

9144
work 2nd set
15
10/1

THE NEW YORK HERALD

WHOLE NO.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1861.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THE REBELLION.

Important News from Kentucky.

Report of Advance of the Rebel Forces.

Reinforcements for From Cincinnati.

Report of the Battle of Lexington.

the Advanced Union Outposts in Virginia.

Particulars of the Collision of the Union Troops on Sunday.

Probable Transfer of Rebel Troops from Virginia to Kentucky.

Ask Firing Between the Hostile Batteries on the Upper Potomac.

Dispatch of a Fleet of Vessels to Hatteras Inlet.

Regiments Preferred Against General Fremont.

&c., &c., &c.

SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATES.

Washington, Sept. 30, 1861.

REBELS ALONG THE UNION LINES—VISIT OF GEN. McCLELLAN TO THE OUTPOSTS.

General McClellan and staff, including the Count de Paris and accompanied by General Burnside, have visited the outposts of the army of the Potomac this afternoon, visiting the natural as well as the constructed fortifications about Munson's and Upton's Hills and Fall's Church.

The rebels held Fall's Church to-night. Union pickets now occupy one end of the village and rebel pickets the other, both positions being on the Leesburg turnpike. The opposing pickets are not more than a quarter of a mile apart.

Officers in the vicinity of Munson's Hill to-day were very quiet. The forenoon two small detachments of the Third New Jersey regiment and the Fifth Michigan Volunteers, under a scout, near a point where the Columbian turned the road leading from Alexandria to Fairfax Avenue cross each other. About one mile from this point they discovered a body of fifty or sixty rebel pickets approaching. Being outnumbered the Union pickets returned to camp.

Approach of the rebels was construed as an advance on the turnpike. The Union pickets were beaten, and in a short time the rebels were in possession of the turnpike.

Church. At Munson's Hill some fresh beef on ice, and unfinished preparations for breakfast, furnished evidence of a hasty and very recent evacuation.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BY UNION TROOPS.

The wanton destruction of property in the neighborhood of Fall's Church by Union troops still continues. Among the houses burnt to-day were that of Major Nutt, together with his barns and outhouses; the adjoining residence of Dr. Bower, who is now a surgeon in the rebel army, and the dwellings belonging to Nicholas Fibrey's estate, with one exception. The residence of Murray Mason, on Murray's hill, was burnt early this morning. The amount of property destroyed yesterday and to-day cannot be less than \$50,000. With a view to check these outrages, the commanding officers have issued verbal orders to shoot down any man who may be caught in the incendiary act.

To this credit it is reported that the acts of vandalism committed in the vicinity of Munson's Hill were not participated in by the Fifteenth and Eighteenth regiments, their commanders having forbidden the molestation of any private property under the penalty of death to any offender.

OCCUPATION OF FALL'S CHURCH VILLAGE BY UNION FORCES—THE TERRIBLE MISTAKE OF THE ADVANCING TROOPS—NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Simultaneous with the movement of General McDowell's division from Arlington to the enemy's deserted works at Munson's Hill, General William P. Smith, commanding the division of Union troops at Chain Bridge, under orders from General McClellan, moved two brigades of his command, with Barr's Pennsylvania and Mott's New York light batteries, at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, towards Fall's Church, over the old road between the two places already named. Lieutenant Colonel Devin's New York cavalry led the advance carefully through roads and bypaths en route. The first battalion of the California regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Wistar, headed the main column.

The whole force advanced until they were about three and one-half miles from camp, when they were obliged to halt to clear away obstructions placed on the road by the rebels. These obstructions consisted of heavy trees felled across the road, and extended for a distance of one quarter to half a mile. This was a Herculean task, and was not completed until after one o'clock this morning. General Smith, who commanded the troops in person, then detailed three companies of Colonel Baker's California regiment to advance as scouts, the men to move in line at intervals of three paces. These men were ordered to move forward to scour the country, all the time advancing towards Fall's Church. The scouts were closely followed by the main column. The night was extremely dark, and the scouts got dispersed, or the detachment or line broke in several places. A portion of these troops, after wandering in the woods, came out on an open field, and were returning unthinkingly towards the direction of the place from which they originally started.

It now had got to be four o'clock in the morning, and the moon was by this time rising, as the scouts traversed over the field before mentioned, when a portion of the main body of their regiment, mistaking them for the enemy, and without orders from their commanding officers, opened a volley of musketry, firing buck and ball cartridges. The scouts returned the fire, and, despite all efforts of their officers, who saw the mistake, the firing was continued for several minutes, wounding and killing many of our men.

