THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. I---NO. 109. BALTIMORE, MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

BOARD OF TRADE.
Committee of Arbitration for month of January.
H. VON KAPFF, A. H. STUMP,
GEORGE COOK, W. T. RIGGS, A. S. CHASE.

Monetary and Commercial Matters.

BALTIMORE, January 25, 1862.

Business was dull at the Stock Board to-day, but there was very little change in the quotations for any of the stocks on the list. Sales were made of $3,000 Northern Central Railway 1885 bonds at 62¾ seller 10 days, and of $1,230 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad extra dividend bonds at 49¾, but this constituted the entire amount of the transactions at the Board. For Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shares $49¾ was bid, and $50 asked, and Northern Central shares closed at $16¾ bid (a decline of ¼), $17¾ asked. State and City stocks were steady at about previous quotations, Maryland 6's closing at 91½ bid for 1870's; Missouris at 41¾ bid, 42¾ asked; Tennessees at 43½ bid; Louisianas at 60 bid; and Baltimore City 1890 6's at 90¼ bid, 90½ asked. Railroad bonds were considerably inquired for and they were generally firm. Baltimore and Ohio 1867's closed at 83 bid; do. 1875's at 76 bid; do. 1885's at 72¾ bid; Northern Central 1885's at 82 bid, 62¼ asked; and Northwestern Virginia first mortgage bonds at 70 bid. For Canton Co. $10¾ was bid, and $12 asked to-day, and Springfied Mining closed at $1.00 bid, $2 05 asked regular way. Bank stocks are in demand but there are very few offering, and no sales are making.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD

SATURDAY, January 25, 1862.

$1,230 B. & O. R. R. bonds '66.....49¾
3,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85.s10f..62¾

The following are the rates at which the Baltimore [illegible] and selling Gold and Treasury notes:

	BUYING.		SELLING.	
Gold	2¾ per ct. prem.	3	per ct. prem.	
Treasury notes..	3¾ " " dis.	¼	" " dis.	

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK BY TELEGRAPH.

Through WILLIAM FISHER & SON, Stock and Bill Brokers, No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board.
Virginia 6's.....	59¾	60
Missouri 6's.....	42¾	42¾
Tennessee bonds.....	44¾	00
North Carolina bonds.....	61	00
Canton Company.....	10¾	00
Erie Railroad.....	24¾	25
New York Central Railroad	83¾	83¾
Reading Railroad.....	29¾	30¾
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents..	00	00
" " 1 year.....	heavy.	steady.

The New York *Post* of Saturday afternoon says:

The week closes extremely quiet on the Stock Exchange. The absence of trustworthy advices from General Burnside's expedition, and further news from Europe now due, checks business in the speculative stocks, and the transactions are mostly among the operators of the board. The commission houses are doing little or nothing, outsiders standing aloof. The doubt hanging over the financial plans of Congress is also not without its influence in narrowing the business of the board, and the fluctuations do not exceed ¼@¾ per cent from session to session. The strongest of the speculative list is Michigan Central, which is in demand in view of the declaration of a dividend of 3 or 3½ per cent. The directors are in session to-day. After the board the market was a shade weaker, and stocks were supplied more freely at the quotations. New York Central closes with sellers at 83¾; Erie, 34¾@34½; Toledo, 37¾; Stock Island, 54½; Maryland of Canada, 2¾; Illinois Central, 84¾. Government stocks are very quiet, but are not pressed on the market. The 6's of 1881 are unchanged—80 for registered and 82¾ for coupons. The 5's of 1871 and '74 are ¾@¾ better, selling at 86.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

SATURDAY, January 25.

COFFEE.—There is but little inquiry for Coffee, and we have no sales to report to-day. The market is however very firm in tone and we still quote as follows, viz: Rio at 18¾@19 cts. for fair, 20@21 cts. for good to strictly prime; Laguayra at 22@24 cts. and Ceylon and Java at 24@25 cts. per lb. The bark "Adelaide" arrived here yesterday from Rio with a cargo of 3,000 bags Coffee, which increases the stock of Rio here to about 20,000 bags.

FLOUR.—Flour is quiet, and the market for it is hardly as firm in tone as it was a few days since. The only sale reported to-day is one of 100 bbls. Howard Street Super at $5.75, but for choice retailing brands of this description $5.87½ per bbl. is still asked. We quote Ohio Super nominal at $5 62½@5 75, and City Mills do at $5 50@5.75 per bbl. For Extra Flour there is less inquiry than there has been, and we quote to day as follows, viz: Ohio at $6.25; Howard Street at $6 25@6.37½, these figures being a decline of 12½ cts. on previous quotations; and City Mills at $6.50@6 75 per bbl. for standard shipping brands.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Family Flour is still selling by the dray load to the trade at $8.25 for the best brands Baltimore, $6.50@7 for Ohio and Howard Street, and Baltimore high grade Extra is bringing $7.75 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—We heard to-day of sales of about 100 bbls. Rye Flour at $4, but there is no Corn Meal selling and we still quote it at $3.20@3.25 per bbl. for both Baltimore and Brandywine.

