FROM KENTUCKY.

From the Upper Cumberland—The Rebel Intrenchments—The Force of Occupation—Doings of the Union Soldiers—The Spoils—Mistaken Rebels—News from Flying Rebels—Col. Manson Makes an Excursion to Monticello—How he Paid for his Dinner—A Flag of Truce—Movements and Distribution of Gen. Thomas's Division Since the Battle—The Union Loss Again—Col. McCook—Newspaper Enterprise.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SOMERSET, Jan. 23, 1862.

From the very outbreak of the civil war, a disposition has been manifest on the Union side to overestimate the strength of the rebellion. Whenever the enemy gathered an army, his original thousand was doubled and tripled by Northern alarmists. Whenever he erected defensive works, they were represented to be extemporized Sevastopols. The rebel intrenchments opposite and at Mills Springs figured for many weeks in the Kentucky press as fortifications of the most formidable character. Zollicoffer had, as these terrified authorities pretended to know and tried to make others believe, constructed with almost magic rapidity and completeness, a series of impregnable forts, the assault and carrying of which would inevitably involve a fearful sacrifice of human life. But now, when the bubble is burst and the reputed stronghold in our possession, what has the result of the fortifying efforts of the enemy actually been found to amount to? Even to the unprofessional observer it will appear at once that the position was neither great nor artificially strong. The hills upon which the fortifications extended were high—from three to four hundred feet—abrupt and difficult of ascent, but Moulden's Hill, at the foot of which our troops lay on their arms the night after the battle, and the bluffs at the mouth of White Oak Creek, fully commanded the works on this side of the river, while the bluffs surrounding Mill Springs afforded many points for shelling those on the left bank. The works themselves consisted of a line of breastworks along the edge of a long ridge, running almost from one end of the remarkable bend of the river in that vicinity to the other, and forming a sort of irregular parallelogram with it. In front of the breastworks, abattis had been made, and rifle-pits dug to obstruct the progress of storming parties; but no ditches were discoverable anywhere on the right bank. The surface of the ground from the breastworks to the bluffs in the immediate proximity of the river is alternately broken by ravines and mounds, four of the latter were half finished redoubts with embrasures for guns, but none such in position. The works on the opposite side consisted of breastworks supported by ditches. Inside of the breastworks the nests of the Rebels were promiscuously scattered over the ground, unprotected by anything from hostile artillery fire. Altogether, the idea of being able to resist a protracted siege can have never been entertained by the Rebel Generals. An assault by infantry might have been repulsed under the most favorable circumstances; but with a single battery in cannonading position, their whole army on this side would have been at our mercy.

The rebels themselves saw the untenability of their position—at least so I am assured by the captured officers. They were entirely too far north of the Tennessee line and east of the center of their army about Bowling Green, with which they had no connection whatever, for their safety. A conviction to this effect, together with the belief that their only means of retreat into Tennessee over the road through Monticello was being cut off by an advance of a Union force to the same place from Jamestown, induced them to make the desperate attempt of avoiding the capture of their whole army by an attack upon us.

During the first two days after the battle our force occupying the intrenchments consisted of the 1st and 2d Tennessee, the 4th, 10th, and 12th Kentucky; 9th and 14th Ohio, 2d Minnesota, 10th Indiana, and three batteries. Since then all have been withdrawn to the neighborhood of this town, with the exception of Acting Brigadier Manson's command, formed by the 4th and 10th Kentucky, 14th Ohio, and 10th Indiana. The three first-mentioned regiments are stationed on the north, and the 10th Indiana on the south bank of the river.

I doubt whether any search-warrant was ever executed with such closeness of scrutiny as that employed by our men in their search for and appropriation of the spoils left to them by the flying rebels. Among the seven thousand men that entered the intrenchments, there is hardly one that has not a share of the plunder. It was mostly personal property, of little value, that fell into their hands; but all is highly prized as mementoes of the memorable 19th inst. Some very interesting discoveries have been made. Quite a lot of baby clothes was found in the trunks of many of the rebels. This fact can only be explained by the supposition that they obtained them in their indiscriminate robberies of Unionists in Southern Kentucky, and intended to preserve them for their own offspring. Some fourteen thousand dollars worth of Confederate Treasury Notes were captured by members of the 14th Ohio Regiment, which they will take good care of for future use after the invasion of Tennessee.

Since the 10th Indiana has been stationed at Mill's Spring, from 60 to 70 boxes full of rebel uniforms have been added to the spoils. The clothing is, however, mostly made of cotton fabrics, and hence of little value to us. Companies of the 10th are still daily out on scouting expeditions in the direction of Monticello. They always come home loaded with additional trophies, in the shape of arms, blankets, etc., thrown away by the rebel stampeders. On the day before yesterday Col. Manson accompanied one of these scouting expeditions to Monticello. Having heard of the strong Secession proclivities of the keeper of the only tavern in the town, he repaired to the hotel and ordered dinner for himself and for other officers. The dinner was prepared, and heartily enjoyed by the participants. After all had been satisfied, Col. Manson called up the landlord and tendered him a $5 Confederate Treasury note in payment. The Secession boniface looked at the bill first, and next at the Colonel, and then drawled out, "I reckon that money isn't very good just now." "Wasn't it good the other day, when Gen. Crittenden paid you in it?" was the reply of the Colonel, to which my host had nothing to rejoin.

