

# The Sun

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**FURTHER FROM THE SOUTH.**  
(From the Richmond Dispatch, January 30.)  
Southern Railroad Connections.  
The enemy are exerting themselves with immense vigor to destroy our leading lines of railway communication. Rosecrans and Cox spent the whole summer in trying to reach the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at some point between Lynchburg and Wytheville. They were provided with all the troops and with every appointment they could wish, and they exerted themselves with great energy to effect their object. Their important undertaking. But they were disappointed, baffled and held back upon the Kanawha until winter came on to render their project utterly impracticable. For the present their plan of approach is abandoned by the enemy; and our railroad enjoys safe temporary protection in the rigors of winter.

Their next plan of attack, upon the same line of connection, farther West, was from the direction of Kentucky into Tennessee, by means of the army of that nine days' hero of unapproachable fame, General Schoepf. This movement combined the double advantage of threatening our chief line of railroad leading to the West, and forming the left wing of the grand army of invasion in Kentucky. Respectively of the design upon the railroad, the movement was of strategic importance, the movement was of strategic importance, the movement was of strategic importance.

The temporary and accidental success of Schoepf at Savannah took the enemy by surprise. They were expecting no victory in that quarter, and their attention at the unexpected and unusual success of Schoepf at Savannah took the enemy by surprise. They were expecting no victory in that quarter, and their attention at the unexpected and unusual success of Schoepf at Savannah took the enemy by surprise.

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exists among the masses, but it is kept down under a reign of terror. Whether they believe what they are not permitted to believe, it is safe, as a general rule, to conclude that they employ language only to deceive; but there is such a truth among habitual story tellers as repeating a falsehood so often that they actually believe it themselves.

It may be so with the oft-repeated assertion that the old Union is still dear to the hearts of a large number of the Southern people. But there never was a more palpable and obvious falsehood. That up to the present the Southern people are the majority of the people of Virginia and of the other border States was in favor of the Union, and determined to stand by it as long as they could with honor, no one doubts. But what that disposition of the Union party in the whole South ceased to exist, and the infernal malignity with which this war has been waged has reached the resurrection of Unionism beyond the reach of possibility.

There has been a war of the people, a war in which the government is but a mere agent and instrument of the people's will, it is the war of self-defense now waged by the Southern States. The war is made up of soldiers and of citizens, the war is made up of soldiers and of citizens, the war is made up of soldiers and of citizens.

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these forces, it would seem they contemplate attacking Bowling Green in front and flank, between it and Columbus, and it is thought that reinforcement can be prevented leaving the latter by engaging it with gunboats. Others again imagine that they will only make a feat on Bowling Green, but concentrate their whole land and river force on Columbus, the great Gibraltar of the South, and by sweeping it that Bowling Green will fall of itself, as the troops will be needed to defend Nashville and Memphis. Which ever of these plans (if either are carried out) will succeed, depend on contingencies, and the power of General Buell or any other, to force.

There is always a great risk in taking volunteer soldiers to storm immense batteries while they are as good as regulars behind them, and the same may be said of nearly all the Federal operations too many of them are mere adventures. Often have I heard the volunteers in our camps, say, they would give half of each month's pay to be commanded by such men as the South have. Again, it has been an utter impossibility to find out the exact force and disposition of the Confederates in Kentucky. Scouts after scouts have been sent out and are either captured or accomplish nothing—gunboats are sent down in force and go as near as a mile or two of the great fort itself, but not a man can be seen, nor is a gun fired—evidently determined to keep the revelations of their exact positions, &c., until the great day of the battle. Whether that day will bring to view for the first time untried batteries and unknown forces, striking terror to the Union ranks or not, remains for actual experiment.

Bowling Green is a formidable work, extending for miles among immense hills and deep ravines, and from the fact that it was selected by Beauregard himself proves that its natural advantages are great. What the Confederate forces are at and around these points can only be approximated to say 50,000 at Columbus, and 10,000 at Bowling Green, and add to this new regiments of 60 and 90 day regiments arriving daily, and we may safely say that the great battle of the Mississippi Valley, with Gen. W. H. Hildek on the one side, and Gen. Albert Sydney Johnson on the other, will engage in round numbers a half a million of men. This will be the greatest sacrifice of blood ever offered to war on this continent. It is said that the Confederates have their best artillery there, and they told some officers on the last day of truce that when the Federal gunboats tried to run past Columbus, it would not be going down the Potomac. "We shall see what we shall do."