GRAIN.—There were some 14,000 bushels Grain at market to-day, about 4,000 bushels of which was offered at the Baltimore and 10,000 bushels at the Maryland Corn Exchange. For Wheat there was a pretty good inquiry, and sales were made at the Baltimore Exchange of 710 bushels red at 133 cts., and 450 bushels white at 150 cts., and at the Maryland of 2,600 bushels red at 130@135 cts., the former being paid for some 500 bushels. The [illegible] bushels at the Maryland at from 53 to 59 cts. for white, all of which was said to be damp and unfit for shipment, and 59 cts. for yellow. There was no Rye at market, but of Oats there were some 1,500 to 2,000 bushels sold at 41 cts. for Maryland, and 43 cts. for Pennsylvania.

MOLASSES.—There is nothing doing in Molasses but we still quote as follows, viz: old clayed Cuba at 29@25 cts.; new crop do at 30@32 cts; old Muscovado at 26@28 cts; new crop do. at 30 @33 cts; Porto Rico at 33@40 cts; and New Orleans at 52@56 cts. per gallon.

PROVISIONS.—For Provisions generally the market continues very quiet. There is however some inquiry for Lard, and we note sales within the last day or two of 150 tierces Western at 8 cts. There is some Bulk Meat arriving, but we hear of no sales. We quote Shoulders at 4¾ cts., Sides at 5¾@5¾ cts., and Hams at 6@6½ cts. per lb. For Bacon there is a moderate retail demand, and sales to a limited extent are making by the jobbers at 4¾@4¾ cts. for old Shoulders; 5@5¼ cts. for new do; 5¾@5¾ cts for old Sides; and 6@6¾ cts. for new do.—Hams range at from 6 to 8½ cts. per lb. for new and old. Lard may be quoted at 8 cts. for Western, in bbls. and tcs., 8¾@8½ cts. for in kegs, and 10@10¼ cts for refined. We quote Mess Pork to-day at $12 50@13, Prime steady at $12.50 for No. 1; $13.50 for Mess; and $14.25@14.50 per bbl for Extra Mess.

RICE.—There is no Rice selling but we quote it at 7¾@7¾ cts. for Carolina, and 6@6¾ cts. for dressed East India.

SALT.—Salt is firm, and prices for it are looking upward. Liverpool is however still selling in lots at 110@115 cts. for Ground Alum, 170@175 cts. for Marshall's, Worthington's and Jeffrey & Darcy's fine, and 185 cts. per sack for Ashton's do. Turks Island Salt may be quoted at 25@30 cts. per bushel.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is in good demand and quite firm at $4 25@4.50 per bushel for good to prime. A lot of about 100 bushels prime was sold to-day at the last named figure. We quote Timothy Seed as before at $2@2.25, and Flaxseed at $1 75@1.80 per bushel.

SUGARS.—Sugars are quiet, but the market for them continues steady and tolerably firm. Holders are not disposed to press sales, and we still quote as follows, viz: Cuba at $7.50@8 for refining, and $8 25@8 for grocery grades; English Island at $7 50@8.50; Porto Rico and New Orleans at from $8 25 to $9 50; and Manilla and Pernambuco at $7 75@8. Clayed Cuba Sugars Nos. 9 to 18 range at from $7.87½ to $9.75.

REFINED SUGARS.—The rates for refined Sugars are still as follows, viz: 11¾@11¾ cts. for loaf; 11¾@11¾ cts. for crushed, powdered and granulated; 10¾@10¾ cts. for soft crushed white; and 10¾@10¾ cts. for C yellow.

TALLOW.—We heard to day of a sale of 20,000 lbs. Butchers' Association Tallow at 9¾ cts. per lb.

WHISKEY.—We notice a sale to day of 100 bbls. City Whiskey at 24 cts., but for Ohio do. holders are firm at 24¾@25 cts., and at the close City was held at 24¾ cts. per gallon.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, December 8.—The shipments of Coffee since the sailing of the last packet (November 8) are as follows: United States, 35,800 bags; Channel and North of Europe, 82,240; Mediterranean, 12,600; California, 5,000; Cape of Good Hope, 8,600. The prices are as follows:—Washed, 7,500@8,500; superior, 7,[illegible]@7,200; first ordinary, 6,300 a 6,400; second good, 6,[illegible]@6,200; second ordinary, 5,[illegible]@5,600 for an arrobe, which is 32 pounds. The prices are in milreis.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAPH.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Storm Over at Last.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 25.—The storm has cleared away at length, and the sun is again shining brightly after his protracted obscuration.

