# THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. I---NO. 68. BALTIMORE, MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.


SEE FOURTH PAGE.

## LATEST NEWS.

## TELEGRAMS.

### FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

### Arrival of the Steamor Africa.

**The Case of the Steamer Nashville.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The steamer Africa arrived here to-day, with advices via Queenstown to the 24th ult.

The steamer Europa arrived at Liverpool on the 24th ult.

The steamer Anglo-Saxon arrived at Londonderry on the night of the 22d, with news of the loss of the steamer North Briton.

The news of the arrest of Messrs. Slidell and Mason had not reached England when the Africa left.

Judge Aaron Goodrich, Secretary of the American Legation at Brussels, left London on the night of the 23d, and reached Queenstown in season to embark on the Africa as bearer of special despatches to Washington.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The United States steamship Arago, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 23d.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The *Observer*, ministerial organ, in alluding to the permission demanded by the steamer Nashville to arm and coal at Southampton, says "it became necessary to issue a proclamation by the Government respecting vessels seeking an asylum in our ports. A stay unnecessarily protracted, or for purposes of aggression, cannot be encouraged."

The *Observer* hints that in case of any violation of the laws of strict neutrality by the Nashville, while in British ports, our Courts might be moved to action on the representation of the American Minister, as was the case of the seizure of the Sicillian ships by the Government of Naples in 1858, and more recently in respect to the issue of Kossuth notes.

Captain Pegram, of the Nashville, denies the statement that he holds no commission, and has published his so called commission as a Lieutenant in the Confederate navy.

RAGUSA, Nov. 24.—An official dispatch states that the Pasha with eight battalions defeated eight thousand insurgents near Rivia, after a four hours fight. Eight hundred of the insurgents were killed, whilst the Turkish loss was only 100 killed and wounded.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The *Moniteur* publishes a decree abolishing the entrance fee to the Bourse.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23.—Cotton quiet and unchanged—sales to-day of 5,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and prices firm.

Provisions inactive.

Consols closed this evening at 94@94 for ⅝ money.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**The Potomac Flotilla.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The steamer Mount Vernon yesterday took Com. Wyman, the Flag Officer of the Potomac flotilla, down to the Harriet Lane, off Indian Head, returning to the Navy-Yard in the evening. The Harriet Lane is now the flag ship, the Yankee being at the Navy-Yard undergoing extensive improvements.

Com. Harrell resumes his duties as Flag Officer of the Lower flotilla on board the Union.

**Appointment of Chaplain.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Rev. Dr. Mitchell, of Covington, Ky., was to-day appointed Chaplain to the Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry.

**Military Affairs.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Captain Kennedy's company of Light Artillery, raised to be attached to the 19th New York regiment, Colonel Ledlie, coming from Cayuga county, of course paid its respects yesterday to Secretary Seward. It was formed in front of the State Department, where addresses were made by the Secretary and Assistant Secretary Seward. The company afterwards proceeded to the Executive Mansion, where Secretary Seward introduced them to the President and members of the Cabinet.

The Vermont cavalry regiment will leave Burlington, Vermont, on Wednesday for New York, in a train of one hundred and twenty-five cars. The regiment is composed of the best sharpshooters of that State, and their horses are of the celebrated Morgan stock, selected with great care by Colonel Platt, who commands the regiment. The regiment embraces one thousand men, fully equipped with everything excepting rifles, which, of course, will soon be furnished them.

The charges against Colonel Kerrigan, of the 25th New York regiment, who is now under arrest *in Washington*, are understood to be disrespectful conduct to his superior officer and neglect of his own regiment, thereby tending to produce insubordination. The trial has not yet taken place.

**The Southern Indian Tribes.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Indian Bureau has received information that Gen. Hunter, by its direction, was holding a counsel at Leavenworth, with influential representatives of the Southern Indian tribes, including those from the Creeks, Cherokees and Choctaws, in relation to the disturbances occasioned by the present rebellion.—The instructions sent thither by the Commisioner of Indian Affairs, contemplate their return to their own people with strong assurances of the friendship of the United States Government.

**Disloyal Pensioners.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The pension office has withheld the payment of pensions to a number of persons on sufficient evidence of their disloyalty. It appears that some show a willingness to take the prescribed oath of allegiance and loyalty for the purpose of obtaining money from the government, but who afterward either join the Confederates or otherwise give them "aid and comfort." As a large number of the pensions are paid after the first of October, the returns thus for received do not afford sufficient data from which to judge as to the extent of the defections. The widow of Commodore Thomas Ap. Catesby Jones is among those who removed into Secessia and thus lost the benefit of her pension.

