

THE REBELLION.

Interesting News from Washington.

Active Progress of the Reorganization of the Army.

The Officers and Soldiers Placed Under Rigorous Discipline.

Intelligence from the Wounded and Prisoners in the Hands of the Enemy.

Position and Strength of the Union Forces Along the Potomac.

Gen. Richardson's Report of the Bull Run Battle.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Withdrawal of the Union Troops from Hampton.

Expected Attack Upon Newport News.

Eleven Vessels of War Ready to Assist in Repelling the Rebels.

Important Successes of the Union Troops in Missouri, &c., &c., &c.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1861.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL McCLELLAN—IMPORTANT REPORTS BY HIS OFFICERS—ARRANGEMENTS TO ENSURE ORDER AND DISCIPLINE IN THE CITY AND CAMPS.

General McClellan has not yet entered fully upon the duties of his department, nor will he, owing to the multifarious duties of his office, be fully installed for several days to come. We are, however, enabled to state authoritatively, that the most sweeping reforms are contemplated, which will ultimately result in establishing a much desired esprit de corps among the troops.

A Provest Major is to be appointed for the city of Washington, officers and soldiers will not be allowed the freedom of the city unless on official business, nor will they be permitted to reside in any place other than their regimental encampment or barracks. No liquor will be allowed to be sold to common soldiers, unless upon the written order of his commanding officer, nor will places where liquors are sold be permitted to remain open between the hours of nine o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning. No persons, out of motives of curiosity merely, will be permitted to visit any of the regimental encampments, unless upon the order of the President, Secretary of War or the officer commanding the department. A rigid state of tactical discipline is also to be enforced. Commandants of regiments will not be permitted to absent themselves from their commands, unless upon special orders of the commander of the department.

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S STAFF.

The following officers have been designated as a portion of the staff of Major General McClellan: Major S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain S. Van Winkle, Assistant Quartermaster General; Captain H. F. Clark, Assistant Commissary General; Major W. F. Barry, Chief of Artillery.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

General McClellan has been closeted all day with Gen. McDowell and other advisers, perfecting his arrangements for a thorough reorganization of the army of the Potomac. THE DEFENSES OF THE CAPITAL—THE CHANCES OF AN ATTACK FROM THE REBELS.

A careful examination of the chances of an attack upon Washington on the Maryland side has greatly diminished the apprehension on that account. It is evident that the force at Manassas Junction and Bull Run on Sunday included nearly the whole rebel force in all Eastern Virginia. Gen. Johnston's forces were brought in from Winchester, and a very large number of those at Norfolk and Yorktown, and the reserves at Richmond and every other town within reaching distance of Manassas Junction, had been concentrated to resist the advance of General McDowell's column alone. It is evident that General Beauregard was perfectly posted as to the movements on our side, and had rapidly brought together nearly the whole rebel force on this side of the mountains to repulse our attack. To attempt the execution of the projected attack on Washington the whole of this force would be necessary. If the attacking column should be able to cross the Potomac at any point between the Point of Rocks and the mouth of Seneca creek, it would still be two days' march, for an attacking army, from Washington, and it would be subject to a similar combination of forces on our side to repulse the attack. The whole of General Banks' column at Harper's Ferry could be immediately precipitated upon one flank, and the rebel column from Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Old Point Comfort, during the two days' march of the rebel army down the Potomac on the Maryland side, would constitute in themselves an army irresistible in numbers, without moving a single regiment from its post, land and around Washington. This is the advantage deriving from railroad facilities for transportation. By it alone the rebels were enabled to concentrate an overwhelming force at Manassas, while our army was toiling over the common roads on its way thither. And so it consists the strength of our position here.

To-day, intelligence says that some of the newspaper writers are designating points in the vicinity of Washington, which they think need special and stronger defenses. All who can say is to repeat the remark of one in authority, viz:—The military men in charge have an eye to all these things, and the arrival of regiment after regiment gives assurance that no proper attention is omitted.

