THE SENTINEL.

THE WAR NEWS.

Evacuation of Romney by the Federal Troops--They Retreat into Maryland--The Bath Affair.

NEAR HANCOCK, Jan. 12.—Advices have been received here of the evacuation of Romney, on Friday last, by the Federal troops under Gen. Lander, and their retirement to the neighborhood of Patterson's Creek, on the Maryland side of the Potomac. Their retreat was occasioned by apprehensions of an attack by General Jackson, whose force was represented to be very large. It is said General Lander carried all his supplies and artillery with him.

The retreat of the Federal troops from Bath, on the 5th instant, was most precipitate and disorderly. They left, it is said, 83 wagons, some of them loaded with supplies, and quantities of blankets, knapsacks and military and sutlers' stores. Several of the soldiers were drowned in the Potomac.

The Skirmish at Hancock.

[Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.]

FREDERICK CITY, Jan. 13th.

Allow me to add a few items to your account of the late demonstration of the Confederates upon Bath and Hancock—an account more truthful than any which I have yet seen published.

The statement which is here made was obtained from men and officers in Virginia, who were engaged in the enterprise, and is strictly correct, though received through a source which it is not necessary to name.

The Confederates were led by General Jackson, and numbered about 5,000 men. It was intended to surprise the Federal troops at Bath, and for this purpose General Jackson's forces approached the town in two divisions, in different directions, and would have been entirely successful had not two men of the neighborhood found out their coming, and given warning to the Federal troops. These two men were subsequently arrested, and are now in the Martinsburg jail, to be dealt with as may seem best, and as their crime, in the opinion of the Confederates, deserves. As it was, the Federal troops, an Illinois regiment, one company of artillerymen, in command of one section, two cannon, of Captain Best's battery, and Captain Russel's cavalry company, beat a hasty retreat and fled rapidly towards Hancock and the Potomac, hotly pursued by the Confederates. The result of it was that the Confederates took seventeen prisoners, all of Captain Russel's tents, equipage, sutler's stores, a large quantity of overcoats, blankets, the two pieces of brass cannon, and on the railroad two car loads of sugar, salt and coffee. Not a man was killed on the Confederate side, notwithstanding the report that a number of their saddles were emptied. What was the number of Federal troops killed and wounded my informant did not ascertain. But the flight of the Federal troops is said to have been precipitate and wild. The capture of the two cannon is a fact. In fact, the four remaining pieces being in General Banks' column, under Captain Best. The Confederates then destroyed the railroad for a number of miles, with bridges and the telegraph. The above is from high authority, and may be relied upon. The person from whom the facts are obtained, and who speaks from his own observation, was astonished to see such unanimity prevailing in Jefferson and Berkeley counties. All of the necessaries of life were abundant; the troops were armed well, clothed in warm dark home-spun, with excellent boots; salt was somewhat high but getting more plenty—the scarcity originating from their extreme distance from all means of transportation. The railroad between Winchester and Strasburgh was being rapidly laid and would be done in a few weeks. The spirit of the troops was indomitable; extermination and death being preferred to conquest, of which they had not the most remote idea. They look upon Maryland with kindly feelings.

NEWS.

The Reported Disbanding of Humphrey Marshall's Troops.

LOUISVILLE, January 13.—The Journal discredits the story of the disbanding of Humphrey Marshall's forces. Gen. Marshall is still with his brigade.

Gen. Floyd's Brigade.

The following named regiments compose Brig. Gen. Floyd's brigade, now at Bowling-Green:—Twentieth Mississippi Regiment, Col. Daniel B. Russell; Fifty-first Virginia Regiment, Col. Wharton; Fiftieth Virginia Regiment, Col. Reynolds; Thirty-sixth Virginia Regiment, (formerly Col. Heath's, now Maj. Werth; Capt. Jackson's Virginia Flying Artillery, 5 guns; Capt. Guy's Virginia Flying Artillery, 4 guns.

Army Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Capt. Tompkins, of the U. S. Army, has been appointed Quartermaster at Annapolis, to fill the vacancy there.

The following changes, it is rumored, will shortly be made:—Col. Biddle Roberts to be Provost Marshal for Washington, in place of Gen. Andrew Porter, who will enter upon the field, and Gen. Seth Williams, Adjutant General of the army of the Potomac, to be Adjutant General of the army of the United States in place of Adjutant General Thomas.

The Burnside Expedition.