**Affairs on the Lower Potomac—More Contrabands, &c.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Confederate battery located a short distance above Matthias' Point, threw a shell into the camp of the Fourteenth Massachusetts regiment on Friday. Falling to explode, it did no injury.

The road between the camps on the Maryland side of the lower Potomac, are almost impassable for the army baggage wagons. Nearly all the stores are now shipped by small steamers and transports.

Thirty-one contrabands have arrived here.—They are women and children, and were brought over from Matthias' Point by Col. Graham, during his recent reconnoissance. The men, numbering over fifty, are still with General Sickles, employed as laborers. These slaves had been deserted by their masters, and were in a destitute condition when discovered by our troops.

**Senator Trumbull's Views on the Slave Question.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The following paragraph was unintentionally omitted in the transmission of the recent speech of Senator Trumbull:

"Without any special Act of Congress, I presume no one questions that our military Commanders in the prosecution of the war in insurrectionary districts, may, for the time being, sieze and make use of the property of the rebels, and their slaves; but on the restoration of peace, the right of the owners would revive. Hence, if we would have uniformity of action among the Commanders of our armies, and forfeit for ever the property of rebels, and their claims to the service of their fellow-men, it must be done by Act of Congress."

**More Prisoners at Richmond.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Captain Tod, of the Lincoln Cavalry, who, with a few of his company, were taken prisoners in the neighborhood of Pohick Church, about three weeks ago, while on a reconnoissance, has written a letter, which was received here yesterday, stating that none of those who were with him at that time were injured, and that they were all now imprisoned in Richmond.

**Forraging Expedition.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Gen. Smith's division went out yesterday to the neighborhood of Vienna and gathered ninety-four wagon loads of forage. No enemy was seen in any direction.

### FROM MISSOURI.

SEDALIA, Dec. 6.—Our latest intelligence from the South is that General Price has moved a part of his force from Osceola to a point five miles distant, where he has established his headquarters.

General Rains commands the remainder at Osceola.

A train of fifty wagons from Lexington, laden with supplies for Price's army, passed unmolested within fifteen miles of this place on Monday last.

There are four Confederate recruiting offices open in Lexington enlisting recruits for Price's army.

A meeting was held there last Friday, at which several prominent Confederates spoke, urging a united effort in behalf of the Confederate cause.

Similar meetings have been held in Clay, Ray and other river counties, and subscriptions for money, clothing, &c., are in circulation.

It is not perhaps generally known, but it is believed to be a fact, that the County Court of Saline county, Claiborne Jackson's residence, in July last authorized the Commissioners to raise $100,000 to be expended for the benefit of Price's army.—Other counties along the Missouri river are believed to have done the same thing.

It is stated on good authority that when Price was besieging Lexington a deputation of citizens was sent to him from Saline county, with an urgent request that he would not allow his army to enter that county, which was complied with. The reason for the request was that great dread was entertained by the inhabitants of that county for the plundering propensities of Price's Confederates.

The country along the Missouri, west of Jefferson City, is the richest in the State, and has furnished nearly as many men and as much means in behalf of the rebellion as the balance of the State, while they have been almost entirely exempt from marauders; and have rarely been visited by Federal troops.

**Presentation of a Flag.**

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—The marines and tars of the United States steamer Hartford, recently arrived from the East Indies, marched to Independence Hall this morning and presented to the city the splendid flag made during the voyage home of silk purchased in Canton. The flag was raised at noon from the flag-staff, amid great enthusiasm. Salutes were fired at the Navy-Yard and from the Hartford at the same time.

### FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

**No News from the South--Sad Accident.**

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 7.—A flag of truce was despatched to Norfolk this morning from the flag ship Minnesota, but brings no news from the enemy.

The steam transport Ericsson, from New York, arrived this morning, and will, after taking aboard troops, proceed to Port Royal.

The weather here is most beautiful.

A sad accident happened this afternoon on board the flag ship Minnesota. A sailor let a block come down by the run, which struck Captain G. W. Saltonstall, knocking him overboard. In falling, he struck the side of a propeller, hurting him to such an extent that his life is despaired of.

### FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

FREDERICK, Md., Dec. 6.—The Third Brigade of General Banks' army, General Williams commanding, arrived here this morning, and after passing through the city, took encampments near the hamlet of Fairview, three miles out on the Hagerstown turnpike. The brigade and regimental supply and baggage trains followed immediately in rear of the regiments.

The First and Second Brigades, commanded by Generals Abercrombie and Hamilton, arrived respectively on Tuesday and Wednesday. The former is located on the Monocacy and Baltimore turnpike, and the latter on the Monocacy, near Ijamsville, both four to five miles from the city. Two cavalry companies and the artillery battalion, under Captain Best, of the Fourth United States, have also arrived. None of the forces composing the Muddy Branch Camp are now behind, except the Nineteenth New York, Colonel Ledlie, which guards the division supply train, and is now on its way here.