During Col. Manson's stay in Monticello, a rebel flag of truce came up from below, to inquire after Zollicoffer's body. The written message the party bore from Gen. Crittenden was dated from a point 30 miles below Monticello, on the other side of the Tennessee. It being 30 miles from the battle-field to Monticello, it thus appears that the rebels kept on a run for fully 60 miles before stopping, thereby widely excelling the Union pace from Bull's Run to Washington.

According to information obtained from Union men living on the road to Tennessee south of Monticello, Gen. Crittenden crossed the line with only about 1,000 men, the greater portion of his fugitive army having scattered on every cross-road in the direction of their lines in various parts of Tennessee. About half of the remaining 3,000 are armed. Hardly an officer was mounted, and but few had brought off their swords. The few wagons they had were loaded down with their slightly wounded. The country people say that they never saw a worse frightened crowd of men. They were told by them to run for their lives, as 60,000 Yankees were coming. The sight of the flying rebels, and the exaggerated stories they spread along the road, seem to have produced a worse panic than that created among the South Carolinians by the capture of the forts at Port Royal. The Southern Rights men in the bordering counties on both sides of the line were leaving toward Middle Tennessee in hot haste, with their families and all their movable property, including thousands of human chattels.

Gen. Crittenden's racers stopped only on the way to relieve both Secessionists and Union men of all the eatables they could find. They stole likewise many horses in order to make a speedier escape from the clutches of their imaginary pursuers.

Col. Manson found and brought another deserted caisson. The captured artillery and about a thousand stand of arms, percussion and flintlock muskets, and country rifles and shot-guns have been removed from the intrenchments to this place, and are now arrayed about Gen. Thomas's headquarters. Among the artillery there are two rifled iron 10-pounders, two brass 6-pounders, four 12-pound iron howitzers, and the remainder iron 6-pounders. The rifled 10-pounders are excellent guns. The carriages, caissons, etc., of all the pieces are new and of superior make. The two brass pieces have since been turned over to Capt. Whitmore's independent Ohio battery.

I trust that no newspaper strategists will have given vent to feelings of dissatisfaction with the failure of our troops to keep close to the heels of the enemy and pursue him into Tennessee. Any one knowing, as everybody here does, that there were no means of crossing large bodies over the Cumberland (the boats used by the rebels being burned), and that all the roads in this section of the country have been rendered so absolutely impassable by the almost continuous wet weather of the last six weeks, as to render the transportation of adequate supplies even to this point impracticable, and that the country south of the Cumberland is extremely rugged, poor, and eaten out by the rebels, will not try to blame any commander for not quickly improving the defeat of the enemy by an advance into Tennessee. I can, however, assure your readers that, in spite of all but insurmountable obstacles, in a very few days portions of Gen. Thomas's division will be on Tennessee soil. Gen. Carter left yesterday at the head of 5,000 men (1st and 2d Tennessee, 16th Ohio, 49th Indiana, 3d Kentucky, a battalion of Col. Hardy's Kentucky Cavalry, and Whitmore's Battery), in the direction of the Cumberland Gap, via London and Barbourville. His ultimate destination is Knoxville, Tenn. Gen. Schoepff's brigade (17th, 31st, 38th Ohio, 12th Kentucky, and Hewett's Kentucky battery) will cross the river to-morrow at Waitsboro, and march to Monticello. Gen. Thomas will follow with twelve more regiments of infantry, some cavalry, and four batteries, in a few days. At Monticello, Gen. Schoepff will turn to the left, and Gen. Thomas to the right, and invade Tennessee over two diverging roads.

My last statement of the Union loss in the battle of the 19th was obtained from officers of the regiments engaged. But, the character of my sources of information notwithstanding, I have since ascertained that it was incorrect. Through the courtesy of Capt. Flint of General Thomas's staff, I have been enabled to examine the official returns (the last of which were not received until to-day), and from them I copy the following data:

Officers killed—3: Lieut. Miller of Wolford's Cavalry; Lieut. Hages of the 4th Kentucky; Lieut. McKnight of the 10th Indiana.

Officers wounded—13: Col. McCook, Acting Major Joseph, Lieutenants Nepper and Baumgartner of the 9th Ohio; Lieut. A. S. Burt, 18th U. S. Infantry (aid to Col. McCook); Capt. Mathias and Lieut. Stout of 2d Minnesota; Captains Vaughan and Williams of the 4th Kentucky; Major Miller and Lieutenants Schumate, Johnson, and Miller of the 10th Indiana.