Another detachment of the scouts wandered off their route, and came upon the pickets of General Porter's brigade, consisting of a portion of the Fourth Michigan Regiment. This caused another murderous fusillade, each mistaking the other for the enemy. The Michigan troops fired over a rail fence alongside of the road, while the California scouts posted themselves in a ditch a few rods distant. This mistake, however, was promptly discovered, and the firing ceased. Five horses belonging to Mott's battery were killed during the affair.

The following is the list of casualties:—

- KILLED.**
Sergeant Gillen, Company B, Second California regiment, Colonel Owens.
First Sergeant Alexander Phileon, Company A, Baker's California regiment.
Private Joseph Pascal, Company H, California regiment.
Private Joseph White, Company G, California regiment.

Hill yesterday. He was the groom of General Beauregard at the time the latter occupied Fall's Church as his headquarters. The contraband states that he overheard several conversations between General Beauregard and his officers, and in one instance the general remarked that he was fearful of attacking the federal troops opposite Washington, owing to the fact that by so doing he would unnecessarily sacrifice so many lives, but would fall back, and within six miles of Fall's Church he would be happy to welcome the United States forces with bloody hands to hospitable graves.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC—APPEARANCE OF A LARGE REBEL FORCE AT GREAT FALLS—THE RIVER UNFORDEABLE.

A despatch received this forenoon from the Maryland side of Great Falls, sixteen miles above here, states that the rebels made their appearance at the Falls this morning, on the Virginia side, and that there were about eight regiments and six pieces of artillery. They made a short stop, evidently being on a reconnaissance, and then separated, half of the force disappearing in a westerly direction and the other half towards the west. This is the largest force that has been seen in that direction, and accounts for the cavalry pickets observed yesterday at Lewinsville. They made no demonstration, and our forces did not fire at them, being anxious to detect their movements.

The river to-day, at all the places where the rebels have any hope of crossing, is six feet above fording. Forging depth is where the water is about up to the belt, say about two and a half or three feet deep. The reconnaissance of the rebels this morning probably developed to them the condition of the river.

A despatch from General Stone this morning announces that everything is quiet on the Upper Potomac in the vicinity of Poolsville.

Nothing has been seen of the rebels in front of General Banks' column to-day.

RETURN OF THE REBELS TO GREAT FALLS—BRIEF FIRING BETWEEN THE HOSTILE BATTERIES—THE ENEMY DISPERSED.

The force of rebels, consisting of eight regiments and a battery of six pieces, that appeared on the Virginia side of Great Falls, on the Potomac, this morning, and disappeared, returned this afternoon and opened their batteries upon our troops on the Maryland side. They fired one hundred shot and shell, hitting and injuring only one of our men. Our troops returned the fire vigorously, and the rebels fled. Of course it is impossible to tell how many of them were killed or wounded.

ACTIVITY OF THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

A powerful squadron is blockading Freestone Point and Occoquan creek, while Aquia Creek and lower down are watched by a number of United States steamers. The flagstaff which had the rebel flag flying at Freestone Point has not been seen since Saturday, and the place is apparently deserted, though this movement looks like a feint.

The Yankee has several contraband negroes on board escaped from Virginia.

REBEL FORCES CONCENTRATING AT YORKTOWN.

Information was received here to-day by the government that a large rebel force is being concentrated at Yorktown. Corresponding preparations have been promptly made upon our side.

ARREST OF A SUSPECTED SPY.

At noon to-day a man was arrested in a woods near Fall's Church on suspicion of being a spy. He could give no satisfactory account of himself.

PROBABLE WITHDRAWAL OF REBEL SOLDIERS FROM VIRGINIA FOR SERVICE IN KENTUCKY.

The sudden disappearance of the rebel forces, from the fortifications they have for weeks been erecting in front of this city, confirms the statement in previous despatches to the Herald. Serious doubts are entertained whether, after all their preparations, they will have the temerity to attempt to cross the Potomac, either above or below this city. It must be as evident to their leaders as it is to us, that such an effort can bring to them nothing but a disastrous defeat. In the mean time, their forces have nearly consumed all the available provisions in Virginia. A dependence upon its exhausted resources presents a very prospect for the winter campaign. So long as Kentucky, and its vast granaries, afforded opportunities to procure for them and transport them pork, beef and grain, they were safe enough; but to be shut out from Kentucky is starvation to their army.