As might have been expected after puralizing in listless inactivity for months in the solitude around Darnestown, large numbers of the soldiers came immediately into the city to enjoy the luxuries of city life and a city market. After the experience of twenty-four hours it was found that the number composing the Provost Guard for the county was totally inadequate to preserve order in the streets and public houses, and a company of cavalry was added to the Guard. Subsequently an order was issued to Colonel Roger, of the Wisconsin Third, to assume the duties of Provost Marshal, with his whole regiment as a Guard. Last night he marched his men to the city and fixed their encampment near the fair grounds, where the prison camp is located. He has not yet assumed the office of Provost Marshal, but his men have to day, under their own officers, been lending valuable assistance to Captain Werrick, in picking up stragglers, and suppressing intemperance. To the credit of both troops and citizens it should be stated, that, notwithstanding there has been a considerable degree of dissipation, there have been no riots or disorders of a general character.

During the marches of the several brigades and battalions there were no incidents worthy of record. The roads in many places were rough, caused by the frost directly after a wet season. Two days were occupied by the brigade in marching a distance of about thirty-one miles, but at night the men and officers slept in their blankets under the open sky.

The more seriously ill of the division were put into comfortable canal boats at the mouth of the Seneca, and carried to the Point of Rocks, where a train was in waiting, which brought them directly hither, thus avoiding the jarring of rough country roads. They are all well provided for in the barracks located in the Fair Grounds, adjoining the suburbs of the city.

General Banks' headquarters are in the spacious mansion of Bradley T. Johnson, now a Colonel of the Confederate army. It has been unoccupied, except by his servants, since his advent into the Confederate army, and offered a most appropriate and convenient place for its present use. The servants left in charge by Johnson are still continued in the same capacity by General Banks, and the remaining furniture will be well protected either for the late owner or the purchaser under the confiscation act.

The only troops located in the city are General Banks' Body Guard, composed of the Zouaves D'Afrique, and Company A, Captain Fitzsimmons, and Company K, Captain ——, of the Allen Cavalry. The latter, however, are acting in connection with the Provost Guard.

As the troops passed through the city to-day they were greeted with the Stars and Stripes and other demonstrations of satisfaction along the route by the Union portion of the population, and even those set down as warm Secessionists, in some instances, joined in the greetings. There appears on the surface to be a general satisfaction at the presence of General Banks' division, and some hail it as a sign of a radical change of sentiment as in part evidenced at the late State election. Some cases have been noticed where fastidious Secessionists have thrown open their mansions for the accommodation of officers and attaches of the army, and in no case has there been, to the knowledge of your correspondent, that exhibition of hostility to the Union cause which he had been led to anticipate from previous reports.

### FROM CALIFORNIA.

**A Snow Storm--The President's Message Received by Telegraph.**

SAN FRANCISCO, December 4.—A very severe storm, extending eastward to Salt Lake, has prevailed for the past four days. The weather is now pleasant.

About $400,000 have been subscribed to the National loan in this State.

The steamer Cortez, from Oregon, brings $120,000 in gold.

The ship War Hawk, from New York, arrived at this port to-day.

December 5.—The steamer Golden Gate has arrived to day from Panama. Also, the ships Hoge, from New York; Punjaub, from do.; Otseotha and Belvidere, from Boston.

The United States frigate St. Mary's has arrived here from a cruise.

The President's message in full was received here by telegraph, and published at eight o'clock this morning.

**From Kansas.**

LEVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 6.—Brigadier-General J. W. Denver has arrived, and has been assigned the command of all the Kansas regiments.

A portion of General Lane's brigade remains at Fort Scott.

The Fourth regiment is ordered to Wyandotte.

The First Cavalry, known as Jamison's regiment, is stationed at Johnny Lake, in the Delaware Reservation, nearly opposite Parksville.

The Second regiment is nearly recruited, and will occupy the village of Kicapoo, ten miles above this city.

The river remains open, but trouble with marauding parties is anticipated when it freezes over.

Trains are again running on the Platte county road, and the mail communications east are re-established.

**Virginia Legislature.**

WHEELING, Dec. 7.—In the Legislature to-day resolutions were offered, providing that Virginia pay her portion of the Federal war tax, and also that all ministers shall be required to take the oath of allegiance before receiving a license to perform the marriage ceremony. It was also ordered that the national flag be displayed each day from the buildings where the Legislature is sitting.

**Missouri War News.**

SYRACUSE, Mo., Dec. 7.—Gen. Pope has been assigned the command of the Federal troops between the Missouri and Osage rivers. He is busy with preparations for winter quarters. Gen. Price is still South of the Osage, and is losing more men by desertion than he has gained by his proclamation. If he crosses the Osage, lively times may be expected.