In consequence of the rough weather the steamer George Washington has not made a trip to Cherrystone since Tuesday. The steamer Adelaide, due here this morning, did not arrive from Baltimore until one o'clock this afternoon. The steamer Georgeanna did not go out last night, owing to the storm, but left about the same hour this afternoon for Baltimore. A flag of truce this afternoon took to Craney Island several Confederate officers, and brought back several passengers to go North.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Martial Law in St. Louis—Confiscation of the Property of Secessionists.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—The property of several Secessionists, for refusing to pay the assessments made for the benefit of the Union refugees, driven from their homes by Confederate outrages, has been seized and ordered to be sold.

Samuel Engler, a prominent Secessionist, got out a writ of replevin against the Provost Marshal, was seized and ordered to leave Missouri and not return without permission of the commanding officer. Martial law is now enforced with the utmost severity against all sympathizers with the rebellion.

A Dozen Confederate Officers Captured in a Ball Room.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—The following despatch has been received at the War Department:

ST. LOUIS, January 26, 1862.

Official reports just received from the expedition sent from Cape Girardeau to Benton and Bloomfield, captured Lieutenant Colonel Farmer and eleven other officers, and sixty-eight privates with a quantity of arms, horses, saddles, etc. Most of the Confederate officers were surprised and captured in a ball room.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK.

The Conduct of the War.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—The Select Committee on the Conduct of the War have frequent sessions. Such abuses or errors as are discovered requiring correction are promptly reported to the proper authorities. The committee have thus been a valuable auxiliary, and much good has already been effected in a quiet way.

Heavy Rains and Floods in Honduras.

BOSTON, January 24.—Letters from Honduras, dated December 18th, state that an unprecedented rain storm had prevailed in that country, followed by the flooding of a portion of the country, and the drowning of four or five hundred persons. Great destruction to property was caused by the flood.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EUROPA.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE SETTLEMENT OF THE MASON AND SLIDELL AFFAIR.

THE COURSE OF THE WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT STRONGLY APPLAUDED.

HALIFAX, Jan. 26.—The steamer Europa, from Liverpool on the 11th, via Queenstown on the 12th, inst, with three days later advices, arrived here last night.

It was reported that notwithstanding the pacific solution of the American question, warlike preparations continued at Woolwick and that the steamers Spartan and Ajax, continued to take in heavy stores for Halifax and Jamaica.

Mr. Seward's despatch was considered in Cabinet Council on the 9th.

The *Times* understands that an answer will be returned expressing gratification at the disavowal of Com. Wilkes' act, and accepting the satisfaction rendered, and assuming that the precedent in the Trent case will rule the case of the Eugenia Smith. As to the general discussion of the laws of neutrals, the Government will decline any answer until they have had an opportunity of submitting the whole question to the law officers of the Crown. There are propositions in this note which are not at all admissable, and after the delivery of the prisoners, these points may be properly discussed.

The *Post* announces that a thorough understanding has been arrived at with the American Government. Not only had they given the required reparation, but in doing so Mr. Seward will have succeeded in impressing on the English Government the notion that they have not obtained present indemnity but no small pledge of future security.

The *Daily News* eulogises the course of the Washington Government, and denounces the course of the *Times* and *Post*.

The *Times* has a strong editorial article opposing the making of any oration to Slidell and Mason, and says they are at most as worthless booty as it would be possible to extract from the jaws of the American eagle having been long known as the blind and habitual haters and revilers of England.

Other English journals advise a similar course.

The *Times* detounces the stone blockade as a most atrocious crime.

The U. S. steamer Tuscarora and the privateer Nashville, were still at Southampton. The steamer Tuscarora was at anchorage one mile from the dock, with her fires banked up, and ready to slip her anchors and start at a moment's notice. She only required coals and water, and provisions on her arrival, which were being supplied her. Captain Craven on his arrival asked permission to fire twenty-one minute guns, in respect to Prince Albert, but the Queen having requested that no guns should be fired in the vicinity of Osborne, the courtesy, though fully appreciated, could not be accepted.

The Nashville continued at the dock. The Government had observed the strictest neutrality towards her, and nothing was permitted to be done except what was necessary to make her seaworthy. Neither powder, guns nor munitions of war had been put on board.

During the night of the 9th, three armed men from the Tuscarora were discovered reconnoitering the Nashville, and were ordered off by the dock superintendent. Fires were lighted on the Nashville on the 10th, and it was the impression that she was about to sail, but she made no movements. The Tuscarora was on the alert, with her steam up.