It is a military necessity for them to recover the ground lost there by the active demonstration of Kentucky's hostility to secession. To do this, and secure to themselves the vast accumulations of pork and other provisions at Louisville, and grain and cattle in other parts of the State, they must strike, without delay before

escaped from Richmond, were picked up this morning by the boats of our Potomac fleet. Orders have been issued by Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Fox, to have them brought up to the city for examination.

COMMEMORATION OF GENERAL McDOWELL'S TROOPS.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 17.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1861.
The Major General Commanding takes pleasure in expressing his gratification at their appearance on the occasion of the review and inspection on the 26d instant. The soldier-like carriage of the troops, the evidence they afforded of instruction and discipline, and the cleanliness and good order of their camps, were highly creditable to the officers and men, and are examples worthy of imitation throughout the army.

By command of Major General McClellan,
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General.
T. R. B. Lewis, Aid-de-Camp.

THE ARMY.
Lieutenant Charles E. Cross, of the Corps of Engineers, has been appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant General to Brigadier General Stevens.

Wilson Buratow, of New York, Lieutenant in the volunteers, has been assigned to a position in the staff of Major General Dix.

PARADE OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

The Seventy-ninth Highlanders are again rapidly filling up. At the dress parade this evening there were nearly eight hundred men in line. The old members are gradually returning to their comrades.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. BUTLER AND BURNSIDE.

Major General Butler and Brigadier General Burnside arrived here to-day. They had both been detailed upon special service, which has been performed to the complete satisfaction of the government.

CHARGES PRESENTED AGAINST GENERAL FREMONT.

From facts ascertained here it appears that on Wednesday General Fremont released Colonel Blair from arrest, using language in the order tantamount to a defiance of the Colonel to present his charges formally. On Thursday Colonel Blair presented charges formally against General Fremont, in response to the defiance. Thereupon General Fremont immediately arrested Colonel Blair and sent him to Jefferson barracks.

On Friday night the telegraph was allowed to communicate the fact that Colonel Blair had been freed from arrest the previous Wednesday, but the offensive paragraph in the order of release was suppressed, and the fact of Colonel Blair's second arrest withheld.

The army regulations allow no officer to be arrested for a longer period than eight days without charges being preferred. General Fremont disregarded the regulations in the case of Colonel Blair. After this violation of the regulations, a second arrest for the same cause and without charges, has attracted attention and caused remarks.

General Scott to-day ordered the unconditional release of Colonel Blair.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN DOVE.

It is understood that the Court of Inquiry in the case of Captain Dove, of the Potomac, acquit him of every charge of disloyalty.

DESPATCHES OF THE SPANISH MINISTER TO HIS GOVERNMENT.

The Spanish Minister forwarded another batch of despatches to the Captain General of Cuba to-day.

ADVICES FROM MEXICO.

Late advices have been received from Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico. The new postal treaty with the United States had not been ratified, the Mexican Congress having adjourned before it was received by the government. The impression was very general that as soon as Congress was convened the treaty would be ratified. There was little if any improvement in the aspect of affairs. The revolution was still progressing in several of the States. At Vera Cruz the English, French and Spanish fleets were shortly expected. The object of this formidable expedition was conjectured that all the principal ports would soon be in possession of the rebels.

THE GRAVES OF THE DEAD.

An order has just been issued by the division which will give the families of volunteers and to the directors that whenever a soldier is to be appropriately marked, with a regiment and grade, so that one every soldier, that he shall not be will be honorably buried.

BIDS FOR NEW REBELS.
The bids for building five new regiments for by the Secretary of the Treasury, Proposals were received from shipbuilders in New York, Boston and other places. The award

NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

REBEL OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON, ETC.

LEXINGTON CITY, Sept. 28, 1861.
General Price's official report, giving a somewhat detailed account of the battle of Lexington, has been received.

The following are the closing paragraphs:—
Our entire loss in this series of engagements amounts to twenty-five killed and seventy-two wounded. The enemy's loss was much greater. The visible fruits of this almost bloodless victory are great. About 3,500 prisoners, among whom are Colonels Mulligan, Marshall, Peabody and Whitgrover, Major Van Horn and 118 other commissioned officers, five pieces of artillery and two mortars, over 33,000 stand of infantry arms, a large number of sabres, about 750 horses, many sets of cavalry equipments, wagons, teams, ammunition, more than \$100,000 worth of commissary stores, and a large amount of other property. In addition to all this I obtained the repositories of the Great Seal of the State and the public records, which had been stolen from their proper custody, and about \$200,000 in money, of which the bulk at this place had been robbed, and which I have caused to be returned to it.