THE REBELLION—GENERAL BARKER'S FEARS BY GENERAL BARKER—GENERAL JOHNSTON'S ROUTE FOR WINCHESTER—GENERAL BANKS READY FOR BATTLE.

Nothing has been received at the War Department to justify the report that General Banks has evacuated Harper's Ferry and fallen back on the Maryland side. He had no such order, but, on the contrary, was instructed to hold this position. The government place no reliance whatever on the report. The position is a strong one, much stronger than he could get on the Maryland side. It has been repeatedly stated by us, that the War Department had received reliable intelligence, that General Beauregard, Johnston and Lee were in the vicinity of Leesburg, with their entire force, and were preparing to cross at that point, with the view of coming down the north side of the Potomac and attacking Washington from that direction. The government is fully advised in regard

to that matter, and it is positively certain that neither Beauregard or Lee is in that direction.

There is but a small division of the rebel army at Leesburg. On Saturday there was there only one Georgia regiment. Another was expected in a day or two.

Gen. Johnston, with his army, when last heard from, was on the way to Winchester. Whether he intends to move his column towards Harper's Ferry and give battle is not known. Such was the impression, under the belief that our forces there had been weakened by the withdrawal of the three months' men. The government anticipated this more on the part of the rebels, and had fully prepared for it. They think General Banks is weak, but they are wrong; they will soon learn to what extent.

GENERAL McDOWELL'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

The society generally entertained to see the official report of General McDowell of the battle at Bull Run will not be printed for some time. Up to last evening General McDowell had not yet been furnished with the report of any of the division commanders. Their reports are necessary, as the basis of that of the commander of the column. They are probably delayed by the failure of some brigade commanders to report promptly. The disappointed condition of the army for several days after its return, and the loss in several instances of company regimental rolls by the loss in the hands of the sergeants having them in charge, are some of the causes of this delay. The report of General McDowell will hardly be made for a week.

ARRIVAL OF SOLDIERS FROM THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

UNION PRISONERS AND WOUNDED MEN WITH THE REBELS—NO ATTEMPT TO BUY THE HEADS OF THE UNION COMMANDERS, &c.

Edward F. Dougherty, of the New York Seventy-first regiment, who has been a prisoner at Loudley's Church, near the battle field of Bull Run, returned home to-day. He states that he was captured, in company with Dr. Ingersoll, whom he was assisting on the field, about five o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and was taken to Loudley's Church, where he was ordered to attend to the wounded. Twelve of our surgeons who were in attendance upon the wounded were also made prisoners. On Monday these surgeons were all sent to Manassas. Among them were Doctors Foster, Swift, Wister and Griswold. Foster, Swift and Wister, subsequently were allowed to come back to Loudley's Church on parole, to attend to the wounded. Dr. Griswold refused to give his parole, and was sent to Richmond.

On Monday, during the rain storm, 286 of our wounded were brought to Loudley's Church. There was nothing for them to eat except what was picked up in haversacks upon the battle field. Captain Bell, of the Fairfax cavalry, who was released from imprisonment here some weeks ago on parole, showed them some kindness, and procured some food for them.

On Tuesday the rebels commenced burying the dead on the battle field. They buried all except the dead of the Zouaves and the New York Fourteenth regiment. They would not permit either the "red shirts" or the "red breeches" to be buried.

On Wednesday Dougherty accompanied the rebel surgeon who was in charge of the hospital at Loudley's Church to the battle field. He says there were there one hundred and fifty of the Zouaves and New York Fourteenth unburied, and the stench was so great they could not remain upon the field. The bodies that were buried were stripped and the clothes given to the rebel soldiers to wear. There were ten or twelve rebel doctors in attendance upon our wounded.

While on the battle field on Wednesday, Dougherty heard Colonel Baker and General Johnson, of the rebel army, who were there, remark that it was a shame that General McDowell had not sent out a flag of truce, asking permission to bury the dead, and that the only flag of truce they had heard of was one sent after the body of Colonel Cameron. They did not say that a flag had been sent, and the request to be allowed to bury the dead refused.

