

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The World, which was one of the earliest and the most absolute of the journals to raise a howl against the TRUMPET as the cause of the disaster at Bull Run, now puts forth the following as its leading article of Saturday. We print it as a part of the history of one of the most extraordinary delusions ever dishonestly propagated, and for the moment rendered all but universal.

Individual reputation should never be assailed except for the strongest reasons; but, when a disastrous military repulse, which covers the nation with shame, has been encountered, and a network of incalculable circumstances surrounds the commander of an important division of the army, whose dilatory, pusillanimous, and altogether inexplicable course general distrust of his fidelity, is alike due to him, to the Government, and the nation, that his guilt or innocence shall be established by an investigation before a competent military tribunal. If Gen. Patterson, during the last disgraceful week of his command, has been acting in obedience to the orders or in accordance with the wishes of the Government, that fact ought to be placed clearly in evidence, in order that his reputation may not suffer unjustly, and that the heavy responsibility of Johnston's escape to Manassas may rest where it properly belongs. But if, on the other hand, Gen. Patterson's unaccountable apathy and inaction was in disregard of the known orders or wishes of the Government, and the blood of our soldiers uselessly shed at Bull Run stains his hands, he should be made to suffer the utmost rigor of condign punishment.

The advance against Manassas, undertaken in the face of great disadvantages at best, was planned and executed on the assumption that Patterson would take care of Johnston, and prevent his reinforcing Beauregard. It is idle to say that he could not have done so. He might have fought an unsuccessful battle, to be sure; but it was his duty to take that risk. Successful or unsuccessful, it would have given Johnston employment for his troops, and have kept him away from the principal scene of operations, where his presence tarnished the fortune of the day against us. Gen. Patterson confesses, in what purports to be a letter of his, published among our telegraphic dispatches yesterday morning, that he could have turned Johnston's position at Winchester and attacked him in the rear, but he did not think it prudent to do so, considering Johnston's superior strength. But he might have retreated before him till a well-selected position gave him such advantages of ground that he could have blocked, or at least retarded, Johnston's march toward Manassas. If he had fought and lost a battle, what would that have been in comparison with the inglorious retreat which his extraordinary conduct entailed on the main body of the army? After the successful skirmish at Bunker Hill everybody expected that he would pursue his advantage by pushing on vigorously and engaging Johnston at Winchester. But the next thing we hear of him is that he is in full retreat to Charlestown, on his way to Harper's Ferry. Suppose the intrenchments at Winchester, "in the shape of the letter Y," were too strong for him, his presence in sight of them, daily offering battle, would surely have kept Johnston within them, if he did not choose to fight outside of them. The main object of detaining him away from Manassas would have been accomplished, and the fortune of the day at Bull Run have been different.

We have, thus far, based our comments on facts of the utmost publicity. But there are other facts necessary to be known to complete the picture, of a character so damaging that, if Gen. Patterson does not think it due to his reputation to ask for a court of inquiry, it is the clear duty of the Government to order a court-martial. Gen. Patterson has been recently weakening the main body of the army near Washington by sending urgent requests for reinforcements, representing that they were absolutely necessary to enable him to cope with Johnston. In compliance with these representations, some of the very best and most efficient regiments were dispatched to him—like Col. Butterfield's New-York 12th, for example—and one of the splendid Rhode Island batteries, which would otherwise have greatly strengthened Gen. McDowell's army. Why did he draw away these important corps to keep them in idleness? What is still worse—on Saturday, the day before the great battle, Gen. Patterson sent a messenger to Washington to assure the Government that he had the most positive evidence that Johnston was still in Winchester. This false intelligence, conveyed at that late hour, is the very best service he could have rendered the Rebels, if he had had a perfect understanding with them, and had wished to aid them. On the next morning (Sunday)—when the battle had actually commenced, and it was too late for a knowledge of the retreat of Johnston to be of any advantage a second messenger reached Washington from Gen. Patterson, saying that he had been mistaken on the preceding day, and that Johnston's army had escaped. We will not undertake to pronounce on Gen. Patterson's motives; they are the proper subject of an investigation by a military tribunal. But we do say, in the light of these facts, that whatever his motives may have been, his actual proceedings could not have been more for the advantage of the Rebels if he had been in secret league with their leaders, and had deliberately intended to insure the defeat of the National army.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Facts With Regard to the Late Battle.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1861. I communicate herewith some facts as to the butchery of the wounded in the battle at Manassas, on Sunday last. They should be held up to the country and the world till the character of the foe we have to fight is fully realized. Similar statements may be obtained from hundreds of reliable men who were in the battle.