The speculations in regard to the destination of the Burnside Expedition begin to be tolerably clear and explicit. It is conceded that the flotilla has entered Pamlico Sound and that its operations will be conducted along its shores and rivers. The Providence *Journal*—a good authority inasmuch as one of its editors is a member of the Senate—takes the Yankee privilege of guessing that if the expedition is not destined for the Potomac, it will enter Pamlico Sound, threaten the rear of Norfolk, while in all probability a portion of the expedition will endeavor to reach Weldon for the purpose of breaking up the railway communication between Norfolk, Richmond, Raleigh, Wilmington and Charleston. The Washington *Star*, the New York *Tribune* and the New York *Post*, concur in this opinion. They all state that the object of the expedition is to break up the railroad system, "which is concentrated at Weldon, or at Raleigh, North Carolina, and connects Richmond with the Atlantic States, from whence Beauregard has drawn the most of his men."—*Nous Verrons.*

A Hellish Plot Exposed.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 9, 1862.—A mercantile firm here has received a letter from a friend in the south of Kentucky, stating that the Federal Government had made clandestine arrangements, and pardoned convicts and desperate characters of the North to scatter them through the South, to set fire to and burn everything, especially manufactures and machine shops. The Federals were paying them liberally for such work, believing it a good mode to cripple the South. The information was obtained from a party employed under the Federal Government, and was communicated to warn the South.

There is nothing important from Columbus.

From Gen. Banks' Division.

POOLEVILLE, Jan. 12.—Capt. Young, (aid to Col. Baker at Ball's Bluff) who has been confined here for some time on serious charges was last week discharged from custody and dismissed from the army.

Gen. Stone having been absent in Washington for some days, the command of the division devolved upon Brigadier General Gorman, formerly Colonel of the Minnesota First.

Gen. McClellan has quite recovered from his recent illness.

Peace Resolutions of the Maryland Legislature.

JUNE SESSION, 1861.

WHEREAS, in the judgment of the General Assembly of Maryland, the war now waged by the Government of the United States upon the people of the Confederate States, is unconstitutional in its origin, purposes and conduct; repugnant to civilization and sound policy; subversive of the free principles upon which Federal Union was founded, and certain to result in the hopeless and bloody overthrow of our existing institutions; and

WHEREAS, the people of Maryland, while recognizing the obligation of their State, as a member of the Union, to submit in good faith to the exercise of all the legal and constitutional powers of the General Government, and to join as one man in fighting its authorized battles, do reverence, nevertheless, the great American principle of self-government, and sympathize deeply with their Southern brethren in their noble and manly determination to uphold and defend the same; and

WHEREAS, not merely on their own account and to turn away from their own soil the calamities of civil war, but for the love of peace, of humanity, and to avoid the wanton shedding of fraternal blood, in a miserable contest which can bring nothing with it but sorrow, shame and desolation, the people of Maryland are enlisted, with their whole hearts, on the side of reconciliation and peace: now, therefore, it is hereby

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the State of Maryland owes it to her own self-respect and her respect for the constitution, not less than to her deepest and most honorable sympathies, to register this her solemn protest against the war which the Federal Government has declared upon the Confederate States of the South, and our sister and neighbor, Virginia, and to announce her resolute determination to have no part or lot directly or indirectly, in its prosecution.

Resolved, That the State of Maryland earnestly and anxiously desires the restoration of Peace between the different sections of the country, and the President and Congress of the United States will have reason to know that they can at any time secure the end by withdrawing the sword, the instrument that the people have drawn against them, and by assembling the representatives of the States, in Convention or Congress, to adjust their differences and restore Peace and Union to the country.

Resolved, That the State of Maryland will cheerfully give her consent to the peaceful separation of the Confederate States from the United States, if that separation shall be found necessary to secure Peace, and she will not oppose the secession of any State or States from the Union, if such secession shall be the result of the deliberate will of the people of such State or States, fairly and freely expressed.

Resolved, That the State of Maryland will give her consent to the establishment of a Peace Convention of the States, to be composed of Commissioners from the States, to be appointed by the Governors thereof, whenever the Governor of Virginia shall appoint Commissioners for the purpose, and invite the appointment of Commissioners by the Governors of the States, to meet in Convention at Washington City, or elsewhere, at such time as may be agreed upon, to consider the relations between the States, and to propose such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as may be deemed necessary to preserve the rights of the States and the people thereof, and to restore to them the blessings of Peace, Union and Liberty.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit forthwith a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of Virginia, and to the Governors of the several States, and to the President of the United States, and to the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to appoint Commissioners to the Peace Convention