It was reported that the Sumter had left Cadiz for Southampton. Also that another Federal vessel was cruising in the channel, and might be expected at Southampton.

It is said that there is much satisfaction in official circles at the settlement of the Trent affair.

A rise of one per cent. took place at the Paris Bourse on the reception of the news from America.

The *Monitour* denounces the stone blockade.

A Cadiz telegram says the American Consul has received orders to protest against the admission of the Sumter at that port. It was said that Spain would protect the prisoners brought thither by the Sumter.

A violent shock of an earthquake had been felt at Dresden and Leipsic. No damage was done.

It is reported that the Dutch Ministry has resigned.

It is reported that Russia has sent an embarrassing ultimatum to the Pope that if he don't condemn the conduct of the Polish clergy, Russia will recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

The *Journal*, of St. Petersburg, publishes an article congratulating Secretary Seward on the uprightness and intelligence of his policy, and demanding that the Trent incident may become the starting point of negotiation for the recognition, by the great Powers, of common principles upon the question of the right of neutral flags. The article also expects England to give the world solemn guarantees for the future by submitting a convention, which, by insuring universal respect for the rights of neutrals, will be the most secure guarantee for the maintenance of peace and mark the progress of civilization.

The *Times* "sincerely hopes that Englishmen will not give Mason and Slidell anything in the shape of an ovation. The civility due to a foe in distress is all they can claim. England has returned them good for evil, and even now, if they can they will try to entangle her in a war with the North. England would have done just as much to rescue two negroes. Let Mason and Slidell, therefore, pass quietly on their way, and have their say with anybody whom they may have to listen to them."

The other journals advise a similar course, and allude to Mason's strong advocacy of the fugitive slave law to prejudice the public against him.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11.—Cotton has advanced ¼ to 1d. and the market is excited. Sales of the week, 168,000 bales, of which 90,600 bales were taken by speculators and 23,000 by exporters. On Friday 12,000 bales were sold, the market closing firm. On Saturday 3,000 bales were sold, the market closing quiet and prices unchanged.

Flour has declined 6d; Wheat 3 to 4d., and Corn 1s. to 1s 6d. lower.

Beef and Pork are drooping. Bacon has a declining tendency—sales of new at 41@42s. Lard has declined 1@2s. Tallow is lower.

Sugar is firmer. Coffee is quiet. Rice steady. Rosin advancing—sales at 13s 6d @14s. Spirits Turpentine buoyant at 76s.

Consols closed at 93¾@93¾. American securities are dull but unchanged.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, January 24.—(Special despatch to the Chicago *Journal*.) The river at this point has risen twenty-five feet, and is still rising.

Eleven of the boats forming the pontoon bridge at Paducah were stopped here last night. It is not known how many others have passed down the stream.

Orders were received last night to put the mortar-boats immediately into condition for service.

Captain Constable, commander of the mortar-boat flotilla, went to Pittsburg this morning, to superintend the shipment of the mortars, equipment and ammunition.

General Smith is expected to arrive at Paducah, from his expedition, to-day or to-morrow.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Remains of Zollicoffer and Peyton.

LOUISVILLE, January 25.—The remains of Gen. Zollicoffer and young Peyton, killed in the battle of Somerset, are now being embalmed at that place with the intention of being sent to their friends.

All is quiet along our lines.

Arrest of Counterfeiters at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Counterfeit money is circulating in the camps here as well as in Washington. Yesterday the Metropolitan police made several arrests, and among the effects of one of the parties were found about $400 in notes, in the denominations of one, three, five and ten, the counterfeits being on the Penn Township Bank, Western Bank of Philadelphia, Farmers Bank of Pottsville, Williamsburg Bank, Warren Bank, Massachusetts; Atlantic Bank, Boston; Montpelier Bank, Southport Bank, Rhode Island, Waterbury Bank, and Farmers' Bank of Lancaster. A quantity of spurious halves and quarter dollars have also been seized.

Running the Blockade.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The steamer Karnak, from Nassau on the 20th, arrived here this morning.—The steamer Kate, formerly the Carolina, arrived at Nassau on the 18th, from Charleston with three hundred bales of cotton and eight passengers.

The U. S. gunboat Flambeau, sailed from Nassau on the 19th.

A Federal steamer was at Berry Islands waiting the departure of a schooner from Nassau, which had run the blockade.

Destructive Fires in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The storage establishment of R. H. Wyatt, No. 2 Pearl street was burnt last night, involving a loss of $300,000, fully insured.

The Fulton Bank, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, and several other buildings were also burned this morning. Loss probably half a million dollars—doubtless insured.

Burning of Hospital Building.

NEW YORK, January 26.—One of the hospital buildings at the Quarantine was burnt this morning.