Dr. N. S. Barnes of Rochester, N. Y., Surgeon of the 25th New-York Volunteers, followed his regiment to the field and operated upon the wounded there, as the facilities of transportation to the rear were imperfect. At one point they lost a few men, and operations were performed upon them where they lay. Just after their wounds were dressed, a charge of cavalry swept the field. Seeing the cavalry advancing, the surgeons and their assistants picked up as many of the wounded as possible and bore them to the rear. They were compelled, however, to leave a marine and an artilleryman, on whom they had performed amputation. After the charge had passed they returned again, and found the two wounded men slain by bayonet-wounds, inflicted since they were left by the surgeons. Soon after, a messenger came saying that Col. Slocum had fallen, and required immediate attendance. Dr. Barnes at once repaired to another part of the field with his assistants, where the batteries of the enemy had mowed down whole ranks of men. The contending forces had retired and were not in sight, but at least one hundred of our dead and wounded were left behind. The party of six succeeded in finding Col. Slocum, laid him on a blanket and were conveying him away when the enemy charged upon the wounded and commenced a wholesale slaughter. Not a man was standing on the field to oppose them. Dr. Barnes raised his ash, and begged them to spare the wounded. To which they answered by a volley of balls upon his party who were bearing away their wounded Colonel.

They retreated rapidly, but were followed and fired upon for nearly half a mile, and only succeeded in making their escape by getting into a ravine. They carried Col. Slocum to the stone church, used as a hospital, and there dressed his wound. The surgeons then returned to the field, and found every man they had left there wounded by gunshot or shot. They examined minutely in hopes to find some survivors of the general butchery, but not one remained alive.

Dr. Barnes states that at least 60 or 70 men were butchered in this part of the field. When he left it the wounded were sitting, or sometimes creeping away on their hands and knees, or scratching for drink to assuage their terrible thirst; when he returned an hour later they lay like logs, all dead. Dr. Cheney, the hospital steward, makes the same statement, and also says that he is credibly informed that after the general retreat the hospital was burned and the wounded slain. Capt. George Formale of Company E, same regiment, says he saw the hospital beyond Bull Run blown up on Monday evening after the retreat. Thinks that had the reserves been brought up, the field could have been held all night, and the wounded saved. This last opinion is shared by all who left the field late. The retreat was a wicked and shameful abandonment of our dead and wounded, wholly without excuse. No man can give any good reason why the fresh regiments of reserves were not brought up to the front to cover the retreat, or assist in making a stand. The ground which we held Saturday was perfectly tenable on Monday, and no justification can be made for retreating further. The testimony of hundreds of reliable individuals shows, beyond all doubt, that the murder of the wounded, if not universal, proved a very prominent feature in the battle. Massachusetts men and Zouaves seem to have been special objects of vengeance, but none were exempt from these atrocities. Let well-authenticated facts be collected and published now, while the memory is fresh, that the world may see that we have another Sepoy rebellion to crush.

THE CAPITAL IN DANGER.

PROJECT OF THE REBELS FOR CAPTURING WASHINGTON—LEE TO AROUSE BALTIMORE—BEAUREGARD TO ENGAGE McCLELLAN, AND HENNINGSEN TO DISLOGUE ROSENCRANZ.

From The N. Y. Times's Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1861. In these exciting times, when so many rumors, having only an imaginary foundation, are gaining currency, it is bad policy to add to their number, but I will be pardoned for communicating a project which a military officer of high rank has just assured me is now entertained by the Rebels for gaining possession of the Capital. The recent success of the Confederate forces at Manassas has determined their leaders to adopt another plan of campaign—to give up the defensive and take up the offensive. They think it is useless now to defend Richmond, but they deem it necessary to occupy this city and Baltimore, and to accomplish that end they have not only agreed upon the following plan of operations, but they have begun to put it into practice.

According to my authority, Gen. Lee, who has now, as you know, set his corps d'armee in motion, under the pretext of attacking our army in Western Virginia, really intends to direct his force upon the upper Potomac, which he will cross at a distance of about forty miles from Washington. Once there he will be joined by the Secessionists, who are secretly organizing all over Maryland, and will then attack Washington on its unprotected and defenseless side. At the same time, Beauregard will make a movement against McClellan, whom he will keep busy within his own lines, thus preventing his taking part in the defense of the city. Johnston will be left to watch and counteract Patterson's movements; a strong column will be sent against Butler from Richmond, and Pryor, the cavalier of the bowie-knife, and Henningesen, the companion of Walker, the filibuster, will dislodge Rosenkrantz from the position he occupies in Western Virginia. Such, according to the information I have received, is the plan the Rebels have adopted.