Dougherty says among the dead he recognized—

George Sayre.

John P. Morrison.

Allen, of Company G.

Scarle, a drummer boy, of Company A.

Butler, of Company C.

Aid two others from Company D, and one of Company E, whose names he did not know—all of the Seventy-first regiment, New York.

The following members of the Seventy-first were lying wounded at Loudley's Church:—

Figorson, wounded in the left leg—mortal.

Sergeant Woster, wounded in the arm.

R. A. Hyde, of Company A.

W. Smith, of Company F.

George Green, of Company I, wounded in both arms.

Moind, of Company I, wounded in left thigh by a cannon ball.

—Vaughn, of Company B, wounded in face.

—Sands, of Company D, wounded in arm.

—Ferguson, shot through the left leg.

—Woster, bullet through the arm.

—Fenwick, wounded in the arm.

—Davis, wounded in the arm.

Harry Deckerlow, wounded in the arm.

A member of the Seventy-first, living at No. 27 Henry street, New York, (name unknown) slightly wounded.

And three others of Company G, and two of Company A. Among the prisoners whom he saw unnumbered were:—

—Tompkins, of Company C, and —Gillett, of Company I, New York Thirtieth regiment.

—Frank Strong, —Oxford and —Walker, of the Second New York.

A. G. Shaw, Henry I. Gallagher and Jos. Gracy, of the Second Maine.

Also two brothers Crosby, of the Second Maine regiment, captured while one was attending to the other, who is wounded.

The Fourteenth (Brooklyn) regiment, of New York, the standard bearer and private Hand are reported wounded and in hospital.

Colonel Wood, of the Fourteenth, is a prisoner at Richmond.

Colonel Stearns had died after three days' suffering from his wounds.

Lieutenant Barvin, of the Fire Zouaves, is dead.

The following Union soldiers had also died of their wounds:—

—Tyler, of the Third regiment of artillery.

—Mead, of Massachusetts.

—Fletcher, of Maine.

—Mullen, of Rhode Island.

—Lord, of New Hampshire.

The following members of the Seventy-first regiment were prisoners at Manassas, and unnumbered:—

—Gillett, Engineer.

—Tompkins, Company C.

—Smith, Company H.

Dr. Periquet, of the New York Seventy-first, is a prisoner, but well.

Dr. Winstan, Swift and Dr. Gray, of the Eighth New York regiment, are prisoners.

The surgeons of the New York Fourteenth are also prisoners.

All these surgeons are employed in attending the wounded soldiers.

The many claim to have forty-two Federal officers and twelve medical men among their prisoners.

On Wednesday last Thursday a good many of the wounded, among whom was one man belonging to the Second Rhode Island, and R. J. K. Mullen, of Wisconsin.

On Thursday Dougherty accompanied the doctor to the lower hospital, in which there were quite a number of our wounded. Three died that day, and were taken out and buried with fourteen others who had died. Six more died that night—one a Lieutenant of Zouaves, and Fletcher, of Maine. A Brooklyn man was in the agonies of death. He was too weak to speak his name. He whispered something about his wife that could not be understood.

On Friday thirty of our wounded were taken to Manassas in ambulances.

On Friday night Dougherty, and Captain Allen, of Massachusetts, and one other of the prisoners, marched past the guard and camp. They went in the direction of Leesburg, and had many adventures. They represented themselves as members of an Alabama regiment. Reaching the Potomac near Leesburg, they followed it till they reached our lines.

Dougherty was told by the rebels that he had killed eighteen hundred, and taken as prisoners eleven hundred of our men, among whom are forty officers. They were expecting another attack at Bull Run, and had placed large forces on all the hills between Centerville and Fairfax

Court House. At Leesburg there was a Georgia regiment, and others were expected.