The poor old rope-dancer, Madame Saqui, has once more been robbed. A girl named Virginie Gerard was brought before the Tribunal of Correctional Police on a charge of having stolen from her 390f. The old lady stated that her only object in playing at the Hippodrome last summer, at her advanced age of seventy-seven, was to procure money enough to pass the winter in comfort, which she could not now do. The tribunal condemned the prisoner to a year's imprisonment.

There are rumors of another project for connecting the old and new worlds by means of a telegraph cable. It is stated that Messrs. Glass, Elliott & Co., undismayed by previous failures, have made an offer to the Government to complete a line between Milford Haven and Halifax by July next, and to guarantee its efficiency for one year. The sum they are said to require for this great work is £700,000.

The *Courier*, of Odessa, has the following: This town and surrounding district has had a general invasion made on them by mice. Not only are the fields, warehouses, and mills swarming with those animals, but private houses are overrun, and the cats have become so fat with the number they have eaten that they are no longer capable of performing their duty.

The Rev. Henry Smith, Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Church History in Lane Theological Seminary, Ohio, has resigned his professorship and accepted a call to the pastorate of the North Church, Buffalo, N. Y.

WAR ITEMS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Adelaide, which arrived yesterday morning from Fortress Monroe, brought the first definite news from the Burnside Expedition. By an arrival at the Fortress it was learned that the entire fleet was lying in Hatteras Inlet. A very severe gale had been prevailing, and numbers of the vessels had been driven ashore. The steamer Louisiana, of the Bay line, which was in use as a transport, and six propellers had grounded on the North Carolina coast. Efforts were made to get them off, which were unsuccessful, and they were then fired and burnt to the water's edge. It was reported that another expedition had joined the Burnside fleet, and there were now one hundred and twenty-five vessels lying in the Inlet. Nothing was known of its destination.

THE BATTLE OF FISHING CREEK.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

SOMERSET, Jan. 21.—The battle of Fishing Creek, by this name I think the memorable struggle of Sunday last will be known in history, may now be safely recorded by the chroniclers of the war as a fair fight and full victory.

On the evening before the battle, the advance brigade of Gen. Thomas' division, consisting of the 9th Ohio, 2d Minnesota, 10th Indiana, another Ohio, (the number of which I was unable to ascertain), Col. Wolford's Kentucky Cavalry, and one Ohio battery, occupied a position some eight miles south of east of this point—about four miles south of the forks of the roads from Somerset to Jamestown and Columbia. The regiments were encamped on the right and left of the direct road from Somerset to Hart's Ford on the Cumberland River, just North and south of which the Confederates had entrenched themselves.

On Saturday afternoon part of Schoepf's force (stationed a short distance from Somerset,) consisting of two Kentucky regiments, 1st and 2d Tennessee, and Capt. Standard's Ohio battery, was ordered to join Gen. Thomas; but owing to the high water in Fishing Creek, which they had to cross, and the muddy roads, did not reach him until midnight. About 3 o'clock in the morning, another brigade, consisting of the 4th and 10th Kentucky, Colonels Fry and Harlan; the 14th Ohio, 18th regulars, and a Michigan regiment, together with another battery, arrived, so that the column under the immediate command of General Thomas just before the commencement of the battle was composed of thirteen infantry regiments, about five hundred cavalry, and three batteries, with an aggregate of eighteen pieces (Parrott, smooth bore and rifled guns.)

While one of General Schoepf's brigades was joining General Thomas, another, under his own command, was trying to ford Fishing Creek a few miles below the crossing point of the former. But the water was found too high and turbulent, and thence he was not able to perform his part of the next day's engagement, which was undoubtedly to flank the Confederates on their right. The night proved terrible to our troops. A cold rain continued to pour down constantly. Only the brigade of General Thomas had their tents pitched. All others arrived on the ground without any means of sheltering themselves, and were hence fully exposed to the chilling wind and rain.