FROM MARYLAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, July 25, 1861. Many of the salars of the decorated Black Horse Virginia cavalry, picked up on the field by our men, bear the name of a noted Philadelphia maker and the date of January, 1861. The council having refused to call on Mayor Brown for an account of his expenditures and of the \$500,000 voted by that Secessionist body for driving back the barbarians of the North, the Mayor wrote them last evening, that the total amount expended is some \$60,000, the particulars of which will be sent in at their September session.

Among the articles ordered by the Mayor for protecting the city against its invasion in April last by the United States troops, were some thirty odd tents, which are still in the hands of the maker and not paid for. The appropriation of \$100,000 by Congress for paying the Police instituted by the Government for the protection of Baltimore, has struck a whole-ome terror into the hearts of the Secessionists. They see that the Government is in earnest. Kane, I am told, is in daily expectation of being released on bail, having sent word to a creditor to be patient, as he hoped to be out in two or three days, and that he would then pay him. With Kane at large, there will not be a moment's security for the peace of the city.

The Government is not sustained as it ought to be, in its efforts to get the reserves forward, by the Secession-mongering managers of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. They are not prompt in furnishing transportation for the regiments now passing to Washington, keeping them waiting from six to twelve hours here before they can get off, and then limiting each company of one hundred men to two cars capable of seating only thirty-three each! And when remonstrated with by the Colonels, they adduce what they say is authority from the Secretary of War to that effect. But the Colonels refuse to allow their men to be stowed away like refuse, and then the requisite number of cars is forthcoming.

All the three-months' men stationed here have agreed to remain ten days longer than their time. This will give Gen. Scott ample time to supply their places with the reserve three-years' regiments which are to be increased to ten, for we are just now not only menaced from within, but from without.

There is a deal of apprehension from the upper Potomac, lest Joe Johnston may fall down upon Banks with a superior force, before the latter can be reinforced, but I have great confidence that Banks will not sit still and give his opponent any advantages whatever. The authority given to Gov. Frank Thomas by the Secretary of War, to raise four regiments of a Home Guard for the defence of the loyal people of Western Maryland and the adjacent portions of Virginia, is a most timely movement. Gov. Thomas is the very man for such a service. He is the terror of traitors, whether in or out of Congress.

The rolls of the Baltimore City Home Guards, consisting of nearly 100 men and their company officers, for each of the twenty wards, have been laid before Gen. Dix for approval, and when that is given they will be equipped with arms, and furnished with the best regimental officers that the President can find. The police and the soldiers continue to unearth secreted Secession guns and flags, but a proclamation from Gen. Dix will be necessary to bring out the 8,000 Minie bullets concealed in the brown-stone and pressed-brick passages of Baltimore.

Gen. McClellan passed through the city this morning early on his way to the Capital. His prompt response to the order assigning him to the command of the army of the Potomac has infused new hopes into the breasts of timid Unionists hereabouts. He will fall like an avalanche on Manassas.

Strange that the Republican House Judiciary Committee should call on the President at this critical juncture of public affairs for his reasons for arresting and confining the late Police Commissioners of Baltimore. If the Committee will visit our town in person for a few days, they will speedily find out the reasons. The Secessionists here are looking for a peace with the Rebels. "Don't you think that another defeat 'will give us peace?' inquired a leading Secessionist yesterday. You can't persuade them that the people

of the free States have any pluck whatever to stand up to their convictions. The anti-Republican Unionists here are chuckling over the idea that a change of Cabinet may bring their meagre power. To smother up the Republican party seems to be for them a leading object with them than the destruction of the Rebels.

The Unionists held Ward meetings last evening to elect delegates to a City Convention, for choosing representatives in the State Convention, to select a candidate for Governor. J. Morrison Harris, quack Unionist, Anthony Kimmel and Alexander Bradford, real Unionists, are the prominent candidates. Some out-and-out Unionist from the western part of the State will probably get the nomination—perhaps Gov. Frank Thomas. He is the man for the times—for Mayan well as December.

The defection of May, Poore, and A. Kennedy from the Union party, is, perhaps, a blessing, to be followed by other desertions quite as welcome, for then the Government and its real friends will know on whom to depend. Better for them to be reduced to a minority of a baker's dozen in the whole State, than to be tied to the carcass of Rebellion.