Col. McCook and Lieut. Johnson of the 10th Indiana are the only severely wounded.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Killed.	Wounded.
Tenth Indiana	13	66
Second Minnesota	12	51
Fourth Kentucky	10	22
Ninth Ohio	7	27
Wolford's Cavalry	3	19
Total	45	185

Total officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, 46 killed and 178 wounded, or an aggregate loss of 224.

Of the dead of the 10th Indiana, 4 have died since the battle. Three more of the same regiment and 8 of the wounded of Wolford's cavalry are expected to die.

Col. McCook will start for Cincinnati to-morrow, where he will remain until again fit for duty. He is very reluctant to go. Like a true officer, he hates the very thought of leaving his command in the field, and only the most urgent remonstrances of his friends induced him to consent to being removed. His wound is extremely painful, and will keep him confined for some weeks yet. The 9th Ohio sorrow greatly at the separation from their Colonel. There is perhaps no regiment in the service in which there exists greater attachment between the commander and his subordinates.

Considerable amusement has been furnished to us by the confused and accounts of the Eastern papers of the late battle. Their efforts to supply the deficit of facts by bungling maps and absurd editorial inferences and conjectures, appear sublimely ridiculous out here. I think each able editor, metropolitan or otherwise, would do well to provide himself with a good map of Kentucky and Tennessee, so as not to become liable again to such egregious blunders.

The battle is still without a universally-recognized name. In the regimental and brigade reports it is variously denominated. Gen. Thomas will probably perform, as is his right, the official baptism.

The Bodies of Zollicoffer and Peyton.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MUNFORDSVILLE, Hart Co., Ky., Jan. 30, 1862.

The smoke and excitement of the great victory at Mill Springs have cleared away, revealing the greatness and solidity of the achievement. The panic-stricken remains of Zollicoffer's army, seized by a wilder demon than that which possessed our troops at Bull Run, are scattered and flying in every direction through the mountain fastnesses of East Tennessee, while Thomas is thundering after them to gather the fruits of the victory. In the din of arms and the shouts of the victors we see all that is fascinating in war: after that come the shroud, the pall, the bier, and the burial.

Last night, a dispatch was received by Gen. McCook from the Department Headquarters, announcing the fact that the bodies of Gen. Zollicoffer and Lieut. Peyton would arrive at the depot by the morning train, accompanied by metallic coffins furnished by Gen. Buell, in which to put the corpses, with instructions to forward them by a flag of truce to the enemy's outposts.

Gen. McCook and staff, with Drs. Goldsmith and Thrustin, and a proper escort of honor, and two four-horse ambulances, were promptly at the depot. The remains were accompanied by Dr. Cliffe of Gen. Zollicoffer's staff. The bodies were brought to Gen. McCook's headquarters, deposited in a large tent used for lecturing purposes by the medical staff. A guard of honor from the 13th regular U. S. Infantry, commanded by Capt. Peterson, took charge of them.

The metallic cases were opened for the purpose of embalming the bodies. Lieut. Peyton's coffin was opened first. He was a tall, slender, handsome man, aged about twenty-seven, was a lawyer of some distinction in Tennessee, was educated at Herdelburgh; and what makes his death more sad, he was a staunch Union man until the force of public opinion forced him into the army. He expressed regret as to the nature of the war between the sections only the day before he was killed. He was shot twenty steps in advance of his company, in the left eye, by a Minnie ball, and thus became another victim to the ambition of Southern leaders.

Gen. Zollicoffer looked very natural—almost the same as when I saw him in Congress four years ago, one of the most brilliant men in that body. He was somewhat graver than then, but he had the same haughty cast of feature, the same expression of determination as of yore his face used to wear when he was marshaling his followers to make another stand for Know-Nothingism. There were four balls in his breast—two Minnie and two pistol balls. The ball which was fatal was a Minnie ball, which pierced his heart, and made a ghastly gap in his side. Therefore, to some soldier, and not to Col. Fry, belongs the honor of his death.

Dr. Cliffe seems to think that the strength of the rebellion is broken; and the tone of all the letters written home by the prisoners seem to indicate a great change in their sentiments toward the North. Many of them advise their friends not to take any part in the rebellion.

Gen. Johnston, Capt. Terrill, Chief of Artillery, Drs. Meybert and Thrustin, and Capt. McCook, with an escort of Indiana Cavalry, accompany the flag of truce. And now as the funeral cortege is filing over the pontoon bridge across Green River, our artillery is firing a salute in honor of the dead, and the echoes of the ordnance is dying away amid the Barren River hills, where Johnston is lying in grim expectation to give us battle.

ZOLLICOFFER'S PAPERS.