Gen. Thomas' main camp was about eight miles from the enemy's intrenchments. Part of Col. Wolford's cavalry was doing picket duty about two miles further towards the Confederates. Shortly after daybreak our mounted pickets noticed the approach of the enemy in strong force (prisoners state that they left their camp with ten infantry regiments, three batteries and some cavalry—*altogether about 10,000 men*, under the chief command of Gen. Crittenden), and immediately fell back and alarmed our troops. The 10th Indiana first advanced about a mile towards the approaching enemy, and then fell back before its superior force about half a mile, when it was joined first by the 4th Kentucky, and then by the 2d Minnesota and 9th Ohio. The first shots were exchanged at about seven o'clock, and the above four regiments came up at about eight o'clock, when the fighting became general. The thickly character of the ground did not admit of the effectual employment of artillery, and hence the firing was mostly confined to musketry. For nearly three hours a deadly roar was kept up from each. The Confederates fought in the bushwhacking style—from ravines, and behind trees, bushes and rocks. Each body of them seemed to fight on its own hook, independent of all others. This evil at absence of all management and cohesion would have resulted, in an open country, in their utter defeat after a brief contest. But their battling after the guerilla fashion, together with the rugged surface of the country, made it difficult for our troops to drive them back. The steep hills and ravines made the employment of our whole force impracticable, and hence the brunt of the battle devolved upon the already mentioned regiments in the advance (Fourth Kentucky, Second Minnesota, Ninth Ohio, and Tenth Indiana). These gallant men slowly but steadily drove the enemy from his first line of trenchments. At last, shortly after eleven o'clock, Colonel Hoskins succeeded in flanking the enemy on its extreme right. This, with a bayonet charge made, with triumphant yells, by the Second Minnesota and Ninth Ohio, accelerated the retreat of the Confederates. The nearer they approached their fortifications, the greater became their disorder and quickness of movement. At last a panic seemed to seize them, and, strewing the road with muskets, blankets, overcoats and knapsacks, and abandoning two guns and caissons, fled pell-mell toward their camp.

The stampede was principally due to the fall of Zollicoffer, who was shot through the heart, at the head of his staff, by Colonel Fry, of the Fourth Kentucky. As far as I can learn the particulars of this chivalric encounter, which will immortalize Colonel Fry, the Confederate General, having lost his way in the bushes, suddenly emerged before the eyes of the former, who was also accompanied by some staff officers. The two parties mistook each other for friends, and approached within a few yards of each other, when, finding their mutual mistake, they both halted, and prepared for a hand-to-hand conflict. One of Zollicoffer's aids shot at Colonel Fry, but only brought his horse down.—The Federal Colonel immediately drew his six-shooter, took aim at Zollicoffer, and brought him from his saddle at the first fire. The Confederate staff basely deserted their chief's body, which was brought up to this place on day before yesterday morning.

Our troops, owing to the fleetness of the Confederates, the narrowness and brokenness of the road, and the dense timber on both sides, could not pursue the enemy very vigorously. They arrived at a point one and a quarter miles from the intrenchments late in the afternoon. After arduous efforts a battery was got into a commanding position, and a few shells thrown into the enemy's camp. These missiles probably induced the Confederates to seek their safety in flight over the river in the course of the night. Our soldiers would have stormed the fortifications the same evening, had darkness not interposed, and had they not been nearly exhausted with fatigue, cold and hunger. That their power of endurance is equalled by their bravery is amply demonstrated by the fact that after fighting and marching in the rain and mud all day, they yet laid, without murmur, on their arms on the soaked ground, without food or fire, until Monday morning. Immediately after daylight, a column of infantry and artillery was set in motion towards the enemy, but their advance was not disputed, and they took unmolested possession of the Confederate stronghold. The last live secesh had left. The stragglers in the rear were just climbing up the hills on the opposite side of the river, and were speedily brought to a full run by a parting admonition in the shape of a few shells.

At about nine o'clock on Monday morning the stars and stripes floated over the intrenchments, and the victors commenced looking about for spoils. They found no less than twelve pieces of artillery, mostly smooth bores, (making with the two taken on the day before, a total of fourteen captured), an immense quantity of ammunition, quartermaster's and commissary stores, several hundred muskets, blankets and knapsacks, between five and six hundred horses and mules; in short, all the Confederates had, including their surgeon's instruments and medicines, officers' swords and order-books, and even daguerrotypes, love letters, etc, etc. They saved nothing but their own lives. They had built comfortable log huts, which were immediately appropriated by out wet and shivering men.

The Confederate loss will exceed 300—two hundred and fifty killed and wounded left on the field, and about sixty prisoners, including several officers. The Federal loss falls mostly on the four regiments that did all but the whole fighting in the battle, but will not, I am informed by officers, exceed one hundred and seventy five killed and wounded. Of these the 10th Indiana has from 60 to 70 killed and wounded, including, as reported, same officers; the 4th Kentucky, 6 killed and 20 wounded; the 9th Ohio, about 30; the 2d Minnesota, nearly an equal number. Wolford's cavalry also lost several men. The wounded are scattered in houses near the battle-field and here, and some days may yet elapse before a full list of their names is likely to be obtained.

The bottomless condition of the roads, and the swollen waters of the river, I think will prevent Gen. Thomas from pursuing, as the Confederates fired their boat and barges after crossing.

It is stated here that a few thousand Kentuckians crossed the Cumberland near Jamestown, on Sunday morning, and are now at Monticello. If this is true, the flying Confederates will be intercepted, as their only means of retreat into Tennessee is over a road through that place. Union men living on the South side of the river, and come over since the fight, report that the Confederates continue their flight in the most approved Bull Run style—all the regiments being mixed up in a chaotic mass, and every one trying to outrun the others.