The new police are to be speedily uniformed in the English style. The Baltimore Americans is charmed at the Crittenden and Andy Johnson resolutions, pledging the Government not to disturb the blessed institution of Slavery in any way whatever, by a resort to the military power, during the war. If the rebellion cannot be crushed, except by the exercise of the war-power in emancipating the slaves of the Rebel States, The Americans is for giving up the Union and saving the system of African Slavery. But when Jeff. Davis swarms the seas with pirates, and resorts to every possible war measure for the overthrow of the Federal Government, even to the adoption of the cruel system of Indian warfare, and the arming of the slave against freedom, it is all right! Why should not Toussaint de Beauregard's black slave-brothers fight against the defenders of the Union when to come over to our side now would only consign them back to Slavery again!

The Real State of Feeling.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Whether the sneering proselytism of Yankee Abolitionists or the intrinsic decay of slave-owning—whether the intrigues of office-seeking demagogues or the insatiable aggressions of New-England peddlars—whether the chronic predisposition of Southerners to rashness and fanaticism, on the one side, or the unbending tenacity and stiffness of Quakers and Puritans, on the other—whether one or none, some or all, of these and other alleged causes were the origin and chief source of the existing disagreement between North and South, and the root of the present civil war, now it matters little. Nor does it change the momentum of the issue, which of the two sections is right or wrong—their passions are aroused, their animosities have set, and nothing but a blood war will decide the conflict. The die is cast, and that the odds are now against the Union is no longer the bloody seal to the pledge of its final triumph.

But now is the time, when delusions have their most fatal sway, and however despicable the hero on the battlefield may look upon the soldier in the rear, the man whose Roman eagle on his victorious shield may have scanned the globe, which lately gladdened the captives—now is the moment when the Freed should recognize its holy mission, by its power to dispense the mind of freeman and free, by its gift to win allies for the just and aid the ranks of the patriot, without odium or gain, and without arms, hence, when very, which told our army may find another source of the Rebels should embolden their sympathies here to action, they would have no difficult task to overthrow their adversaries. Another not less desirable mission is to believe that national economy will be taught Maryland to see her present duty, by her own hands, and not from the South, for her losses nearly all belong to that aristocratic cast, which does not wish an even national proportion. The richer the churches, the poorer their dependents and the sorer the way; this is the economy of years ago, and by that way they have their property, and for that they are content, especially in hard times, a large number of the blind masses. There is no such thing as a large independent class of mechanics or farmers in Maryland, and what is true of Maryland is also true of other Border States, hence the otherwise inexplicable weakness of the Union, and no wonder that another very popular mistake is to consider a present coalition but as political rebellion and its suppression.

It is undeniable that this is a war of the South against the North, and not only one of rebels against the Government in Washington. What Lincoln so masterly indicated in his last Message, by his allusion to the uncompromising loyalty of the private soldiers and sailors in splendid contrast to the treason of so many of their officers, has two ways of explanation: 1. The South has not at all contributed to the elements of the army and navy; and 2. The instinct of the plain soldier and sailor shows him where alone his rights are and will be protected. It is equally doubtful that the North is fighting for the claims of pure Democracy, while the South contends for the monopolies of aristocracy, and do not hesitate to say that President Lincoln is as distasteful to the Southern lords because he was a rail-splitter, as because he is a Republican.

It is also true that this is a social war, a war of free labor as right and duty of man against indolence and vice upheld by bondage and slavery. Why, then, not avoid the elements of the ultimate stake in the drift of this war? Is it for fear of offending those everlasting drawbacks, the Border Slave States? If so, let the Government and Press cease this timid policy, and rather let those States go into the ranks of your open enemies, than keep them by white lies among your hidden foes. But never fear! Such open and candid acknowledgment of the ultimate stake in the issue will rally ten friends for your cause in place of every enemy you have made by it. Once more, the die is cast; the South began the war, let her abide the consequences, and no temporary victory can stop her final defeat.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Old Point Comfort, July 25, 1861. Yesterday Lieut. Crosby, attached to the blockading squadron, made a successful expedition to Back River, and returned at an early hour this morning, after having accomplished the objects for which he was sent. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon, Capt. White, of the McClellan Regiment, took 100 men and scouted to Fox Hill and the east bank of Back River. About the same time Lieut. Crosby started with the tugs Fanny and Adriatic, taking in tow 125 of the Naval Brigade in barges and 115 men in launches from the Minnesota and Ronoke under the immediate command of Lieut. Gibson of the former and Lieut. Jeffers of the latter ship. The expedition had seven guns, including two rifled eighteen and twenty-four pounders, with the view of attacking and storming batteries which were reported to have been thrown up by the Rebels at various points. Lieut. Crosby anchored the tugs at the junction of the north-west and south-west branches of Back River, and then sent launches and barges in different directions. In the north-west branch five schooners were found, which were burned; on Harris's Creek four more were found, which received the same treatment. On the approach of the boats the crews and others fled, and their progress was not a little precipitated by a