Dougherty says that in the battle he killed two horses owned by Colonel Barlow, of Georgia, and finally killed the Colonel, and got his sword and sabre, which he had with him when taken prisoner.

THE MISTAKES AT BULL RUN.

The similarity of the uniforms of some of our volunteers with that of some of the rebel regiments, occasioned mistakes on their side as well as upon ours in the recent engagement. Lieutenant Colonel Boone, of the Second Mississippi regiment, was captured from such a mistake. He says that the Minnesota regiment was marching up to within one hundred and fifty yards of a battery supported by seven thousand rebel infantry. Their fire was withheld because they supposed them to be one of their own regiments coming into position. After the first eight companies of the Minnesota regiment fired three rounds, he stepped out and begged them for Col. Boone to stop firing upon their friends. A volunteer upon the flank of the Minnesota regiment, who was fighting on his own hook, demanded to know who he was, and as such he had announced his name, rank, and regiment, the volunteer presented his rifle, and ordered him to surrender, which he did. In marching him through the Zouaves they threatened the prisoner with violence, but his captor defended him with his rifle, and brought him safely in. An interesting interview occurred today between the captor and the captive in the guard house at Leitch's Capital.

THE POSITION OF THE ADVANCED POSSES.

The brigade under command of Colonel Colburn occupies an important position beyond Fort Elkhorn, the right resting on the Leesburg turnpike, one and a half miles from the fort, and the left at Bailey's Cross Roads.

Colonel Kerrigan's regiment is in the advance at Bailey's Cross Roads.

The whole line is carefully guarded by picket guards. Last night, about two o'clock, one of these outlying pickets was attacked by rebel cavalry, and two of the picket guard were killed. Upon a subsequent examination three rebel cavalry horses were found in the vicinity of the place where the attack was made.

THE REORGANIZATION.

The soldiers brigade have been assigned their quarters, and active preparations are now going on to make them thoroughly efficient. They have been visited by a large number of Senators and members and other distinguished persons, and are regarded as fine a body of men as any in the army.

NEW BRIGADIER GENERALS.

The War Department is engaged to-day in making the selections for the additional Brigadier Generals to be appointed. It is said that, taught by recent experience, and in deference to the almost universal popular demand, a disposition is manifested by the appointing power to ignore mere politicians, and to select those officers from among men of known military experience and ability. This will be gratifying intelligence to the people, who have become already disgusted and indignant at the appointment of inexperienced and wholly inefficient men to places of such grave responsibility and importance. If the government will give the army only good officers, there will be no more Bethel, and Vienna and Bull Run affairs in this campaign.

The various delegations in Congress have been requested by the President to make recommendations of persons from their respective States for consideration as Brigadier Generals. The following are recommended by the Pennsylvania delegation:—S. P. Heintzelman, Andrew Porter, N. B. Franklin, W. R. Montgomery, Richard H. Bush, John F. Reynolds, Samuel Starbuck, and John W. McLean. The preference is indicated by the order in which they are named. The other delegations have not yet submitted their recommendations. It will probably be done to-morrow.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

The Fire Zouaves have, ever since the retreat, been in a state of almost absolute insubordination, which reached its climax in an open revolt on Saturday evening last. Acting Brigadier McClellan ordered out one of his regiments, and by bold and energetic action succeeded in suppressing the rebellion and dispersing the whole regiment.

Nine of the Elsworth Fire Zouaves attempted to desert to-day, but were caught in the act and lodged in jail.

MISSING OFFICERS.

Captain Walter, of Middlebury, Conn., one of the aids of General Taylor, and Lieutenant Gordon, of Company B, Second United States cavalry, and to Colonel Keyes, brigade commander, are among the missing. They were last seen near the hospital on the road from Bull Run to Centerville, just before the attack of the rebel cavalry was made. They are supposed to be prisoners.

THE PRISONERS IN WASHINGTON.