SEDALIA, Dec. 7.—To-day ten six mule wagons, while on a foraging expedition, eight miles west of here, were seized by a party of Confederates, and the teamsters made prisoners.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 7.—A band of Confederates entered Independence last night, arrested several Union men, and forced them to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy.

**The Kentucky Legislature.**

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 6.—In the House to-day Mr. E. F. Burns, (Disunionist,) of Owen county, offered a series of resolutions, including a demand on the Federal Government for a return to Kentucky of Ex-Governor Morehead and other political prisoners, and affirming that the President's Message foreshadows the impossibility of preserving or reconstructing the Federal Union. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Union members are holding a caucus tonight, for the purpose of framing a series of resolutions regarding the present state of affairs, which will probably be offered to-morrow.

**Southern Despatch.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The Memphis *Avalanche* contains the following despatch:

PENSACOLA, Dec. 4.—The Florida and Pamelia engaged the Federal fleet off the East end of Horn Island at 9 o'clock. The Federal force retired.

**Shooting Affair at Courtland, N. Y.**

COURTLAND, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Major McNett, who has been under arrest several days, was shot to-day about 1 o'clock, by Col. Green, in an attempt to escape from the guard-house. He is not yet dead, but it is not probable that he can live. No one is allowed on the ground, and the officers will not tell anything about it. We cannot say whether he was shot when going out of the guard-house or afterwards. It is believed that the principal cause for the arrest was that McNett had been to Albany and preferred charges against Col. Green.

**Congressional Candidates in Missouri.**

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—General Thomas Price, commanding at Jefferson City, will run for Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the expulsion of John W. Reed. Judge William A. Hall, member of the State Convention, and M. C. Hawkins, have been named for the Congressional race in the district lately represented by John B. Clark. Both are represented as strong Union men.

**Seizure of a Steamer by the Confederates.**

LOUISVILLE, Dec 6.—The steamer Pink Vaible, from here with cotton mill machinery, proceeding to Nashville under a permit from Secretary Chase, was seized by the Confederates, and is now held by Lieutenant McGaverock, commander at Fort Donelson, awaiting orders from Gen. Johnston. The machinery was taken to Nashville.

**The Privateer Sumter Again.**

NEW YORK, Dec 8.—The schooner Emeline, from Port Royal, Martinique, reports leaving there the privateer Sumter. She would commence coaling on the 12th of November. She had taken two prizes, the brig Daniel Towbridge, of New Haven, and the brig Joseph Park. Both vessels were burnt, and the crews landed at Port Royal.

## WAR ITEMS.

### THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

**NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN IN THE FIELD.**

**The Maryland Regiments.**

The New York *Herald*, of Saturday, publishes what purports to be a "full record of the Confederate army" as now constituted, from which we take the following:

STRENGTH OF THE CONFEDERATE FORCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Beauregard's army of the Potomac | 150,000 |
| General Magruder's force at Yorktown and Big Bethel | 25,000 |
| General Huger, at Norfolk | 12,000 |
| At Savannah | 30,000 |
| At Charleston | 20,000 |
| At New Orleans | 20,000 |
| At Mobile | 12,000 |
| At Galveston | 8,000 |
| At various points on and near the Mississippi, including Columbus, Hickman, the forts between the latter place and Memphis, Union, Humboldt, Jackson and Grand Junction | 75,000 |
| At Bowling Green, Cumberland Gap and other strategic points in Kentucky | 75,000 |
| In Western Virginia, under Floyd | 12,000 |
| At Winchester, to operate against Romney | 10,000 |
| Total | 459,000 |

Another is as follows:

STATEMENT OF THE POSITION AND STRENGTH OF ALL THE CONFEDERATE FORCES IN THE FIELD, NOV. 1, 1861.

DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC.

| | Troops. |
|---|---|
| General Joseph E. Johnston; headquarters, Manassas Junction. | |
| *Centre*—At Manassas Bull Run and Centreville | 50,000 |
| *Left Wing*—Major-General Gustavus S'mith, headquarters Aldie, near Leesburg, under brigadier General Evans | 20,000 |
| On the right bank of Goose creek | 30,000 |
| *Right Wing*—Major-General Beauregard; headquarters Brentsville | 50,000 |
| On the line of the Occoquan | 25,000 |
| For support of the Potomac batteries | 25,000 |
| Total under General Johnston | 150,000 |

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Norfolk and Portsmouth, under General Huger | |
| Yorktown, under General Magruder | 15,000 |
| For support of batteries on James, York, and Rappahannock rivers | 15,000 |
| Total in department of the Chesapeake | 40,000 |
| Richmond, 15,000; other points in Virginia, 5,000 | 20,000 |

DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Under Generals Lee and Floyd | 20,000 |
| Near Winchester, Strasburg and Charlestown | 10,000 |
| Total in the State of Virginia | 240,000 |

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Under Price and McCulloch | 60,000 |

DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| General Albert S. Johnston; headquarters Nashville. | |
| In Kentucky—Bowling Green, under Gen. S. B. Buckner | 20,000 |
| Columbus and Hickman, under Generals Polk and Pillow | 15,000 |
| Reinforcements sent from Manassas | 20,000 |
| London, Manchester and Cumberland Gap, under Zollicoffer | 8,000 |
| Prestonburg, under Breckinridge | 5,000 |
| Hazel Green, 5,000; other points, 15,000 | 20,000 |
| Total in Kentucky | 88,000 |
| In Tennessee, troops from Manassas, guarding the railroad from Chattanooga to Jonesborough | 10,000 |
| Memphis | 8,000 |
| Forts Osceola, Wright, Randolph, Rector and Harris, about 1,000 each | 5,000 |
| Nashville, Waverley and Humboldt | 6,000 |
| Total | 29,000 |
| Points on the Lower Mississippi, namely, at Fort Hernando, Coffee, Napoleon, De Kalb, Benton, Raleigh, Sabine, Van Buren and Polk | 9,000 |
| Vicksburg and Natchez, 5,000 each | 10,000 |
| New Orleans | 20,000 |
| Total under General Albert S. Johnston | 125,000 |
| Charleston, S. C. | 10,000 |
| Savannah, Ga. | 10,000 |
| Mobile | 12,000 |
| Galveston, Texas | 8,000 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Department of the Potomac | 150,000 |
| Department of Chesapeake and rest of Virginia | 90,000 |
| Department of Kentucky and Tennessee | 117,000 |
| Department of Missouri | 60,000 |
| On the line of the Mississippi | 39,000 |
| At Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and Galveston | 40,000 |
| Total Confederate force in the field | 496,000 |

**Maryland Forces in the Field.**

The following portion of the *Herald's* statement should have been furnished President Lincoln before he penned his recent message:

A number of independent companies, formed in Maryland since the commencement of the war, have crossed the Potomac. Some have joined the Maryland regiment of Zouaves, whose headquarters were at Richmond, and others united their fortunes with Virginia regiments, while hundreds of Confederates from Baltimore and other portions of the State have gone over in their individual capacity and helped to fill up the ranks of Virginia companies; so that, to a certain extent, the separate identity of Maryland, in properly organized regiments, is lost. The following are among those which the State has furnished.

FIRST REGIMENT MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Colonel | Arnold Elzey. |
| Lieutenant-Colonel | George Stewart. |
| Major | Bradley T. Johnson. |
| Quartermaster | John Eager Howard. |
| Commissary | Charles A. Harding. |

*Companies.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Company C | Captain Dorsey. |
| Company D (Indep't Grays) | Captain Jas. M. Hubert. |
| Company —— | Lieutenant J. W. Torsch. |

SECOND REGIMENT MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Colonel | Geo. H. Steuart. |

—— REGIMENT MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Colonel | Ex-Governor Lowe. |

—— BATTALION MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major | J. A. J. Weston. |

*Companies.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Company C | Captain Mich'l S. Robertson. |
| Company D | Captain Wm. H. Murry. |

ZARVONIA ZOBAVES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Colonel | R. Thomas. |
| Adjutant | Geo. W. Alexander. |

INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Baltimore Company | Captain J. Lyle Clarke. |
| Baltimore Company | Captain George Forry. |
| Smallwood Rifles | Captain Goldsborough. |
| A new rifle company | Captain Ogle Tilghman. |
| A mounted rifle company | Captain Wm. H. Jacobs. |
| Howard Dragoons | Captain Gaither. |
| Benton County Guard | Captain Charles E. Tarr. |
| Centreville Home Guard | Captain John Wilkinson. |
| Maryland Flying Artillery (six guns) | Capt. Michael S. Robertson. |

All in service in Virginia.

The *Herald* says the 1st Maryland regiment is located at Yorktown.