few shells thrown into their quarters by a rifled gun which Lieut. C. used with great accuracy. This district has for some time been the nesting place of the Rebels, who kept up communication with Yorktown, giving the enemy aid and comfort by carrying supplies and information. The expedition returned about four o'clock this morning with a schooner in tow, partly laden with provisions.

Following on the heels of this expedition was an order for Col. Duryoe's, Col. Carr's, Col. Baker's, and the Townsend Regiment to move this morning at ten o'clock, which order is being executed as I write. Although the destination is not expressed, yet it is understood to be Fox Hill, on the east side of Back River, the region reconnoitered by Lieutenant Crosby last night.

To-day boats from the Minnesota and Ronoke made reconnaissance of Sewall's Point. They approached very near the front where it is alleged a battery is being erected, and fired shots, which were not returned. I have not learned the result of the reconnaissance, which was made with deliberation and without protest from the Rebels.

It is now so clear that with a few more troops, properly officered, we might make a long reach toward Richmond, taking Yorktown in our way, and thereby make a serious diversion from the main Rebel army, that it is unaccountable that idleness is still enforced in this department. It is certain that Norfolk, Yorktown, and all the points which the Rebels have held in force, have been denuded to strengthen Beauregard, and with anything like the vigor that McClellan has evinced the Rebels could be driven out of lower Virginia, and the force so long inactive brought into effective cooperation against those in the interior. I repeat that if the present force is not to be increased or actively employed, less than one-half of its numbers will answer all purposes.

The Vermont Regiment, Col. Phelps, expected to leave and go out of service on the 2nd prox. I am assured that two-thirds of the men are prepared to re-enlist and return within one month. This Regiment was one of the first to offer their services. It is composed largely of men of substance, who made great sacrifices to respond to the call of their country. A majority of them propose only to make a visit to their families that they left in such haste, and then hurry back again. The regiment was fortunate from the start in having good officers. For most of the time Lieut. Col. Washburn has been in command, Col. Phelps having command of the brigade. Col. W. is a sterling officer, a man of bravery, and he stands deservedly high with his brother officers. I hope to see him return with the Green Mountain boys.

FROM KENTUCKY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 24, 1861.

When news of McDowell's retreat reached this city on Monday last, the hearts of Union men sank within them. Yet I found no genuine Unionist who faltered in determination. All were cast down, but none felt destroyed. And the dispatches were of a character so panic stricken in tone that I think it well worth your while to inquire if some traitor in disguise did not find means to color what came over the wires. The phrase "retreats of the army" had not the ring of truth. If there was no aid and comfort to the foe indicated by such dispatches to the Associated Press, the "fly-by-night" boy who made them up should go to his face and sverred his fear. If the Government has control of the telegraph office at Washington, as has been represented, it should say to him, "Take thy face hence!" He should be ordered under guard of half a score of matrons with fans and salts restorative.

The Secessionists of Louisville gathered in front of The Courier office, when the first intimations of the news were given out, and yelled like terriers round a cage of rats. They cracked their parched and shriveled throats with frantic cries, and then went off to moisten them with whiskey. A courier was dispatched to the country on horseback with a little Secession flag flying from his horse's head to disperse the glad tidings among rustic traitors. From about three o'clock till nearly sundown the growth of overheating intolerance among demagogues was so rapid, that many feared they might attempt one of their precipitating acts—the signal of action to be the raising of a Rebel flag upon The Courier office. Tompkins, Captain of the K. G. C. in Louisville took a leading part in boisterous demonstrations, and managed during the afternoon to pick quarrels with five or six Union men. But late in the evening he came into collision with Green, one of the police, and was killed almost instantly. Whether or not the policeman was justifiable I am unable to say; but I have not yet found a person who expresses great regret for the deceased. There is a general feeling of commiseration for his interesting family; but this seems to be the extent of public pity.