General Price in this State, has now his headquarters at Springfield and it is said has considerable fortifications erected with about eighty pieces of cannon for field use—about quarter of which are rifled. There were made at Memphis and some are imported. He is receiving daily accessions of arms and ammunition from the South by way of Arkansas.

His force is estimated at from 25,000 to 45,000. His disparity of report, I think arises from the fact that about 10,000 of his men are Missouri volunteers, self-armed and equipped who have never been drilled or mounted in, and act privately as scouts and heavy skirmishers. It was reported yesterday at the street that General Maunich and Frost of Price's army, with 8,000 men, advancing toward Rolla met the Federal advance of 2,000 and defeated the latter with heavy loss, capturing all they had. That some kind of an engagement took place is certain, but the particulars have not officially transpired. Frost it is said, was badly wounded.

The sickness in the camps here, and out on the railroads is fearful—principally from camp fevers, exposure and measles.

The Confederate prisoners in M. Dowell's College here are suffering badly and cover fifty have already died, and so great has been the neglect towards them that General Hamilton visited there yesterday and ordered a change of affairs generally. Where the fault lies I know not, but think it will end in a court martial of the responsible party.

The weather here has been extremely cold the past week, and the river is completely closed for the season. Some of the transports, with troops on board, got froze up before we had taken the railroad, and are still compelled to wait.

Jennison's men are still continuing their horrid work in the State, and his whole pathway is one vast scene of human misery and desolation. The counties through which he has passed, are depopulated, property and peaceful, present nothing but charred walls, smoking hearthstones and human skeletons skeletons of men murdered for no crime, and skeletons of women and little ones, driven to the bleak cold death-strand for death. What Jennison cannot carry off he burns, and his destruction already amounts to millions of dollars. At present he is at Lexington, and we are expecting daily to hear of his being burnt, as he has a dozen cities, &c.

Although acting by authority of the Government he refuses the control and orders of superior officers and laughs at civilized warfare as a relic of sentimental Christianity. The commission of Jennison's to perpetrate such crimes as causing your heart to bleed, and some too atrocious for public print, by the Government of the United States of America, will be an eternal blot upon the civilization of the last century, and could only be surpassed, by the President fulfilling the telegraphic promise that Jim Lane, a Senator from Kansas, shall have power to increase the like Jennison's, by giving him a hundred fold more men, to execute the duties of his unparoled barbaric nature. Mar the God of Heavens! Mercy and Justice help the poor suffering women, children and old men who will be unable to escape the wrath of such a man. The regular army despise and hate him, and they would be glad to see every such a criminal would be hung in twenty days from date. Such warfare sanctioned by the Government, has driven and will drive the good people from the Union ranks to Price's army.

**SUBURBIA.**

**TO THE APPEAL GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.**—The *Richmond Dispatch* publishes the fact that a contract for the purchase of arms and accoutrements, amounting to \$1,000,000, has been made by the Government, which has been made there since the commencement of the war. The *Dispatch* advises the committee to ascertain the market price of such accoutrements, and compare it with that which the Government has to pay. Recent transactions in connection with Government accounts, might, it is said, be examined without injury to the public service.

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**FROM ST. LOUIS, MO.**  
St. Louis, Jan 18th, 1862.  
Dear Jones—Since I last wrote you, some items of interest have transpired, and I consequently drop a line.

The culmination of long preparations for an invasion of the Southern States seems to dawn at last, and the grand army of six hundred thousand men are getting in motion for what many believe to be the death blow of the Revolution.

In the West actual movements are on foot, the grand flotilla of gunboats are concentrated at Cairo, ready for action—the troops that can be moved from Missouri have already departed, and the aggregate forces of General Buell are put down at 114,000 men, classed as follows: 100,000 infantry, 11,000 cavalry, and 3,000 artillery, and about 135 pieces of cannon.