**The Confederate Camps.**

The following are the names and locations of some of the Confederate camps:

| | |
|---|---|
| Camp Pickens | Near Manassas. |
| Camp Barton | Vocotah county, Va. |
| Camp Gregg | Near Manassas. |
| Camp Bonham | Near Manassas. |
| Camp Marlborough | Near Manassas. |
| Camp Beauregard | Near Bull Run. |
| Camp Kershaw | Near Fairfax C. H. |
| Camp Maryland | Near Fairfax Court House. |
| Camp Marion | Near Fairfax C. H. |
| Camp Darlington | Near Fairfax Court House. |
| Camp Beckham | Near Gordonsville, Va. Richmond. |
| Camp Harman | Near Centreville. |
| Camp Herman | Richmond. |
| Camp Mercer | Near Fredericksburg, Va. |
| Camp Shivers | Near Portsmouth, Va. |
| Camp Vincent | Near Portsmouth, Va. |
| Camp Walker | Near Yorktown, Va. |
| Camp Davis | Near Lynchburg, Va. |
| Camp Defiance | On eastern slope of Big Sewell Mountain. |
| Camp White Stone | Lancaster county, Va. |
| Camp Flowing Springs | Jefferson county, Va. |
| Camp Hawk's Nest | Near Gauley River, Va. |
| Camp Clifton | Near Evansport, Va. |
| Camp Greenville | Mulberry Island, Va. |
| Camp Huckle | Near Newlsburg, Va. |
| Camp Curtis | Virginia. |
| Camp Connor | On the Potomac. |
| Camp Masked Battery | Virginia. |
| Camp Blair | Virginia. |
| Camp Georgia | Roanoke Island, N. C. |
| Camp Hampton | Near Columbia, S. C. |
| Camp Johnson | Near Columbia, S. C. |
| Camp Ripley | Near Sumerville, S. C. |
| Camp Quitman | Near Ridgeville, S. C. |
| Camp Lee | South Carolina. |
| Camp Jackson | Near Pensacola. |
| Camp Continental | Near Pensacola. |
| Camp Live Oak | Near Pensacola. |
| Camp Alabama | Near Pensacola. |
| Camp Jones | Near Huntsville, Ala. |
| Camp Broadale | Alabama. |
| Camp Harrison | Georgia. |
| Camp Beauregard | Howard's Grove, La. |
| Camp Lewis | Near New Orleans. |
| Camp Walker | Louisiana. |
| Camp Moore | Louisiana. |
| Camp Lauderdale | Washington county, Texas. |
| Camp Rector | Arkansas. |
| Camp Trousdale | Tenn., near Ky. border line. |
| Camp Pulaski | Tennessee. |
| Camp Lookout | East Tennessee. |
| Camp Brown | Near Upton City, Tenn. |
| Camp Moore | Tennessee. |
| Camp Vallandigham | Near Glasgow, Ky. |
| Camp Davis | Columbus, Ky. |
| Camp Boone | Kentucky. |
| Camp Buckner | Near Cumberland Ford, Ky. |
| Camp Beauregard | Near Mayfield, Ky. |
| Camp Dixie | Near Tentonburg, Ky. |
| Camp Bowling Green | Kentucky |
| Camp Watkins | Near Benton, Mo. |
| Camp Davis | Near Van Buren, Mo. (?) |
| Camp Walker | Missouri. |
| Camp Hunter | Missouri. |
| Camp Jackson | Mo., near Ark. border line. |

**Important if True.**

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes to that paper as follows:

A distinguished officer of the regular army, who arrived here to-day, direct from Washington, remarks that there is good reason for expecting that the Confederates will soon evacuate Virginia, withdrawing their troops into the Southwest and a few principal points on the Southern coast. An early and important movement of this kind, as the result of intelligence lately obtained, was freely discussed in high military circles in Washington. It is scarcely probable that if McClellan is aware of any such purpose he will permit it to be executed.

**The War in Kentucky.**

The New York *World* says:—There is no reason for keeping secret a fact no doubt by this time well known to the Confederates—that Gen. Buel is rapidly approaching Bowling Green, and that at any moment we may hear of a desperate struggle at that place. Should the movements on foot prove successful, before a week has elapsed not a Confederate soldier will tread the soil of Kentucky except as a prisoner of war. With Kentucky freed, Eastern Tennessee in our possession, and Memphis menaced, a new chapter will have been opened in the war for the suppression of this unnatural rebellion.

**LATEST FROM HATTERAS INLET.**

**From Old Point.**

The steamer Louisiana, Captain Porter, did not arrive on Saturday morning until near ten o'clock, in consequence of detention in the river, the fog being so thick that it was dangerous to work up under steam. Naval officers who come up in the boat report unusual activity both in the Roads and at Fortress Monroe. Large numbers of troops were preparing to leave for the South, and a half dozen regiments were busy in getting into winter quarters at the various encampments from Newport News to the Fort.

A Confederate steamer appeared about noon on Friday, displaying a flag of truce, and the Federal boat communicated with her at a point near Sewell's Point. Five passengers and a package of letters were received, and the former reached here in the boat. They report the state of affairs in Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk quiet, and the military movements for the past two weeks quite unimportant, whilst provisions and staple goods were commanding the highest rates.