A Somerset correspondent of *The Louisville Journal* writes:

In looking over some of "old Zolly's" papers, which, "owing to circumstances beyond their control," his friends were induced to leave behind, some documents were found. Some of them will be specially interesting to Kentuckians. "Old Zolly" seems to have been in the habit of keeping memoranda. He kept memoranda of all that was reported to him as having been *said* by Union men in Tennessee. These were nicely folded, and backed, "Dangerous men—watch them." Among his papers was found a letter from Gen., then Lieut., Nelson, written in July last from Cincinnati to George M. Adams, at Barbourville. This letter was of course stolen by the rebels from the mail or from Mr. Adams's house when they robbed it last Fall. But the most curious of all the documents is a memorandum in *Zollicoffer's own handwriting*, a literal copy of which is as follows. The original is herewith inclosed:

"CONFIDENTIAL FRIENDS.—John Bonham, esq., Bowling Green, Ky.; the Hon. Wash. Ewing, Russellville, Ky.; the Hon. Joseph Lewis, Glasgow, Ky.; —Peebles or Nat Gaither, John Dickinson, esq., Barbourville, Ky.; the Hon. Samuel Bowles, State Senator, Burkesville; the Hon. Jno. Chrisman, Monticello, Ky.; Wm. Turner, hotel-keeper, Mt. Pleasant, Harlan County, Ky.; Mr. Ed. Gibson, Manchester, Clay County, Ky."

Thus "murder will out." The name of Shelby Coffee is also on the memorandum, but it has been erased.

Zolly not only had male but female spies in the midst of us. Alongside the memorandum of male spies, and in the same bundle, is a note from a woman living at Somerset, giving him exact information about the number of the united forces at Somerset on December 4. Zolly backs that note as follows: "Memorandum of a lady concerning the enemy at Somerset." Who doubts but that the rebels have female spies all over the State? Louisville is full of them, and they belong to the wholesale mercantile, pork, bagging, and rope class. Yet they still live in fine houses, while the poor, sick soldiers of the Union army are suffering for the want of proper hospital accommodations.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF A PARTY OF REBEL CAVALRY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1862.

Col. Garfield is at Paintsville with sufficient force to preserve order.

The Virginia and South Carolina Regiments under Humphrey Marshall have gone back to Virginia. Marshall and the rest of his forces went to Pound Gap, where he disbanded them.

The present whereabouts of Humphrey Marshall is not known.

A rumor prevails that a party of Rebel cavalry, supposed to belong to Morgan's force, were surprised last night between Lebanon and Green River, and forty of them killed. No Union loss.

Later rumors say that Morgan has been captured.

THE PORT ROYAL CONTRABANDS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 30, 1862.

Letters have been received here from Port Royal, Beaufort, &c., concerning the negroes there, which suggest a great deal that is gloomy and discouraging. It is stated that there are in all our camps about 8,000 of these Africans. Of those, nearly all, and especially the women and children, are in want of suitable clothing. Active preparations are making to help them.

But the gloom arises from the whole method which the Government has adopted toward these only loyalists of that region. In dealing between black skins and black hearts, it seems that the Government continues to prefer the latter. These negroes are kept at hard work, and their just wages ($8 per month) nominally given them, but not actually—that is, it is marked against the negro's name. The name, description, &c., of the negro, *an estimate of his value, and the name of the man to whom he belonged*, are carefully kept. In places where there is any likelihood that the negro may escape North, he is kept under lock and key between working hours. Some gentlemen in this city, wishing to have one of the more intelligent of these negroes in Boston to cross-examine, obtained permission of Gen. Wool for him to come here only with great difficulty, and under oath that he should be carried back. In short, nothing is lacking to make out the substantial fact that these negroes have but made a temporary change of masters; that the United States holds them without a shadow of right in bondage; that all disposition of these men and women there as well as at Alexandria and Washington indicates that the Government is yet acting upon Mr. Seward's theory as expressed to Messrs. Adams and Dayton that the condition of every slave in the Seceded States is to remain the same after the rebellion as before, whether it does or does not succeed. Here our own people are holding slaves in South Carolina, and doing what their Southern masters never did—sending North to beg clothing for their slaves! Can any one tell why, when all other State institutions in a State are considered as prostrate, this one should be considered as still standing?

FROM CINCINNATI.

A FALSE REPORT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3, 1862.

A report created some excitement in political quarters to-day, probably because it was derived from a connection of the Secretary of the Interior and a Southern sympathizer, that the mission of the Hon. Hamilton Fish and Bishop Ames, while overtly relating to our Southern prisoners, was covertly to prepare the way for some compromise. The well-known anxiety of the religious body to which the Bishop belongs to save the integrity of the Baltimore Conference—the largest and richest, perhaps, in the world, which lies equally in Maryland and Virginia—was taken by some as giving color to the rumor. My impression is that it is a rumor only; but the sensation and indignation which the slightest suggestion of compromise with traitors elicits in our community are tremendous. "That way madness lies."

MUTTERINGS.