Tompkins, I learn, was conspicuous in the great Know-Nothing riot; and, it is said, he coolly butchered a number of foreigners on that memorable occasion. Very possibly he had been chosen Captain of the K. G. C. in this city for his reckless and desperate qualities, and with a view to precipitating Louisville, at some auspicious moment, into the jaws of treason, as the chief cities of other States have been precipitated. Many believed that an attempt would have been made Monday night, had not his sudden death thrown a damper over the kindling courage of the K. G. C. By night-fall, it is certain, there was an unexpectd calm, and Secessionists were content to wear the aspect of martyrs. Not a Rebel flag of any considerable size was run out, so far as I could hear. It is said that a lady, who teaches a school in some part of the city, hoisted a little three-striped rag over the school building, and that the boys of her own school riddled the house with stones. During the night of Secession exultation, a company of youthful Union Zouaves paraded the streets with the Stripes and Stars, and seemed to take especial pleasure in passing frequently past The Courier office. Young America about the streets was not satisfied with merely expressing devotion to the Union in general terms; but "Hurra for Lincoln!" was frequently shouted in the very face of the yelling crowd at The Courier, notwithstanding a police order to the contrary.

It is said by well-informed persons, that the Union organization of Louisville numbers 7,000. On Monday night a guard of 1,300 Home Guards had charge of the various armories and stores of ammunition. Nearly all the powder in the city is in possession of Unionists. One purchase was made, I learn, to the amount of \$50,000. Disloyal State authorities have desired to buy a portion of it, but could not prevail on the Union men to part with any. By the example of other States, the Unionists of this metropolis have learned that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. When a demonstration of Secession feeling is made, instead of pulling in their horns, as the yielding loyalists of other cities in the South did, to "preserve peace," the Louisville Union men preserve peace by boldly throwing their arms prominently to the breeze. Monday evening's bad news brought out the Stars and Stripes more numerous than before; and on Tuesday morning large flags in great numbers floated over the principal streets and the public buildings, as well as from business houses and private residences.

There has been considerable movement of rebel soldiery from the Tennessee camps near the Kentucky line, within a few days past. Since Sunday, three or four regiments have been ordered from Camp Cheatham, to East Tennessee or Virginia; and it is thought those remaining at Camp Cheatham will join Camp Trousdale. A vigorous prosecution of the war in Virginia will make these Tennessee reserves necessary to the rebel army, and deliver the borders of Kentucky from their overawing presence. Their withdrawal cannot fail to weaken the disunion element in the southern counties of this State; for the Union men in the vicinity of the Tennessee camps are undoubtedly rendered more timid by their presence.

To-day the remains of Patrick Kehler, private of

the Tompkins Zouaves, who was accidentally shot and killed by a comrade on Monday night, were conveyed to their resting-place, with the honors of military parade. Five hundred and fifty Home Guards, including the Zouaves to which he belonged, escorted the corpse. The coffin was tastefully wrapped in the National flag, and a fine band of musicians led the procession.

The stibberness with which merchants—even some of those who profess Union sentiments among the rest—have persisted in perpetrating frauds to sell goods and wares in Tennessee, and the obstreperous conduct of Secessionists at Russellville, Bowling Green, and other points near the line, have resulted in a more stringent policy by the Surveyor of this port; and I doubt not many in the Southern counties, and some here, will have leisure to deplore their own misconduct. Every species of deception and trickery have been used, and all sorts of false pretenses made, till the patience of a very kindly-disposed officer has been worn out. Very few shipments, I am informed, are being permitted in the direction of Tennessee, though merchants from that State continue to come and go, as if they expected to accomplish something. The express wagons go to the depot of the Nashville road full of large, heavy trunks; and it is not beyond probability that considerable quantities of merchandise go through by the trunk strategem.

FROM BOSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, July 24, 1861.