The S. R. Spaulding, Capt. S. Howes arrived at Old Point on Friday morning from Hatteras Inlet. She brings intelligence of an engagement between the United States gunboats Stars and Stripes, Underwriter, Putnam and Ceres, and two Confederate gunboats. Between twenty and thirty shots and shell were fired on each side without doing any damage. Several shots came close to the Spaulding from the Confederate boats, to which Captain Howes replied from his guns.

The Spaulding also reports that on the 2d inst. a furious gale prevailed at the Inlet, but the fortifications were uninjured by the tide, which was not as high as that of the previous month. The troops were all in good health.

The schooner Alexander, Captain Miles, ladened with Government stores, dragged her anchor during the storm, and was flying a flag of distress, having sprung a leak. About three-fourths of her cargo would be saved in a damaged condition.—The vessel is unfit for further use.

A flag of truce from Norfolk, brings Horatio Eagle and five ladies and children. Mr. Eagle was released on his parole. The passengers report nothing new. According to a despatch dated Augusta, Tybee Island was evacuated by the Federal troops and the Confederates had burned the Light House.

The Richmond *Dispatch* states that the recent action on the James' river, about Newport News, resulted unfavorably to the Federal gunboats, the Patrick Henry by her accurate firing having compelled them to retire.

The steamships Oregon and Cosmopolitan have left Hampton Roads for Port Royal with about three thousand soldiers on board.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**

*From the Washington Star of Saturday.*

A SINGULAR REPORT.

In the course of his speech on the condition of the Washington jail, &c., recently delivered by Senator Wilson, he introduced a report on the subject made by Mr. J. E. Allen, a detective from the West in Government employment here, made to the Provost Marshal, which is full of monstrous statements utterly destitute of foundation, showing that its author has suffered himself to be imposed upon by crazy abolitionists on the one hand, and runaway slaves on the other. We may not inappropriately add that we know Mr. J. E. Allen to be a very expert detective officer, and that he has rendered essential service to the Government in the discharge of his legitimate duties. But in assuming to father a balderdash abolition report, chock full of buncombe and loose sentiments for facts, he has appeared altogether in a new and inappropriate *role*.

HOW THE REPORT GOT OUT.

We have every reason to believe that the report of Mr. J. E. Allen, detective officer, to Provost Marshal Porter, was handed by the latter to the State Department for such action upon it as might be necessary. Thus, it was sent by Secretary Seward to District Attorney Carrington, whose duty it was to take measures for the prompt correction of the the real abuses of law and liberty which it pointed out. Gen. Carrington was engaged in so doing, when Senator Wilson obtained it, or a copy of it, and used it as a whole—its errors of fact and erroneous deductions included—for buncombe.

A SENSATION FALSEHOOD.

Among the characteristic stories of the faction who are now striving to turn Congress into a Robespierrean French assembly, with a Robespierrean directory consisting of Senator Sumner, Representative Lovejoy *et al*, is one alleging that President Lincoln privately repudiates the position of his recent message, wherein he sets his face against the "revolutionary measure" sought to be inaugurated by the faction in question. It is well known to all here who know aught of what transpires around them that this story is utterly false. It was gotten up, if possible, to break the force and effect upon their revolutionary schemes which the message must have. No Chief Magistrate and Cabinet were ever more firmly fixed in a purpose, than President Lincoln and a majority of his constitutional advisers in that of adhering as closely as possible to the Constitution in the future conduct of the war, and in defeating the machinations of those who seek to parody, in our own land, the history of the French revolution of '98.

COLONEL KERRIGAN.

The last sensation rumor with reference to Col. Kerrigan, is that he has committed suicide in the old Capitol prison. On the contrary, he is to-day well and as lively as a cricket.

LATER FROM THE FRONT.

Yesterday, as was stated in our last issue, the reconnoissance made in the direction of Accotink extended to the mill on the old Fairfax road, and returned at nightfall without having met an enemy. Some of our cavalry went by Pohick church, on the the north, on the road between the Pohick and Accotink creeks, to its intersection with the old Fairfax road. Some women and a boy met with, report no Confederates at Fairfax Court House, but some pickets between there and Germantown. In connection with this reconnoissance from General Hancock's brigade, General Fitz John Porter sent a force to the vicinity of Flint Hill, towards Fairfax Court House. It returned last evening, without having seen or heard of an enemy in that quarter. All was quiet last night in front of General Porter's position.

*Special Washington Despatches to the Phila. Inquirer.*

SIGNS OF RETREAT.

We learn to-day that the Confederates opposite Monocacy, on the Potomac, evince again signs of retreat. General Stone will, no doubt, advance, if he is not watched.

