylkill into town, were surrounded by a wild mob, cheering, yelling and climbing the platforms. A carriage guarded by policemen was waiting at the depot on Eleventh street, and Gen. McClellan being received in the car by the Mayor, was ushered through the depot and into the carriage.

The crowd behaved very discourteously, insisting on shaking hands with the General, and handing both him and the Mayor in the roughest manner.

A regiment of the Reserve Grays, under Colonel Elmira, escorted the barouche, and General McClellan was obliged to stand over the whole route, and bow, hand in hand, to the thousands of faces and salutations. He passed his boyhood in Philadelphia, and he never was disposed to lay the whole merit of his career to that fact. Instead of greeting a scared, colonial figure, full of the marks of a campaign, they saw only a boyish figure, not over five feet eight inches in height, and although brown from exposure, yet fresh and active. He did not wear epaulettes, but the simple fatigue dress of an officer—blue blouse, with shoulder bars, and black pants, with gold stripe.

Bouquets were showered upon him from the ladies at the depot, and all the bunting on Chestnut and Spruce streets was displayed.

Having arrived at his brother's dwelling, Walnut street, near Tenth, he was called to the balcony and spoke as follows:— "My Parents—In this time of action it will not do to make useless speeches. I take this greeting as intended for my brave soldiers of Western Virginia, to whom the whole credit of the recent skirmishing in this section is due. But your appearance assures me that the cause of the government has not yet lost its hearts, and, remembering it, I shall try to do better in my new field of labor. I bid you good-by."

General McClellan embraced his family on returning to the carriage, and at once went to his quarters, completely worn out. He left the city for Washington at eleven o'clock, escorted by the Gray reserves.

THE RETURNING TROOPS AT WHEELING.

WHEELING, July 25, 1861. The Tenth Indiana regiment, Col. Banton, three months volunteers, passed through here to-day, on their way home to be mustered out of service. They were introduced to Gov. Pierpont, who made a telling speech, thanking them in the name of Virginia for their gallant conduct at Rich Mountain. They were the recipients of a fine dinner, prepared by the patriotic ladies of Wheeling. The Sturges Regiment, of Ohio, Gen. McClellan's body guard, passed here to-day, en route for Washington.

MAJOR KEARNEY APPOINTED A BRIGADIER GENERAL.

NEWARK, July 25, 1861. Philip Kearney, of this city, formerly brevet Major of the First Dragoons, has been appointed a Brigadier General. This is a highly commendable appointment, and one that gives great satisfaction here.

THE BULL'S RUN BATTLE.

Additional Details of the Conflict.

Wonderful Particulars of the Battle by the Rebels.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1861.

Although no official returns have yet been sent to the War Department of the loss in killed and wounded, guns, provision wagons and small arms, in the retreat from Bull's run on Sunday, I have it on high military authority that the following is about the fact:— Killed..... 380 Wounded, including about one hundred struck, but not much injured..... 500 Wagon loads with provisions, loss..... 25 Cannon spiked and left on the field and abandoned in the stampede and not since recovered..... 17 Small arms dropped, about half of which number were picked up by ordnance wagons on Monday 1,600 or..... 2,000

A despatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin says that Mr. Clark, a member of the choir of Trinity Church, New York, was taken prisoner by the rebels at Fairfax Court House.

It has been positively ascertained that Messrs. Magraw, Harris and Birch, who went to Bull's run to recover the body of Colonel Cameron, were taken prisoners, and sent by order of the commanding officer, to headquarters at Richmond. They are all well known to the authorities at Richmond, especially Mr. Harris, who is understood here to be a rank rebel. Their friends here are very anxious that the rebels will permit them to return with the body.

It is stated that the reply to our flag of truce to the rebels, proposing that one of ourselves should go and see to the wounded left upon the field of battle on Sunday was, that while they would not permit our surgeons and ambulances to come within their lines, they would take as good care of our wounded as if they were their own.

Nineteen rebel prisoners were brought to the city last evening. A party of Fire Zouaves and Garibaldians surrounded and assaulted them, but they were saved from more serious violence by interference of the officers who had them in custody.

Col. Terrill, of Kentucky, serving on General Schenck's staff, was not killed, as reported. His horse was shot under him, and the Colonel suffered a severe contusion of the hip.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1861. A reliable gentleman of this city furnishes the Bulletin with an interesting statement received from the lips of a wealthy Virginian residing a few miles from Manassas Junction. He is a man of Northern birth and Union leanings, though he was forced to go with the Southern current, as his property and family are in that region. He witnessed the battle on Sunday at Manassas, and describes the conduct of the federal troops as daring and brave in every respect.

General Johnston retreated to Winchester, where he had thrown up extensive intrenchments, and had a large number of heavy guns. I could have turned his position and attacked him in the rear, but he had received large reinforcements from Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, a total force of over thirty-five thousand rebel troops and five thousand Virginia militia. My force is less than twenty thousand men. Nineteen regiments, whose term of service was up, or would be within a week, all refused to stay an hour over their time but, viz., two Indiana regiments, Frank Jarrett's (the Eleventh Pennsylvania), and Owen's (the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania). Five regiments have gone home. Two more go to-day and three more to-morrow. To avoid being cut off with the remainder, I fell back and occupied this place."

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REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE.

THE BATTLE AT BULL'S RUN, JULY 21.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1861. A battle has been fought at Manassas, commencing at daylight on Sunday. At noon President Davis arrived and took command of the Confederate army. Scott composed the federals in person. The slaughter of the federal troops was terrific. The enemy were driven back to Alexandria. The Confederates are in pursuit.

The Confederate loss in the battle at Manassas is less than 2,000. The enemy lost ten thousand killed and wounded. Davis took command of the Confederate army. The only command he gave was, "Forward, my brave colonel! Forward!" The effect was electric. The force of the day was decided. The brave fellows sweep everything before them.

and that the number of the wounded and prisoners taken is not known. Two members of Congress are among the prisoners. PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1861. The Louisville Courier of Tuesday contains a Nashville despatch dated Monday, saying that the rebel loss is 2,000, and the Union loss 10,000. It adds that Jefferson Davis took command of the rebel forces at noon, and that his only command was "Forward, my brave colonel; forward!" The effect was electric, and the fortune of the day was decided, as they swept everything before them.

The Nashville papers publish the following despatch from Richmond:— Richmond, July 21, 1861. A great fight has been raging all day at Manassas—eighty thousand being engaged on each side. The famous Sherman battery has been taken. Great loss on both sides. The enemy were driven to Alexandria at mid o'clock P. M. The battle is raging ferociously. A despatch received by Gen. N. K. Stevenson, Quartermaster General, states that the battle raged ferociously until twelve o'clock on Sunday, at which time President Jefferson Davis arrived on the field, when the tide of battle turned in favor of the Southerners, and the Hessians were driven back to Alexandria. The capture of Sherman's battery is also confirmed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 25, 1861. A special despatch to the Courier, dated the 23d inst., says that the rebels captured sixty-three cannon, twenty-five thousand stand of arms, twelve hundred horses, and all the stores and provisions of the Union force