The repulse of our troops from Manassas created a very gloomy feeling all day Monday, but the people quickly recovered their cheerfulness, and everybody is now disposed to make the best of it. We find plenty of consolations, quite as good as those which our optimistic friend Gen. Butler found in the Great Bethel disaster. In his dispatch to the General-in-Chief, as you will perhaps recollect, he expressed the opinion that we had gained more than we had lost; our troops had learned to have confidence in themselves under fire, and the officers had learned wherein their organization and drill were inefficient. I think we have learned at Manassas lessons quite as important as these; and time, which rapidly changes the apparent disasters of the just and brave into victories, will soon reveal still more important advantages which we have gained. I reckon one of the most important of those to be, that we are at last able to appreciate the character and resources of our enemy. Congress, at the latest advice, was allowing the Hon. Mr. Breckinridge, the Hon. Mr. Burnett and the Hon. Mr. Vallandigham to talk and vote treason in the Senate and House, and listening to old Mr. Crittenden's notions as to what the war is or is not waged for. Pleasant and useful employment for the day after a defeat of the "Grand Army." I have not heard from Richmond, but I suppose that the rebel Congress is similarly engaged, hearing long-winded descriptions of the encroachments of Jefferson Davis upon the principles of constitutional liberty, and resolving that in making war upon the Government they mean no harm to anybody. By the way, is not the explosion of Mason and Hunter, and John B. Clark, a piece of exquisite Congressional humor? If these gentlemen would only make their appearance in Washington and take their seats, like their Kentucky and Ohio friends, we should of course make way for them and pay them wages and mileage; but now that they are in the rebel armies and councils doing their best to expel us, we think it quite as good and proper to expel them. The Manassas repulse will perhaps help to teach us that the rebellion is a unit, and that even if Messrs. Breckinridge, Burnett and Vallandigham are not quite rebels enough to be hanged, they are rebels enough to be turned out of Congress and sent home, or arrested as spies. Mr. Hickman's famous "eighteen millions to eight millions" sounds very well, but so long as Secession traitors are allowed to sit in Congress and hold office in the Departments, a liberal percentage must be deducted from the larger number. Since the battle, more deference than usual seems to have been paid to Mr. Burnett. He has even presumed to institute an inquiry into the personnel of the Union army, with a view of ascertaining whether there are any negroes in it. I am surprised that he did not get a special committee with parliamentary powers. I can give him a fact which will go toward satisfying his righteous soul on this subject. A mulatto from Westchester County, N. Y., came into a recruiting office in State street yesterday, and said he had come all the way from home on purpose to enlist, for he had heard that in Massachusetts colored men were recruited in the army. He was turned off, of course, because Congress is so select in its tastes that it will not employ yellow men to fight yellow men. I don't see as the poor fellow can serve his country and the cause of freedom unless he can contrive to get captured by a privateer, and then sail the prize crew and bring his vessel into port, as your black hero, Tillman, did.

The Massachusetts losses seem to have occurred mostly on the day of the first engagement with the rebel batteries, and they fell mainly upon the 1st Regiment, which everybody agrees behaved gallantly. Col. Cowdin's courage has never been seriously doubted, though his enemies, who are very numerous, hinted that he showed some disinclination to enlist; and everybody is glad to hear such a good account of his exploits. Before he left here, and for a long time afterward, he was the butt of many people of the Hunker persuasion, because he was a Republican and a Teetotaler. This last trait of his character was, to be sure, absurd enough in a militia colonel, but there was nothing unlawful in it. The Post followed him to the seat of war with a savage article, styling his regiment an armed mob. The attacks upon him came so hot and heavy that the liberal classes began to sympathize a good deal with him, when up came news that he had for some inexplicable reason chosen to engage in the slave-catching business, in which he has since been followed by Jones of the 6th Regiment, in a still more flagrant case. This completed his unpopularity; but now that he is known to have fought gallantly at Bull Run, teetotalism, regimental quarrels, overcosts, and negro-catching, are all, perhaps properly enough, forgotten, at least for a time. The 6th Regiment had a chance to smell powder before its term of service expired. It left Boston on the 23d of April, and I suppose will immediately return. Its Colonel, Lawrence of Medford, is reported to be severely wounded. Our three-months' men have not seen much hard fighting. The 6th Regiment had a severe time in Baltimore on the 19th of April, and will be ever freshly remembered for its steadiness on that day; the 5th had something to do at Bull Run; a portion of the 4th was at Great Bethel; and the 3d did service at Norfolk when the vessels were scuttled and sunk, but they were not under fire; and I believe the 8th has not been in battle. But we know this is only the account of war, and judging from the enthusiastic reception of the 3d and 4th yesterday, when they came to the city from Long Island, Massachusetts has just and warm appreciation of the services of her sons, who so speedily took the field in defense of the good old cause.