Colonel Vaughan, a prominent citizen of Lexington, who witnessed the entire battle, and was at one time prisoner of the rebels, asserts positively that fully five hundred of Price's army were killed.

The money, of which Price says the bank in Lexington was robbed, is understood here to have been placed in Colonel Mufigan's hands for safekeeping.

A special despatch to the St. Louis Republic says:—There is no reliable news of interest from Booneville, Georgetown, Glasgow, Rolla or other prominent points.

Captain Walter, of Colonel Marshall's regiment, who was at Lexington, arrived this morning, having left there Thursday noon. He saw no rebel troops between Lexington and Sedalia, and says the main body of Price's forces were there when he departed, and believes they intend to take a stand and meet our troops there, as the vicinity is well calculated, from its streams, with deep, many banks, and without bridges, to trouble an advancing enemy.

All the Union officers have been released on parole but Colonel Mulligan, who refused to give his for private reasons.

General Price has probably 35,000 men, and the rebels on Thursday evidently expected that General Hardee, with a force of 8,000 to 9,000, and Ben. McCulloch, with 10,000 men, were within two or three days' march of Lexington. They have no faith in Ben. McCulloch as a general, but think he is very effective with a small body of men.

Ten thousand rebels were across the Missouri river sent from Lexington on Thursday, with the avowed intention of attacking General Lane.

The seal of the State of Missouri and the public records are in the hands of the rebels.

Our troops had no cartridges, no grape, no shot and no shells left at the time of the surrender, and have lost from two to three hundred kegs of powder.

The rebels are casting all kinds of balls at the Lexington country, which they are running day and night.

The rebels are greatly encouraged by their victory, and declare that St. Louis will soon be in their possession.

A gentleman who arrived here this morning from the West states that he saw a gentleman, who passed through Ocala on Wednesday last, who says that the central portion of that town had been burned by Gen. Lane. It is stated that the reasons for burning were that the rebels had fired on our troops from windows. No Union troops were near there when he left.

Information has been received that the rebels were a few days

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM

ADVANCE OF THE REBEL REINFORCEMENTS CALL

WASHINGTON.
A despatch has been received here from a responsible gentleman in Cincinnati, effect:—

"General Thomas, at Camp Dick, General Anderson, at Louisville, the London, about fifty miles southeast of Lexington in force. General Anderson's reinforcements within reach to come up."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 28.
The Journal has reliable evidence that it has taken Manchester, Clay county, with a portion of property.

Judge Ventres, of Harlan county, Ky., committed on Saturday for aiding the rebels.

There is a doubtful rumor that six hundred an engagement with five hundred troops Indiana regiment, half way between Bloomfield. The result is not stated.

The rebel forces under Helm, are banded and gone home.

There is no reliable news from the corps of Captain Abbott, sentinels by mistake at Lebanon, passed here last evening on its way.

General Buckner is reported to be in berg county, with 5,200 men, supposed to destroy the locks on Green river.

James B. Clay was admitted to bail in Judge Catton, this morning, to appear term of the United States Court. Jim Jacob went his bail.

Hardin Helm has taken possession of Green river. The number of his troops, 4,000, including a Mississippi regiment. Glasgow turnpike bridge has been burned.

THE NAVY

THE BOSTON NAVY

The steamer Curlew, which has been in the yard, went into commission on the following officers, and sailed for the Potomac, with sealed orders:—

Acting Commanding—General A. Curtis.
Acting Master—Robert Spencer, U. S. A. Curtis.

Master's Mate—Charles Duncan, James Hall.

Midshipman—H. E. Millan.
Acting Paymaster—W. A. Aiken.
First Assistant Engineer—George H. Croft.
Third Assistant Engineer—Tom Brown.

The ship No. Lieutenant George Croft sailed on Saturday evening, and its destination is supposed to be the Gulf.

The new ship of war Housatonic will Saturday next.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONTEZUMA

DEPARTURE OF A FLEET OF VESSELS INLET, ETC.
FORTRESS MONTEZUMA.
Via Baltimore.

A fleet of thirteen schooners, and other vessels, left the harbor on Saturday last, and will arrive at Baltimore on the 10th inst.

The S. R. S. and other vessels, and will arrive at Baltimore on the 10th inst.