We are beginning to hear mutterings from loyalists in Kentucky against what they term the "inefficiency and uselessness of Gen. Buell." I have just read a letter from a devoted and wide-awake Unionist, resident in the immediate vicinity of Gen. Buell's headquarters, and one who has no interest in affairs except the suppression of the rebellion, in which he states that Gen. B. has made no movement, and contemplates none. He alleges that Gen. B. is held by loyalists in that vicinity as culpable for the delay which enabled rebels to fortify Bowling Green like another Manassas, and also that his steady refusal to allow troops to be thrown across the river when earnestly besought by leading officers to do so was the only reason why Zollicoffer's entire army was not captured. He states that the idea that Gen. Buell had anything to do with the recent victory in Kentucky is laughed at; it was despite his inaction, and was only prevented from being entire by him. I cannot answer for the accuracy of these criticisms, but only for the good faith of their source.

WHAT A WEALTHY SLAVEHOLDER SAYS.

A wealthy slaveholder and merchant of St. Louis, who has been for several days in our city, stated that he had no doubt that every loyal slaveholder in Missouri would welcome a proposition from the Government to emancipate the slaves entirely, paying a fair average to loyal men. He states that this arises from their belief not only that this would free the relations of the Government toward that institution from many complications, but that it would be for the advantage of slaveholders on the border, considering the manifest precariousness and elusiveness of that property. The slaveholders in Kentucky also, it is thought, begin to see that the confiscation of the slaves of rebels in their midst will make the tenure of their slaves insecure.

SOUTHERN PHILANTHROPISTS.

A gentleman and his wife recently arrived in this city from New-Orleans were recognized by many of our colored population as persons who had for many years devoted themselves to the interests of the colored people in that city. They were compelled to leave the scene of their labors. They will renew them here, and are now maturing a plan for a Colored Children's Aid Society in our city. Will not the friends of humanity in other cities see if they cannot do something for colored children, so as to have them grow up living arguments of that race's fitness for freedom? Jefferson said that he who made two blades of grass grow where only one grew before was a greater benefactor of his race than the greatest conqueror. And would it not be well that the speculations to which this race has usually given rise, as to how the growth of cotton, rice and sugar may be enlarged, should for a while be superseded by the question how to make two thoughts grow in their brains where only one grew before?

A TRANSPORT ASHORE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Feb. 2, 1862.

The transport ship Kingfisher, Benjamin Tay of Salem, master, from Ship Island, bound for Boston, came ashore last night at extreme full sea, at 12 o'clock, opposite Provincetown, on the back side of Cape Cod. No lives were lost. The ship came ashore in a thick and blinding snow-storm, in which it was impossible to see the lights. The captain and all hands got ashore this morning at daylight, but swamped in the surf, and the captain came near being drowned.

She brings a large mail, which is safe, and if the weather holds good will be got off by Capt. E. S. Smith, agent of the underwriters, who is now at work on her.

Several passengers came on board the Kingfisher, among whom is Lieut. Fits Gibbons of the 9th Connecticut Regiment, returning to recruit men for his regiment. The Lieutenant has made a most favorable impression upon our people here by his gentlemanly bearing. He called on several ladies here, whose husbands are in the United States Navy, and brings important dispatches from Ship Island. The day before he left he participated in the capture of a valuable prize vessel.

Capt. Tay states that he left Boston Dec. 1, and on the 3d encountered a terrible gale in the Gulf Stream. He had on board stores, ammunition, &c., for the army, and 130 horses. The horses were improperly provided for, and in the gale all got loose and piled up in heaps. Some forty men, having charge of them, were sick and frightened, and but for his officers, every horse would have been lost. As it was, over seventy were lost, and some of those landed at Ship Island were utterly worthless. The next morning after the gale they lifted out fifty-eight of the noble animals and cast them into the sea. Hardly one of them but had broken legs, and many of them broken heads. They killed one another in their fright, and being all loose, the keepers dared not approach them.

When these horses were landed at Ship Island no shelter was provided for them, and they were turned loose, and ran off some miles up the Island; and when the Kingfisher left, on the 5th of January, more of them had died from the effects of the voyage and exposure after being landed; and the same was true of the 150 horses carried out by the ship George Green.

Lieut. Fitz Gibbons has in his care a little Irish boy, 11 years old, by the name of Readon, of Bridgeport, Conn., found at Ship Island, who, with sixteen others, stowed themselves in the hold of the Constitution and went out last Fall. The rest are still there. He has also a real "Striped Pig" for Barnum, taken in the woods on the Island. Some think the pig a cross between the wild hog and raccoon. It is represented as a great curiosity. Barnum may thank me for this gratuitous notice of his speckled pig.

P. S.—The Kingfisher is owned in part in New-Orleans. The weather is mild, and it is thought she will be got off without damage. Lieut. Fits Gibbons will start from here with the mail by land immediately.

THE DISLOYAL CLERKS IN THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following letter has been addressed to Mr. Potter, Chairman of the House Investigating Committee:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, Feb. 4, 1862.