THE "ON TO RICHMOND" AGAIN.

One of the leading men of the House says a resolution will be introduced next week requesting the President to order an advance.

PLEAD LOYALTY.

Gwin and Calhoun Benham now assert that they are loyal, and give as a reason for only buying tickets to Panama, that it was the usual custom. The papers destroyed, they allege, were of a private nature.

SECRETARY CAMERON ABSENT.

General Cameron went home to-day to Lochiel. He will return on Monday. Colonel Scott took his seat to-day at the Cabinet meeting.

*Special Washington Despatches to the New York Times.*

A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST RICHMOND.

Gen. Wool recently held a council with his officers, and they unanimously came to the conclusion that a demonstration ought to be made upon Richmond from that point. Gen. Wool is therefore anxious that the Government should give him the requisite number of men and means for that purpose. The subject is before the Government.

A REMINISCENCE OF BULL RUN.

A spicy and hot correspondence is going on between Captain Griffin, of Griffin's Battery, and General Barry, in regard to the loss of the battle of Bull Run. The capture of Griffin's battery was the beginning of the disaster on the ill-fated day, and Captain Griffin has always boldly proclaimed that the loss of his guns was the result of an unmilitary order of Major Barry, who, as a reward for his blunder, has since been made a Brigadier. The severe nature of Captain Griffin's charges, and the support they receive from military men, have compelled General Barry to open a correspondence with Captain Griffin. The result may be serious.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CONFEDERATES.

An officer of Gen. Burns' brigade, who left their camp to-day, reports that the enemy appear to be withdrawing their forces, especially those near Monocacy. The sound of the reveille, which until recently has been heard there, is not now heard, and the pickets have diminished, and appear afraid to show themselves. It is thought the whole Confederate force on the Upper Potomac is preparing to retire.

THE RADICAL ANTI-SLAVERY MEMBERS.

No further caucuses have been held of the radical anti-slavery members of Congress, but their plans are forming with quiet determination. One of the number will, within a few days, introduce a resolution condemning the inaction of our large army on the Potomac, and instructing the President to order an advance.

THE POLICY OF COLONIZING THE BLACKS.

The policy of colonizing the negroes of Confederates who may be confiscated and emancipated during the war, had a thorough discussion in the Cabinet to-day, and developed great strength and popularity. Mr. Seward lends to the measure his cordial and unqualified support. It will doubtless be adopted as an Administration measure.

THE MONTICELLO ESTATE.

Commodore Levy, the owner of the Monticello estate in Virginia, who remains loyal, has prepared his will, in which he leaves the Jefferson homestead, and $100,000 to keep it in repair, a legacy to the United States Government.

*Special Washington Despatches to the New York Herald.*

THE ABOLITIONISTS IN CONGRESS AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The radical faction in Congress is more noisy than numerous. Their extermination of slavery proposition is received with disfavor. The conservatives, who really constitute a large majority, insist upon the recognition of the constitutional rights of loyal citizens in the South, and will sustain the policy of the President. How to punish disloyalists in reference to their slaves, without injury to loyal slave-holders, is the difficulty to be solved. A number of Senators and Representatives favor a proposition to give to the border States of the South reasonable compensation for all their slaves enumerated in the census of 1860, leaving the State governments to distribute the amount thus paid, apportioning to each loyal citizen the valuation of his slaves, and manumitting all the negroes and colonizing them in some portion of Central America.

One of the reasons for the adjournment of Congress until Monday was to enable the friends of the Administration to consult together and to perfect their arrangements to render effective their efforts in support of the policy of the Administration in reference to all the great questions to be brought to the consideration of Congress.

THE QUESTION OF EXCHANGING PRISONERS.

The disposition to be made of the officers and men of the United States Army seized by the Confederates in the early part of the contest, or surrendered through the treachery of commanding officers and released on parole, has been a subject of serious consideration with the military authorities. These officers and soldiers are anxious to be exchanged, and released from their paroles, so that they may return to active duty. Among them are many of the best trained troops in the army. It is now proposed to place them on the Northern frontier, to garrison the lake defences. They will thus be engaged in active duty, although not permitted to participate in the contest with the Confederates.

THE ARMY.

It is the intention of General McClellan to consolidate the different companies of each regiment of the regular army. The exigencies of the service hitherto have made it necessary to scatter this force, so that there is hardly anywhere a whole regiment of the old army together. To effect this consolidation, a number of companies of infantry are to be sent to Fort Pickens, where the rest of their regiments are stationed, and other companies are to be brought from Fort Pickens here to fill up the regiments to which they belong. Thus, in a little while, each of the regiments will be all together, for the first time since the Mexican war, and in some instances for the first time since