While an immediate advance farther South seems impracticable at present, it may be inferred from the fact that Gen. Wood is advancing at this moment from Lebanon toward this point with eight additional regiments, that something will be done as soon as the roads are better. These are now absolutely impassable for army wagons between here and Crab Orchard, and the forces here may suffer for want of supplies, if they do not speedily improve. A whole train is stuck in the road some miles above here—Gen. Wood, however, has a thousand men provided with picks and shovels, who will repair the road as they move.

Official Order.

General Lander has issued the following order:—

[GENERAL ORDERS NO. 5.]
HEADQUARTERS CAMP KELLEY, Jan. 16.

I. A false leniency on the part of commanding officers had led to the demoralization of this command to such an extent that depredations have been committed on private property within the last twelve hours, within the limits of this camp, and within pistol-shot of headquarters.

II. No individual of this command will be permitted to enter any private house or inclosed buildings without the consent of its owner, except by the order of a commissioned officer, and all officers giving such orders will be held to the strictest accountability in case of their abuse.

III. The Provost Marshal is hereby ordered to take a sufficient force of cavalry and patrol the outskirts of this camp, and, after five o'clock, P. M., of the day of the issuing of this order, he will shoot then and there any portion of this command that he finds in the act of committing depredations on private property. And on sufficient evidence of such depredations having been committed previous to the issuing of this order, and of the parties committing them, he will arrest such offenders and hold them for trial.

IV. Straggling on the march is expressly prohibited. This is to be qualified at the discretion of commanding officers, by the absolute necessity of resting weary men.

Marches, when practicable, will be guided by the Army Regulations, and the prescribed halts for water and rest frequently made. Squads of men will not be permitted to leave their ranks and precede the column. Such will be regarded as mutineers and deserters, and be punished on the spot. Commissioned officers failing to enforce this clause of the present Order, will be held responsible to the last degree of military law.

V. The Commanding General takes this opportunity of complimenting those true and honorable soldiers, who, in the late march from Ramney, remained in the ranks, prepared to meet the enemy; and he assures them that, having [illegible] the enemy, [illegible] their oath of office to [illegible] the enemy, [illegible] them in [illegible] their duty, he feels [illegible] that they are not disposed to [illegible] the property of citizens, [illegible] and disorderly men. By command of BRIG.-GEN. LANDER.

S. T. BANSROW, Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

Correspondence Between the Confederate General Price and General Halleck.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—A correspondence has taken place between Generals Price and Halleck. The material points of Price's letter are as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI STATE GUARD,
January 12, 1862.

GENERAL:—I have received information that, as Major General commanding this Department, you have ordered, or allowed, the arrest of citizens in the pursuit of their usual and peaceful avocations; that men, officers and privates belonging to this army have been taken prisoners on the Kansas border and conveyed to Fort Leavenworth, and as such, and for no other established offence or crime, have been shot in some cases. I have learned that my discharged soldiers have been seized whenever and wherever they have shown themselves, and that they have been, by military coercion, forced into a servitude unknown to international and civilized usages in such cases. I have obtained information that individuals and parties of men specially employed and instructed by me to destroy railroad culverts and bridges, by tearing them up, burning, &c., have been arrested and subjected to general court martial, for alleged crimes, which all laws of warfare, heretofore recognized by the civilized world, have regarded as distinctly proper and lawful. I have learned that such persons, when tried, if convicted of the offence or offences, as stated, are viewed as lawful subjects for capital punishment. These statements I cannot believe to be correct, but let us understand each other on this subject.

Do you intend to continue the arrest of citizens engaged in their ordinary peaceful pursuits, and treat them as traitors and rebels? If so, will you make exchange with me for such as I may or will make for similar cases? Do you intend to regard the members of this army as persons deserving death wherever and whenever they may be captured, or will you extend to them the recognized rights of prisoners of war by the code of civilized warfare? Do you regard the destruction of important roads for transportation facilities for military purposes as the legal right of a belligerent power? Do you intend to regard men whom I have especially dispatched to destroy roads and burn bridges, tear up culverts, &c., as amenable to the enemy's court-martial, or will you have them tried as usual by the proper civil authorities, according to the statutes of the States?

[Signed] STERLING PRICE,
Major-General Commanding Department.

The following embraces the main portion of General Halleck's reply:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
St. Louis, January 22, 1862.