DEAR SIR: No one, I believe, has more cordially sympathized in your efforts to eradicate disloyalty from public office than I have. At the outset of your labors I expressed this to you in person, and since in writing. In the midst of the panic, created by the *emeute* in Baltimore, I put a stringent oath to the employees of the Department, which was a test both of loyalty and courage, and all who failed to stand it were dismissed, and I have since removed of those who remained not only all whose loyalty I had any reason to doubt, but many others who I believed were for the Government, but not with sufficient earnestness to entitle them to public employment.

Having manifested, in this manner, my disposition to cooperate with you, I had supposed there could be no ground for misunderstanding between us, and yet I find you take a controversial tone with me in the report just made to the house, when there has been no controversy, and not the slightest intimation from you, in the many interviews we have had, that there was the least difference between us.

I note especially in this connection the manner in which you speak of the retention of a few individuals in the Department in consequence of satisfactory explanations having been made of the charges made against them before your Committee.

It was not intended, I supposed, in raising your Committee, that the *ex parte* testimony taken before it should be decisive. For this reason, with respect to those of the list you sent me who were still in office, I allowed exculpatory testimony to be offered, and in three cases it was of such a character as to satisfy me that there was no ground for a suspicion of their fidelity to the Government. I stated this to you in my letter; but not supposing that you wanted to revise my judgment, I did not send you the evidence submitted to me by the parties, as I would have done on the slightest intimation that you desired it, or intended to make an issue upon my action before the public. As you have made such an issue with reference to the cases of J. N. Gordon, Samuel B. Beach, W. L. Davis, J. H. Mattingly and D. D. T. Leech, I think it proper to make the following brief statements as to each of them:

First: J. N. Gordon—Against him you had only the *opinion* of one person, who stated no fact to justify his opinion. For him I had the testimony of the Hon. John Wilson, herewith inclosed to you, which was supported by the decisive declarations of loyal men in the Department.

Second: S. B. Beach—The evidence does not show that Mr. Beach himself is disloyal, but that his children are so. The member from his District, and many other Republican members from the State and many other Republican members, pressed of New-York, and of the State Committee, pressed me to retain him. I was not insensible either to considerations of his great age and scant means of support, and consented not to turn him out of office during the Winter.

Third: W. L. Davis—The same considerations apply to the case of Davis as to that of Gordon, the evidence being only matter of opinion of one witness. His immediate superior, occupying the same room (Mr. Guest), whose loyalty and patriotism is positive and warm, and who is also a man of good judgment, was examined on the subject by me. He vindicated Davis on his personal knowledge from the opinion expressed before your Committee by Mr. Burns.

Fourth: J. H. Mattingly—The voluminous exhibit (C) herewith sent presents some of the testimony which satisfied me that the charges against him were unjust, and originated in personal differences between him and the witnesses before the Committee.

Fifth: D. D. T. Leech—The only evidence reported to me by your Committee against him was that of J. M. Parke, who subsequently informed your Committee that he did not mean Leech, but Shields, who was removed. On this state of the case I did not, of course, think Mr. Leech questioned at all, and it was not till I saw the testimony of Messrs. Boyd and Sidney, published in the newspapers, that I knew of any reason for removing him. If these statements are not satisfactorily met, he will be removed.

In conclusion, I think it proper to say that in the view I take of the subject I have not thought it necessary to decide that officers are disloyal in order to remove them; and in fact but few of those who have been removed were so regarded. Except those who have some peculiar fitness for or manifest devotion to duty, I do not regard those found in office as having any claims to be continued there, and certainly none others will be retained in this Department; nor will mere clerical excellence suffice without the exhibition of an active patriotic spirit.

With great respect, your ob't servant,
M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

Hon. JOHN F. POTTER, Chairman Investigating Committee, House of Representatives.

THE REBELS AND THE INDIANS.

The following letter shows the manner in which the Cherokee Indians have been tampered with by rebel emissaries:

LAWRENCE, Kansas Jan. 21, 1862.

The Hon. W. P. Dole, Commissioner Indian Affairs.

DEAR SIR: At the date of my last I was somewhat discouraged by the confirmation of the report that John Ross had yielded to the pressure which had been brought to bear on him and his people from the Seceded States and other quarters, and which had induced him to call the people together, and to advise a certain course in view of the crisis which had come upon them.

I was unwilling to accept a report which implied anything dishonorable, or even unstable in John Ross, because I was so well acquainted with his long-settled principles and policy, and with the integrity and firmness of his character, that I could not believe that anything short of imminent and perilous necessity would induce him to abandon the position he had taken at the commencement of the contest. And since I have had free conversations with the Cherokee messengers from A-poth-le-yo-ho-lo a camp about the events which have transpired within the past few months, I am satisfied that I was not mistaken in Mr. Ross's character, and that whatever unfavorable shade may rest on his movements is the result of causes beyond his control.