The following is a complete and official list of the rebel prisoners who are at present confined in the Old Capitol:—

Sixth Alabama Regiment—Sergeant T. J. Bates, J. T. Baker, John L. Cahern, John W. Drin, T. J. Chambers, R. G. Alfred, W. T. Din, John H. Howard, W. A. Prince, R. T. Pool, J. O. Perkins, F. A. J. Smith.

Fifth Alabama—Robert Paulking, D. D. Tignet, J. S. Walker.

Fourth Alabama—Thomas Hulson.

Raford's Regiment—W. M. Mallory, T. J. May, E. M. Haycock, A. C. Landreest, George H. Thomas, James E. Tebbler and David Porter.

Second South Carolina Regiment—William James.

The above were all captured at Fairfax Court House. Governor Guinn's Regiment—S. S. Green, taken at Burk's Station.

Fifth Virginia Regiment—John A. Reynolds, W. A. Millern, C. Lany, H. C. Finner.

Second South Carolina—John Silks.

Fourth North Carolina—R. O. Lewis, H. Bornheimer, John M. M. Fell, Roger Pluckney.

Eighth Georgia Regiment—John H. Paine, R. Gray, T. Ward, S. B. Bulker, John Burner, S. Burnett, Lyle's Brick, G. H. Greenbury, A. T. Holmer, S. W. Garnick, L. S. Estival, W. A. Barrow, T. J. O'Brien.

Second Mississippi Regiment—W. M. T. Thompson, Robt. M. Walker, Thomas Hays, Lieut. Colonel B. B. Boone.

Twenty-eighth Virginia Regiment—Lieutenant H. H. Dugout.

Sixth North Carolina Regiment—W. Barrow.

Lower Baltimore Regiment—Wm. Johnson.

Eighth Virginia Regiment—F. F. Greyson.

The above were all captured at Bull Run.

Baltimore regiment—Michael Key, taken in the District.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD TO GENERAL BEAUREGARD.

—HOW THE REBELS COMMUNICATE WITH EACH OTHER.

A few days since a lady in this city, the wife of a prominent official under the last administration, forwarded to General Beauregard, through her son, a magnificent sword, as a present from a number of ladies residing in the Second Ward, who desired thus to express their esteem and sympathy for him in his present position. A day or two afterwards this same lady herself went as far Maryland Point, with one hundred letters in her possession for the rebels, which she had conveyed to them in the following manner:—On reaching Maryland Point she showed a packet as a signal for the boat on the opposite shore, which immediately came over, with another boat, took the package, and then left, after which the lady returned to this city. On Thursday last she repeated the experiment, this time attempting herself to pass over in the boat, but was compelled to return, when within about three hundred yards of the Virginia shore, by a shot from the steamer resident. The boat is now in Washington, probably awaiting another opportunity to advance the cause of the rebels in this campaign. We refrain from mentioning names, as by so doing we might prevent the successful prosecution of the plan, which has been adopted for the capture of the whole party. Free and constant communication with the rebels is said to be kept up by means of boats from Alexandria to Occoquan, the enemy's property extending that far.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

The Post Office Department has issued the following:—

Postmasters will take notice that all postal letters to soldiers in any regiment in the service of the United States, and directed to them at a point where they have been stationed, may be forwarded whenever practicable to any other point to which they may have been ordered without their charge therefor being increased.

J. A. KASSON.

DEFERMENT OF THE FIRST MICHIGAN REGIMENT.

The First Michigan regiment left here to-day for home. It is said that a large majority will return in three years' time.

THE KANSAS CONTESTED SENATORIAL CASE.

The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day, in the Kansas contested Senatorial case, between Governor Stanton and General Lane, have authorized a report to be made in

favor of Mr. Stanton, the contestant. General Lane asked the Committee to-day to give him a further hearing, which they decided to do, and to-morrow has been assigned for that purpose. His object is to defer action until the Senate shall adjourn. It is hardly probable that they will agree to such an arrangement.

TWENTY-NINE REBELS CAPTURED.