General Sterling Price, Commanding, etc:

GENERAL—Your letter, dated Springfield, January 12, is received. The troops of which you complain, on the Kansas border, and at Fort Leavenworth, are not under my command. In regard to them I respectfully refer you to Major-General David Hunter, commanding the Department, at the headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

You also complain that individuals and parties of men, especially appointed and instructed by you to destroy railroad culverts and bridges, have been [illegible] and hung as robbers, incendiaries, guerilla bands, &c., who violate the laws of war. You cannot give immunity to crimes. But let us fully understand each other on this point. If you send armed forces, wearing the garb of soldiers, and duly organized and enrolled as legitimate belligerents to destroy railroad bridges, &c., as a military act, we shall kill, if possible, in open warfare, or if we capture them we will treat them as prisoners of war. But it is well known that you have sent numbers of your adherents in the garb of principal citizens, and under false pretences through our lines into Northern Missouri, to rob and destroy the property of Union men, and burn and destroy railroad bridges, thus endangering the lives of thousands, and this too without any military necessity or possible military advantage. Moreover, peaceful citizens of Missouri, quietly working on their farms, have been instigated by your emissaries to take up arms as insurgents, and rob and plunder, and commit arson and murder. They do not even act under the garb of soldiery, but under false pretences, and in the guise of private citizens. You certainly will not pretend that men guilty of such crimes, although specially appointed and inspected by you, are entitled to the rights and immunities of ordinary prisoners of war. If you do, will you refer me to a single authority on the laws of war which recognizes such a claim.

I am daily expecting instructions respecting the exchange of prisoners of war. I will communicate with you on that subject as soon as received.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General Commanding Department.

FROM CAIRO.

News from Savannah, New Orleans and Columbus—Ten Days from New Orleans—One from Columbus.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAIRO, Jan 20.—A gentleman connected with a well-known leather firm of Boston arrived here last Friday evening, direct from New Orleans. He went down in the latter part of October, and has since that time till within the last ten days been in Savannah and New Orleans, endeavoring to sell or in some way realize upon some Southern property. He is a shrewd, intelligent business man, and his accounts of matters in the South differ so essentially in some particulars from the more pleasing stories we have hitherto had, that it may be well to occupy some space with them.

No Union Sentiment in New Orleans.

Perhaps the most important of Mr. C.'s statements is his positive denial of the existence of any Union feeling in New Orleans. He says there was a suppressed Union sentiment there until the issue of that astounding proclamatory effort by General Phelps. This was immediately caught up and republished by every Southern journal, and its effect upon the Union cause he represents as most baleful. Business, excepting in sugars, is utterly prostrated but the military enthusiasm is unabated. There are many fancy regiments, composed exclusively of the wealthier classes, which drill regularly, and keep up a great rivalry, among themselves; and all classes seem, if possible, more determined to fight the fight out, and possessed of an intense hatred to the Union and the North, than when he went down two months and a half ago.

The Blockade.

Mr. C. represents the blockade as only effective enough to be provoking. *During the week he spent in Savannah, four vessels ran the blockade and entered that harbor, heavily laden with Enfield rifles, army stores and the more important necessaries.*—They have purchased large quantities of arms in Europe, and have got the greater portion of them safely in. Many articles are of course very scarce, such as the heavier classes of foreign imports, but he saw nothing of actual want more than is usual in large cities.

The vessels which ran the blockade are mostly small, light-draught steamers, built solely with a view to speed, which clear from ports of the West Indies, with British papers, for some neutral port, sail under British colors, and with the aid of the best pilots, run in under cover of the night. If they see the blockading vessels in the way at one port, they stand off shore, run down to another and try again, and so on until they get in. The enormous profits of course pay for the delay and risk.

The Sumter as a Privateer.

Mr. C. states that *the Sumter is notoriously sailing under letters of marque, as has been universally supposed, but is regularly commissioned as a Confederate man-of-war.* The craft is thus relieved from the odium of piracy, and, according to "belligerent rights," has every privilege in a neutral port that a vessel of the United States Navy can claim.

Defences at New Orleans.

New Orleans is represented as having been made almost impregnable. The shell road and every avenue of approach to the city are defended by very powerful batteries, sweeping them for miles, while on either side felled trees form an impenetrable abattis out into the swamp. And, to man the fortifications and aid in the defence, they have a force of no less than 50,000 men, under Major-General Lovell.

The Port Royal Affair.

Mr. C. was in Savannah at the time of the naval bombardment at Port Royal. A single regiment, in his opinion, could have taken Savannah, or the fleet could have run past Fort Pulaski and taken the city with more ease than they reduced Hilton Head. The whole country side at once rushed down with miscellaneous weapons, and no organization; and even after fifteen or twenty thousand had collected, they would only have swelled the slaughter on their own side if an attack had been promptly made. But now everything has been lost, the fortifications have been greatly strengthened, and the most efficient preparations have been made or a desperate defence.

At New Orleans the people were much depressed over the loss of Port Royal Island. Subsequently, however, they consoled themselves with the reflection that it