I feel the more anxious to have you fully and correctly informed of the state of things in the Cherokee Nation, with all their modified circumstances, because it must make a great difference in the treatment they ought to receive at the hands of the Government.

You may have been already informed in regard to these matters from other sources, and, if so, I hope you will accept my respectful apology for this intrusion on your attention.

Although, by the treaty of 1846, the divisions and animosities which arose from the workings of that fraudulent treaty (of 1835) were to be buried and buried in oblivion, there was still cherished in the minds of the perpetrators of that enormity a bitterness which was ready to show itself whenever opportunity occurred; and since the secession question has been agitated, it has broken out with renewed violence; though it would not have broken out into overt acts but for the instrument of the emissaries of the rebellion from Arkansas, Texas, and finally from the so-called Confederate States.

Under the Secession stimulus this party last Spring raised a military force of five or six hundred men, in the interest and for the purposes of the Confederate States, in defiance of the laws of the nation, and at the meeting of the people convened by the Chief at Telequah, Aug. 21, seventy or eighty of them appeared in arms, with the intention to break up the meeting. I believe, however, that in their first attempt at disturbance, they were quickly put down in no very courteous style. In addition to the annoyance of this rebellious infraction of laws and treaties, there was the defection and arming, in the same interest and service, of portions of each of the neighboring tribes. Under the pressure of three Commissioners and other emissaries from the Confederate States, the presence of their army, the declamation of McCulloch that unless the Cherokees would join the Confederacy he would march his troops into the Territory whenever he might deem it proper to do so, and the urgent petitions of certain citizens of the nation, they were brought to their wits' end, and believed that some action on their part was indispensable in order to avert the overrunning of the country by the Secession troops. Having no military force of their own, nor any other means of defense, the only choice seemed to be to accept the best conditions they could obtain under the circumstances. The result was the alliance with the Confederate States, of which you are already informed.

A regiment of Cherokees was raised for home protection, composed of one company for each of eight districts, and either two or three companies for the District of Telequah. But these were altogether separate and distinct from the rebel force before mentioned. The great majority of officers and men in this case, being decidedly loyal Union men, four of the Captains and four hundred men gave evidence of their loyalty, in the part they acted at the battle in which A-poth-le-yo-ho-lo was attacked by the Texan Rangers, and Rebel Creeks and Choctaws under Cooper.

I must beg you to excuse this crude digest of the scattered details, which I gathered from them, in camps, but which are the more reliable because given from personal knowledge.

We have information here that you expect to visit this country soon again, if so, I should be very glad to be favored with an interview, if possible.

Very respectfully I remain, dear Sir, your obedient servant,
EVAN JONES.

BEAUREGARD'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

This long-concealed document has finally got into print. It is not so wonderful a production as to be worth copying in full at this late hour, but a few extracts may be interesting:

DISPOSITION OF HIS FORCES.

At 4 a. m. on the 21st of July, Beauregard's forces were posted as follows:

Ewell's Brigade, constituted as on the 18th of July, remained in position at Union Mills Ford, his left extending along Bull Run, in the direction of McLean's Ford, and supported by Holmes's Brigade, 2d Tennessee and 1st Arkansas Regiments, a short distance to the rear—that is, at and near Camp Wigfall.

D. R. Jones's Brigade, from Ewell's left, in front of McLean's Ford and along the stream to Longstreet's position. It was unchanged in organization, and was supported by Early's Brigade, also unchanged, placed behind a thicket of young pines, a short distance in the rear of McLean's Ford.

Longstreet's brigade held its former ground at Blackburn's Ford, from Jones's left to Bonham's right, at Mitchell's Ford, and was supported by Jackson's brigade, consisting of Cols. James L. Preston's 4th, Harper's 5th, Allen's 2d, the 27th, Lieut.-Col. Echols's, and the 33d, Cumming's Virginia regiments, 2,611 strong, which were posted behind the skirting of pines to the rear of Blackburn's and Mitchell's Fords, and in the rear of this support was also Barksdale's 13th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers which had lately arrived from Lynchburg.

Along the edge of a pine thicket, in rear of and equi-distant from McLean's and Blackburn's Fords, ready to support either position, I had also placed all of Bee's and Bartow's brigades that had arrived—namely, two companies of the 11th Mississippi, Lieut.-Col. Liddell; the 2d Mississippi, Col. Falkner, and the Alabama, with the 7th and 8th Georgia regiments (Clds. Gartrell and Lieut.-Col. Gardner), in all 2,732 bayonets.

Bonham's brigade, as before, held Mitchell's Ford, its right near Longstreet's left, its left extending in the direction of Cocke's right. It was organized as at the end of the 18th of July, with Jackson's brigade, as before said, as a support.