Captain Tompkins, of the United States Cavalry, captured twenty-nine rebel back of Fort Corcoran this morning.

NEWS FROM BALTIMORE.

The proprietors of the National Republican, in this city, have purloined the building, presses, and all other materials, belonging to the defunct States and Union paper.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1861.

THE DEAN BILL.

Mr. FOSBERG, (rep. of Me.) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the act supplementary to the act authorizing a loan, with amendments.

The amendment authorizes the issuing of five dollar Treasury notes. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

PURCHASE OF WARLIKE MUNITIONS.

Mr. WILSON, (rep. of Mass.), introduced a bill to provide for the purchase of arms, ordnance and ordnance stores. Referred to the Military Committee.

THE ARMY BILL.

The report of the Committee on Conference on the bill for the better organization of the army was taken up. A discussion ensued on the amendment in Committee of Conference in relation to the army ratings, which rejects an increase of ratings as provided in the bill. The bill was agreed to in the Senate.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, (rep. of Mass.), another Committee of Conference was appointed.

MR. HALE, (rep. of N. H.), reported from the Committee of Conference on the bill to appoint an Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

The report was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

THE DEAN BILL.

Also the report of the Committee of Conference on the bill to amend the act supplementary to the act authorizing a loan, with amendments. The report was agreed to, and the bill passed.

MR. HARRIS, (rep. of N. Y.), from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the bill for the suppression and abatement of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia.

The bill provides that no person shall sell intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, and that any person who shall be found guilty of such offense shall be fined not less than \$25 for each offense. The bill passed.

MR. TEN EXETER, (rep. of N. H.), from the Committee on Judiciary, reported the oath of allegiance.

The bill provides that no person shall be employed by the government to be administered to all persons employed by the government, which was passed.

MR. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to purchase arms, ordnance and ordnance stores. The bill makes an appropriation of \$10,000,000 to be retained.

MR. SAMPSON, (rep. of Del.), offered a resolution that the President be authorized to inform the States whether any arms have been sent to the State of Delaware since the last of July; if so, how many, and what for.

The bill was agreed to, and the bill passed.

MR. TRENHILL, (rep. of Ill.), from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the memorial of the Public Commission on the basis and the Union.

Also the memorial from the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, with a resolution that the committee be discharged.

MR. BAYARD, (rep. of Del.), offered an amendment.

That these Police Commissioners ought to be surrendered to the civil authorities on some charge, or be discharged, or be removed from their office.

Mr. FOSBERG thought such a motion as the Senator's proposed, and the bill was agreed to.

MR. FOSBERG, (rep. of Me.), moved to lay the whole subject on the table, but it failed so as to postpone it till to-morrow.

MR. TEN EXETER, (rep. of N. H.), moved to amend the bill so that it should be a tariff of ten per cent on all goods imported into the United States, but not on raw materials.

After some further discussion Mr. Sumner's motion was adopted. Yes, 7; nay, 29.

The bill was further discussed, and the amendments of the committee were finally adopted.

MR. TEN EXETER, (rep. of N. H.), moved to amend the bill so that it should be a tariff of ten per cent on all goods imported into the United States, but not on raw materials.

After some further discussion Mr. Sumner's motion was adopted. Yes, 7; nay, 29.

The bill was further discussed, and the amendments of the committee were finally adopted.

MR. TEN EXETER, (rep. of N. H.), moved to amend the bill so that it should be a tariff of ten per cent on all goods imported into the United States, but not on raw materials.

After some further discussion Mr. Sumner's motion was adopted. Yes, 7; nay, 29.

The bill was further discussed, and the amendments of the committee were finally adopted.

MR. TEN EXETER, (rep. of N. H.), moved to amend the bill so that it should be a tariff of ten per cent on all goods imported into the United States, but not on raw materials.

After some further discussion Mr. Sumner's motion was adopted. Yes, 7; nay, 29.

The bill was further discussed, and the amendments of the committee were finally adopted.

MR. TEN EXETER, (rep