Gen. Butler is unpopular with the returned volunteers, and portions of the 3d and 4th Regiments actually ground for him while on the Common yesterday. I have in vain tried to discover any adequate reasons for this. The General has unquestionably made blunders, as a commander, in field and fort. They say he blundered at Baltimore and the Relay House. Probably that is so; but let us have more such blunders, rather than some of our recent successes. He has been under the ban of Gen. Scott and the army officers at Fort Monroe, who have pretty assiduously fostered the idea that he is not fit for the command, and who have determined that as far as they are concerned, he shall have no command. The Great Bethel disaster completed their catalogue of his disqualifications. I think, however, that the tide must turn now. After Bull Run, Gen. Butler and Gen. Pierce are as good as anybody, and may hold their heads as high as any of the Potomac Generals, whether volunteers or regulars. Give Gen. Butler a chance, or

send him home, one or the other. We of Massachusetts have a right to criticize him, and we also have a right to complain if the General-in-Chief systematically degrades him on account of Baltimore, Relay House, and Great Bethel, one only of which expeditions was a failure, while the others were brilliant successes. No matter what made the Baltimore and Relay expeditions successes. I am not very fresh in my Abbott, but as I recollect the history of Manassas it was only the timely arrival of Desaix which made Napoleon a victor and not a defeated General on that day, and the question whether Blucher or Gronchy should first arrive at Waterloo, decided a still more important question for him and for Europe. War is not, and is not likely to be, an exact science for some time to come. Butler is preeminently a man of expedients, and I cannot believe that his eye would have failed to see some means of preventing or retrieving the disaster of last Sunday. At any rate, he could not have made a more fearful blotch of the affair than was made of it by those who had its management.

But I will not add to the multitude of useless speculations and conjectures concerning this battle, its causes and results. Enough for me this—that there can be no compromise, and no peace until the rebels are beaten in a great and decisive battle, or until they bent as in a great and decisive battle. The North and the South, the United States and the Cotton Confederacy cannot live together, whether under one government or two, on equal terms. One or the other must succumb. And to every man who talks of peace, of compromise, or "our misguided Southern brethren," we must say with Hotspur:

"—This is no world To play with mummets and to dild with tips; We would have bloody noses and cracked crowns, And rest the curse upon them!" Fletcher Webster's fine regiment left here yesterday. Last week they had a review on the Common, and made an excellent appearance. As they went down State street, on their return to the island, they sang the new John Brown song, which originated, I believe, at Fort Warren, and which is a great favorite among the soldiers here. I believe it has not appeared in THE TRIBUNE, and I therefore send you a copy.

JOHN BROWN SONG: John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave, John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave, His soul's marching on! John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave, John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave, His soul's marching on!

John Brown's knapsack is strapped upon his back— John Brown's knapsack is strapped upon his back— His soul's marching on! John Brown's knapsack is strapped upon his back— John Brown's knapsack is strapped upon his back— His soul's marching on!

They will hang Jeff. Davis to a tree! As they march along!

Now, three routing cheers for the Union! As we are marching on!

ARMY ORGANIZATION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: The War, now that it has been commenced, must be carried on with patriotism and devotion if we are willing to become permanent subjects of anarchy and despotism. Men of known military ability and genius should be brought forward from their inferior positions and be put into important posts. The defenders of the country should be honored, and not treated like beggars, to whom we throw the crust of charity; no regiment should be made special favorites, but all should be looked upon as equals. The artillery and cavalry should be increased to such an extent that there shall be of each one-eighth of the number of the infantry. But the chief question remains: the increase of the Army. It is high time to put an end to that criminal vanity by which men without military knowledge, even those who may never have witnessed the manual of a brigade or a division, much less know how to lead one, put themselves forward as generals and colonels. Why do not, France has the best army in existence. Without doubt, because her soldiers are braver than those of other nations, but because France is the only country which selects its officers without regard to their social position, only considering their merits and their ability, while the soldier does his duty because of his confidence in his officers, and because he knows that whatever may happen to him his future comfort is secured, and that he will be promoted if he distinguishes himself. And yet France was exactly in the same position in which we are now, at the time of the disbandment of its army in 1793, the country being distracted by enemies within and without, who, notwithstanding their great superiority over her raw troops, could not conquer her. The only way readily to secure an efficient army is to make every citizen, and all who wish to become so, subject to military duty. Recruits should be drafted out of the male population between eighteen and thirty in the proportion of one per cent. of the total population as a national militia. That we can get plenty of volunteers, may be very well and very honorable, but should the whole weight of the war fall upon the patriots, while the remainder of the population participate equally in the benefits of citizenship? One per cent. of 6,000,000 is 60,000 men, or a division. Such a division would consist of

- 10 x 10 = 100 men to the company.
10 x 100 = 1000 men to the regiment.
10 x 1000 = 10,000 men to the division.
A company would consist of 2 platoons.
A regiment would consist of 2 battalions.
A division would consist of 2 brigades.