Cocke's Brigade, increased by seven companies of the 8th, Hunton's; three companies of the 49th, Smith's Virginia regiment; two companies of cavalry, and a battery under Rogers of four 6-pounders, occupied the line in front and rear of Bull Run, extending from the direction of Bonham's left, and guarding Island, Ball's and Lewis's Fords, to the right of Evans's demi-brigade, near the Stone Bridge, also under Gen. Cocke's command.

The latter held the Stone Bridge, and its left covered a farm ford about one mile above the bridge.

Stuart's cavalry, some 300 men of the Army of the Shenandoah, guarded the level ground extending in rear from Bonham's left to Cocke's right.

Two companies of Radford's cavalry were held in reserve a short distance in rear of Mitchell's Ford, his left extending in the direction of Stuart's right.

Col. Pendleton's reserve battery of eight pieces was temporarily placed in rear of Bonham's extreme left.

Major Walton's reserve battery of five guns was in position on McLean's farm, in a piece of woods in rear of Bee's right.

Hampton's Legion of six companies of infantry, 600 strong, having arrived this morning by the cars from Richmond, was subsequently, as soon as it arrived, ordered forward to a position in the immediate vicinity of the Lewis House, as a support for any troops engaged in that quarter.

The effective force of all arms of the army of the Potomac on that eventful morning, including the garrison of Camp Pickens, did not exceed 21,[illegible] and 29 guns.

The army of the Shenandoah, ready for action on the field, may be set at 6,000 men and 20 guns. [That is, when the battle begun. Smith's brigade and Fisher's North Carolina came up later, and made total of army of Shenandoah engaged of all arms, 8,334. Hill's Virginia regiment, 550, also arrived, but was posted as reserve to right flank.]

The brigade of Gen. Holmes mustered about 1,265 bayonets, six guns, and a company of cavalry about 30 strong.

THE BATTLE.

Beauregard details minutely the various movements on the field, and constantly conveys the idea that the Union troops fought with the most heroic courage. How near the rebels came to defeat is thus told:

Heavy losses had now been sustained on our side, both in numbers and the personal worth of the slain. The Georgia regiment had suffered heavily, being exposed, as it took and maintained its position, to a fire from the enemy, already posted within a hundred yards of their front and right, sheltered by fences and other cover. It was at this time that Lieut.-Col. Gardener was severely wounded, as also several other valuable officers; the Adjutant of the regiment, Lieut. Branch, was killed, and the horse of the regretted Bartow was shot under him. The 4th Alabama also suffered severely from the deadly fire of the thousands of muskets which the so dauntlessly fronted under the immediate leadership of Bee himself. Its brave Colonel, E. J. Jones, was dangerously wounded, and many gallant officers fell, slain or *hors de combat*. Now, however, with the surging mass of over fourteen thousand Union infantry pressing on their front, and under the incessant fire of at least twenty pieces of artillery, with the fresh brigades of Sherman and Keyes approaching—the latter already in musket range—our lines gave back, but under orders from Gen. Bee. The enemy, maintaining the fire, pressed their swelling masses onward as our shattered battalions retired, the slaughter for the moment was deplorably, and has filled many a Southern home with life-long sorrow. Under this inexorable stress the retreat continued until arrested by the energy and resolution of Gen. Bee, supported by Bartow and Evans, just in the rear of the Robinson House, and Hampton's Legion, which had been already advanced, and was in position near it.

* * *

The enemy's force, now bearing hotly and confidently down on our position, regiment after regiment of the best equipped men that ever took the field—according to their own official history of the day—was formed of Colonels Hunter's and Heintzelman's divisions, Colonels Sherman's and Keyes's brigades of Tyler's division, and of the formidable batteries of Ricketts, Griffin, and Arnold, regulars, and 2d Rhode Island, and two Dahlgren howitzers—a force of over 20,000 infantry, seven companies of regular cavalry, and twenty-four pieces of improved artillery. At the same time perilous, heavy reserves of infantry and artillery hung in the distance around the Stone Bridge, Mitchell's, Blackburn's and Union Mills Fords, visibly ready to fall upon us at any moment; and I was also assured of the existence of other heavy corps at and around Centreville and elsewhere, within convenient supporting distances.

BEAUREGARD SPEAKS TO HIS MEN.

Fully conscious of this portentous disparity of force, as I posted the lines for the encounter, I sought to infuse into the hearts of my officers and men the confidence and determined spirit of resistance to this wicked invasion of the homes of a free people, which I felt. I informed them that re-enforcements would rapidly come to their support, and we must at all hazards hold our posts until re-enforced. I reminded them that we fought for our homes, our firesides and for the independence of our country. I urged them to the resolution of victory or death on that field. These sentiments were loudly, eagerly cheered, wheresoever proclaimed, and I then felt reassured of the unconquerable spirit of that army, which would enable us to wrench victory from the host then threatening us with destruction.

BEAUREGARD APOSTROPHIZES.

Oh, my country! I would readily have sacrificed my life, and those of all the brave men around me, to save your honor and to maintain your independence from the